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AND

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No. I.....Vol. II.

NOVEMBER, 1817.

Art. 1. *A Narrative of Occurrences in the Indian countries of North America, since the connexion of the Right Hon. the Earl of Selkirk with the Hudson's Bay Company, and his attempt to establish a Colony on the Red River; with a detailed account of his lordship's military expedition to, and subsequent proceedings at Fort William, in Upper Canada.* London. 1817. 8vo. pp. 239.

THOUGH not directly interested in the result of the controversy between lord Selkirk and the North West Company, we cannot feel wholly indifferent to the decision of a claim involving the jurisdiction of a large tract of this continent, nor view with unconcern the violent measures by which that claim has been enforced. Had the sanguinary scenes to which lord Selkirk's pretensions have given rise, occurred in a remote quarter of the globe, they would have attracted some attention from the novelty of the spectacle exhibited. Not that bloodshed is uncommon in our day, nor that there is any thing remarkable in the organizing of a body of desperados, by a popular leader for any enterprise, under any colours, but that a British peer's turning commercial speculator and land-jobber, and leaving his seat in parliament to wage war in his Britannic Majesty's dominions against a company of British merchants, is, even in these extraordinary times, a little singular—whilst the apathy with which the British ministry and the Colonial government have looked upon transactions so disgraceful to the national character, and so derogatory to the national faith, is still more strange and unaccountable. But the most important consequence of lord Selkirk's expedition, to us and to the world at large, and one which, independent of his failure or success, is its bringing again into notice a region to which a century since all eyes were turned, and reviving a question which had been put at rest without being solved. The impractibility of a North-West passage to the Indies is far from being ascercertained, and the present occasion has led to a discussion of the subject in the Quarterly Review*, which we trust will once more put discovery upon this track. How so pregnant an inquiry should have been suffered to fall into such total neglect it is not easy to imagine. The same fortitude and perseverance which have been wasted in exploring the sterile deserts of Africa for comparatively frivolous purposes, would long since have arrived at some certain conclusion on this most momentous point. We feel as if a degree of responsibility attached to our own government on this head. As the second commercial power in the world, and the first in this hemisphere, it might have been expected that some portion of our national spirit of maritime adventure would have been directed to an object so worthy, in either regard, of our attention. The Russian Count Romanzoff, with distinguished liberality, has equipped, at his private expense, a vessel under the command of Lieut. Kotzebue, for a voyage into the Arctic Sea, through Behring's Strait, in search of a passage into the Atlantic. This vessel was despatched more than a year since from St. Petersburgh, and touched at Plymouth in England. The attempt to sail through, from the Pacific Ocean into Hudson's Bay, or Baffin's Bay, was probably made last summer. We are yet to learn the issue of the enterprise. This splendid instance of individual munificence and enthusiasm in the cause of science should rouse an honourable emulation in enlightened and opulent mercantile communities. We

* No. XXXI.—Where the possibility of the passage is maintained, and a good account given of the various attemp made to effect it.

commend this example to the consideration of our national legislature.

From the narrative before us, from Mackenzie's travels, and from the outline of lord Selkirk's 'Sketch of the Fur Trade, &c.' contained in the Review already referred to, we gather the following history of the origin and progress of the dispute between his lordship and the North West Traders. Previous to the year 1806, the earl of Selkirk was engaged in several schemes of colonization in the British possessions in North America. He first formed a settlement at Prince Edward's Island—and on a visit to Canada, becoming acquainted with the nature and extent of the fur trade, projected a plan for monopolizing it. At that period this trade was principally carried on by an association of merchants called the North West Company, which had recently been organized by the individuals who had formerly pursued the same traffic on their separate accounts. The stock of this company is divided into a hundred shares, and each share confers a vote. Thirty of these shares are owned by a single house in Montreal, and eighteen or nineteen by different houses in Montreal and London. The remaining shares are held by the wintering partners, who manage the affairs of the company in the interior, and who after having served a certain term of years, are permitted to retire with an annual allowance, and the vacancy is filled by the election of a clerk who must have performed a previous tour of duty. Such a system is admirably calculated to stimulate all parties to activity. This company has in its employ about 2000 *voyageurs*, who transport merchandise and provisions to the various posts and depots, and collect the returns of furs and peltries. These returns amount annually to about 106,000 beaver skins, 2100 bear skins, 5500 fox, 4600 otter, 17,000 musquash, 32,000 marten, 1800 mink, 6000 lynx, 600 wolverine, 1600 fisher, 100 rackoon, 3800 wolf, 700 elks, and 2000 deer skins. The distance of the Red River, on which this company had a post, from Montreal, is 2300 miles by the nearest route, that of Lake Superior. This post is about equidistant from Lake Superior and from Hudson's Bay, and appears to be the nearest point of the contested territory to the inhabited parts of Canada. His lordship having possessed himself of various information in regard to the establishments of this association, and perceiving its greater facility of access from Hudson's Bay, was induced, on his return to England, to look into the charter of the Hudson's Bay Company, which was incorporated by Charles the II. He found in this charter a grant to this company of an indefinite extent of territory bounding on Hudson's Bay. He found, too, that the nominal stock of this company was £100,000, and that the shares had fallen from 250 per cent. to 50 or 60 per cent. His lordship purchased shares to the nominal amount of £40,000, and obtained the virtual control of the Company's affairs. He next procured a grant to himself of about 116,000 square miles of the company's supposed territory, commencing at Lake Winnipic, and running some hundred miles into the territory of the U. States. His lordship now began to advertise for settlers, and soon obtained a number of Irish and Scotch families, which he shipped off to Hudson's Bay, under the conduct of Mr. Miles Macdonnell, whom he appointed governor of the Colony. The detachment arrived at York Fort, and proceeded to Red River, which it reached in the autumn of 1812. Gov. Macdonnell's first care was to make due provision for the subsistence of his people. This he was not immediately able to do, but was obliged to distribute them in the winter in the company's forts. The next winter he issued a proclamation in his quality of governor of 'Ossiniboia,' prohibiting the exportation of provisions of any kind from the countries within his jurisdiction. This province is thus meted and bounded in this document—"Beginning on the western shore of the Lake Winnipic, at a point in fifty-two degrees and thirty minutes north latitude, and thence running due west to the Lake Winnipiquarhish, otherwise called Little Winnipic; then in a southerly direction through the said Lake, so as to strike its western shore in latitude fifty-two degrees; then due west to the place where the parallel of forty-two degrees north latitude intersects the western branch of the Red River, otherwise called Assiniboin River; then due south from that point of intersection to the height of land which separates the waters running into Hudson's Bay from those of the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers; then in an easterly direction along the height of land to the source of the River Winnipic, (meaning by such last named river, the principal branch of the waters which unite in the Lake Sagingae); thence along the main streams of those waters, and the middle of the several lakes through which they flow, to the mouth of the Winnipic

River; and thence in a northerly direction, through the middle of the Lake Winnipic, to the place of beginning." It will be perceived that this new 'Island of Barataria' extends considerably into our Missouri and North Western Territories. The effect of gov. Macdonnell's proclamation was to interdict the usual supplies to the North Western Company's *Voyageurs*. His excellency, however, granted a partial supply out of the seizures made under it, so that their business was not brought to a stand. Lord Selkirk sent out a small body of recruits to his colony, which arrived in the fall of 1814. The North-West Company about the same time procured a warrant from Montreal for the arrest of gov. Macdonnell and his sheriff Mr. Spencer, the execution of which was committed to Mr. Cameron, one of the partners. Gov. Macdonnell refused to submit to this process, and formally warned Cameron 'to quit the premises' of his *landlord* the Earl of Selkirk. Macdonnell's men, however, soon began to desert him, and he at last yielded himself up a prisoner. After his departure, one hundred and forty families of the colonists removed to Canada.

Lord Selkirk in the mean time had projected a settlement in what is called the Athabasca (Athapuscow) country, another immense and still more remote district, included in the obsolete claim of the Hudson Bay Company. A Mr. Robertson was intrusted with the execution of this project, and collected a party for the purpose in Canada. His lordship was equally active in London, and having fortified himself with the opinions of learned lawyers, obtained from the Hudson's Bay Company the appointment of a governor and council, with paramount judicial and executive powers over all the Company's territories. Mr. Semple was nominated governor, and embarked for York Fort on Hudson's Bay. Robertson proceeded from Montreal, and despatched a Mr. Clark with about 100 men for Athabasca, whilst he remained with some of the Red River settlers who had set out in the spring for Hudson's Bay, and whom he fell in with in the vicinity of Lake Winnipic. Semple advanced with his reinforcement from York Fort, and being joined on his route by Robertson and his party, proceeded to Red River and re-established the colony. Soon after an attack was made upon Fort Gibraltar, the North West Company's post at the forks of the lower Red River, where Mr. Cameron and his people were taken prisoners. The harsh *proceedings of gov.* Semple, led to retaliatory measures on the part of the North West Company. Gov. Semple fitted out a gun-boat on Lake Winnipic to interrupt the communication with the Company's remoter establishments, and erected batteries, with the same view. The Company attempted to open a communication by land, between *Riviere Qu'Appele* and the Lake. About fifty Indians and half-breeds were employed for this purpose. In the prosecution of this enterprise, a skirmish took place, in which the governor and about twenty of his men were killed. The rest of the colonists once more dispersed.

Whilst things were in this state in the interior, lord Selkirk had arrived in Canada, and after receiving a commission as a Justice of the Peace for the Indian Territory and Upper Canada, had enlisted 150 disbanded soldiers of De Meuron's regiment, principally foreigners, with whom, in addition to about 180 canoe-men, and a sergeant's guard granted for his lordship's protection by the governor of Canada, he prepared to enter upon his seignorial rights and magisterial duties. In his progress he received intelligence of the disaster which had befallen his Colony. He immediately pushed on to Fort William, the principal depot of the North West Company, where he arrived the 11th of August, 1816. His lordship took possession of this post—no resistance being made, although the company's servants there, at that time, amounted to nearly 500. Having thus far effected his object, by military power, his lordship next assumed the character of the magistrate, and in this capacity put all the partners, whom he found there, in confinement, and afterwards sent them off as prisoners to Upper Canada, where they obtained their enlargement by a writ of *Habeas Corpus*. Unfortunately one of the canoes in which these gentlemen were conveyed, being overloaded, sunk, and Mr. Mackenzie, a partner of the North West Company, and eight other persons, were drowned. The Company's property at Fort William amounting to £60,000, was retained by his lordship as an indemnity for the expenses of the war, and their servants were taken into his own employ. Sir John Sherbrooke, governor general of the Canadas, was applied to in behalf of the company, in this emergency, to order the arrest of lord Selkirk—but his excellency found, upon due consultation, that the scene of these outrages was situate in the Western District of Upper Canada, and the applicants were referred to Mr. Gore, the civil

vernor of that Province, for redress. A warrant was at last issued by Dr. Mitchell of St. Joseph's, a justice of the peace, against lord Selkirk and the De Meuron officers, and a constable, with twelve men, was sent to arrest them. Lord Selkirk not only refused obedience to the precept, but put the constable under guard, and soon after dismissed him. He was, by this means, left in possession of his conquests during the last winter. It is stated that he was preparing to erect a fort between Lake Superior and Lac de la Pluie, at the point which he deemed the commencement of the Hudson's Bay Company's territories, and that he had removed from Fort William into the contiguous territories of the United States one of the wooden buildings or stores belonging to the North West Company, and was taking steps to remove other property effectually beyond the reach of British authority. Governors Sherbrooke and Gore have appointed Messrs. Coltman and Fletcher, gentlemen of high character, to investigate the proceedings which have been detailed; and these commissioners have entered upon their office and proceeded on their destination. It was supposed they would arrive at Fort William in June. A report has recently reached us from Canada, that a pacification has been so far effected, that the trade of the North West Company is resumed, pending the legal adjudication of the dispute.

We will not vouch for the accuracy of the above relation,—but we can answer for the candour with which it has been compiled from the documents before us. Of the personal character of lord Selkirk we have no knowledge, and we are equally ignorant of the collective or individual merits of the partners of the North West Company. The author of the Narrative which gives title to this article, in enumerating the good deeds of the latter, sets forth that "they have, with a spirit of liberality and expense, in many instances unrequited by the result of their undertakings, explored the whole Continent of North America, and ascertained the geographical situation of almost every river and district of those immense regions. They have recently established a considerable and thriving Colony on the Banks of the Columbia River, on the Pacific Ocean, in direct communication with their Settlements in Canada, and are now extending their inland Trade southward to the Spanish Settlements in California, and northward to those of the Russians at New Archangel. They have at this time upwards of 300 Canadians employed in this Trade, between the Rocky Mountains and the sea; and they have despatched three ships round Cape Horn, with supplies, all of which have taken cargoes of Furs from Columbia, for sale to the Canton market in China." We could wish that among all their doings they had caused a good map to be constructed of the countries they have traversed in so many directions. The travels of Clarke and Lewis, and of Pike, which are illustrated by delineations of their courses, have contributed much important information to geographers.—Hearne and Mackenzie deserve much credit for their resolution and perseverance in penetrating into more inhospitable and desolate climes, but have not accompanied their intineraries with charts sufficiently perspicuous. The present publication on the behalf of the North West Company adds nothing to the stock of geographical knowledge. The contested ground is, to all but the parties engaged in hostilities, a *terra incognita*, in almost every respect.

We have not taken up this Narrative as a literary production, and as the author very frankly acknowledges that he is not a practised writer, we shall not pretend to assign it any rank as a composition. We cannot but smile, however, at the complacency with which this champion of the North West Company asserts that he can refer to 'proof *no less equivocal* than any that can be advanced by lord Selkirk.'

E.

Art. 2. *A Course of Legal Study; respectfully addressed to the Students of Law in the United States.* By David Hoffman, Professor of Law in the University of Maryland. 8vo. pp. 383. Baltimore. Coale and Maxwell. 1817.

It is fortunate for literature, that the continual additions to the stock of knowledge are accompanied by additional system; and that while the temple of science is receiving new treasures from day to day, its priesthood are laudably solicitous for their orderly arrangement, and for devising even facility to conduct the student to the contemplation of the riches of the very adyta of the

sanctuary. This diffusion of knowledge may present, perhaps, fewer heroes in science; but it produces a stronger phalanx of disciplined scholars: we are more seldom dazzled with scientific hardihood and adventure, but the march of improvement is more steady and uniform: the literary state is subject to fewer revolutions, is less influenced by the authority of particular names and experiences; in short, all the advantages which arise to both literary and political bodies from having the mass of its citizens well informed and enlightened.

The student of English law is particularly indebted to system and arrangement. He has no longer, indeed, the honour of mining his way through undigested matter and obscure language, and drawing light from sources which ordinary enterprise and industry were insufficient to explore. He has the elements of science exhibited in the comprehensible and methodical commentaries of a Blackstone, and the body of principles, maxims, and decisions digested by a Cruise or a Bacon, or in the various treatises which modern times have produced on the different topics of the Law. The *viginti annorum lucubrationes*, if still necessary, are at least less irksome and laborious; and the path of inquiry, with due attention to method, is practicable to moderate talent and application.

This method is, indeed, the principal defect of legal education; and for this reason, among others, we with pleasure find announced a work so well adapted as the present, to remove the fault we complain of, and at once indicate to students the best sources of knowledge, and the regular order in which they are to be consulted. Innumerable questions must present themselves to the mind of the law-student in the onset, and during the whole course of his career, which either his instructor has not leisure to explain, or the student himself is too diffident or too indolent to ask, or finds it difficult to reduce to any precise phraseology. All these embarrassments it is the aim of Professor Hoffman, as far as possible, to obviate; and in many parts of the manual which he has presented to the law-students of the country, we have remarked, moreover, an amiable desire to cheer them in their progress, at once consolatory to the student, and indicative of a minute acquaintance with the obstacles and the despondence peculiar to the sedentary and the *studious. The following has reminded us forcibly of the doubts and delays of our legal novitiate,* and we recommend it to the consideration of all *resolving* and procrastinating readers.

"There is nothing," says he, "which we more earnestly inculcate on every *tyro* in law, than to observe scrupulously the hours which he has allotted to the study of his profession. Whatever may be the temptations of other and more pleasing literary pursuits, or whatever the allurements of idleness or pleasure, this should be a permanent object from which his attention should never be long diverted. In all studious enterprises, (if we may be allowed the phrase,) he will be found to proceed on a very erroneous plan, who thinks to make the extraordinary efforts of to-morrow supply the deficiencies of to-day. The mind which contemplates with pleasure a short exertion of its powers, which, though it must be regularly made, will, it knows, be regularly relieved by the period for relaxation or for rest, is apt to shrink from the long and uninterrupted exertion which the student often imposes on himself, by way of compensation for past indolence. It will therefore diminish his toil, as much as it will advance his progress, to allot to every day its just labour, and to perform this with all the scrupulosity which circumstances will permit. If, however, accident has deranged his plan, or idleness and dissipation have made inroads into the seasons set apart for study, we would warn him against the common mistake of neglecting to employ the fragments of time thus produced, in the expectation and design of more methodical exertion for the morrow. How much might be gained by the studious occupation of the moments thus idly and unprofitably thrown away, is incredible to those who have never calculated the days, the weeks, and months to which they rapidly amount. He that would not experience the vain regret of misemployed days, "must learn, therefore, to know the present value of single minutes, and endeavour to let no particle of time fall useless to the ground." Whoever pursues a contrary plan will for ever find something to break that continuity of exertion, in looking forward to which, he solaces himself for his present supineness; and at the expiration of the period allotted for the completion of his legal apprenticeship, will generally find a mighty waste of time to have proceeded from the trivial value he attached to its fragments.

"The sedentary and the studious have, indeed, to contend with obstacles peculiar to themselves. Secluded of nece

sity, for the larger portion of their time, from the business and bustle of men, their ideas insensibly assume a monotonous character, and, receiving little ventilation from the current of novelties which refresh those who are engaged in active and crowded scenes, are apt to stagnate into languor and melancholy. It is little wonderful that intellectual exertion should become irksome, when thus accompanied by despondency; and that the student should find the lapse to indolence and relaxation so easy, and the return to his solitary avocations so painful; a painfulness most generally augmented by a consciousness of the neglect of duty, which he is happy to drown in the pleasure or the bustle of society, rather than brood over in the stillness of his study. Instead of attempting to remedy this tendency by total seclusion, it is better to indulge it with moderation; and to mingle business and pleasure in those proper proportions, which will equally prevent the fatigue of too much exertion, and the satiety of too much enjoyment. Hermits, whether in religion or in literature, have generally found their scheme of exclusive and solitary devotion to a single pursuit, to issue in lassitude and in indolence." [pp. 24, 25, 26.]

Our author justly imputes to the want of systematical study, the obscurity and difficulty complained of in legal studies: "Study and research," says he, "are not without their attractions; the mere exertion of mind is productive of pleasure, when the difficulties are not conceived too formidable or too numerous, and the student does not advance to the investigation, hopeless of success, or unfurnished with the means, and ignorant of the sources of information. In short, we conceive, that to an intellect of ordinary capacity, the Law, instead of that guise of difficulty and perplexity in which it for the most part appears, would assume no small degree of interest, and offer no inconsiderable gratification, were the student initiated, so to speak, in its *geography;* were he instructed in the nice connexions and dependencies which unite its many minute divisions, and conduct him naturally and easily from one topic to another, instead of being set down in the first instance in the midst of difficulties of which he has had no previous explanation, and of which he knows not whither to apply for a solution. These minute *connexions, this natural* order and ar*gement, it was the aim* of the author *which he hopes to have* succeeded in some imperfect degree) to exhibit in the following pages." [p. 18.]

With this view he has arranged the Law under thirteen titles, besides the four which compose a separate division of the work, under the denomination of Auxiliary Subjects: they are as follows:

1. Moral and Political Philosophy.
2. The Elementary and Constitutional Principles of the Municipal Law of England: and herein,
   1. Of the Feudal Law,
   2. The Institutes of the Municipal Law, generally.
   3. Of the Origin and Progress of the Common Law.
3. The Law of Real Rights and Real Remedies.
4. The Law of Personal Rights and Personal Remedies.
5. The Law of Equity.
6. The Lex Mercatoria.
7. The Law of Crimes and Punishments.
8. The Law of Nations.
9. The Maritime and Admiralty Law.
10. The Civil, or Roman Law.
11. The Constitution and Laws of the United States of America.
12. The Constitution and Laws of the several states of the Union.
13. Political Economy.

Auxiliary Subjects.

1. The Geography, and Natural, Civil, and Political History of the United States.
2. Forensick Eloquence and Oratory.
3. Legal Biography and Bibliography.
4. Professional Deportment.

This outline he proceeds to fill up by arranging, under their respective divisions, the works of established excellence, often selecting, indeed, the title or the chapter which he conceives to be especially useful. To nearly every work recommended is attached a note, containing either a *critique* on the production, some notice of its author, or other miscellaneous matter, which the student will find either useful or entertaining: the bibliographical information is minute, apparently collected with much diligence and correctness, and is a species of knowledge which will be found very useful, if we may judge from the want we ourselves have often experienced of similar information in some condensed shape like the present.

We have not leisure to follow Mr. H. through the various divisions of his work. We are happy to discover in his first title a high eulogium of the 'Ethicks' and 'Politics' of Aristotle, and a brief analysis of

the latter of these works,—works too little known to the youth, or even to the riper scholars of our country. We entirely accord with his exhortation, in the second, to the study of the feudal law, as it is quite clear, we think, how essential to the interests and satisfactoriness of all our subsequent legal inquiries, is the knowledge of this singular system. Without it we may, indeed, treasure up with infinite pains the maxims and rules of the municipal law; but they lie in the mind without symmetry or shape, and confuse the understanding and oppress the memory, as a disjointed mass of principles, of whose origin, reason and dependencies the student is for the most part extremely ignorant. Nothing more confuses a youth who is laying the foundations of his legal studies, in the unsystematic manner which is often pursued, than the difference which our author has spoken of, between natural and legal reason. A young man fresh from his college studies, and delighted with the abstract and elegant system of natural jurisprudence, is often astonished at the singular deviations from its decisions presented by the municipal code. At a period when all is new, he suspects his own understanding of the matter cannot be perfectly correct, and spends many an hour in attempting to explain on the principles of general law, what he afterwards finds accountable only on the foundation of a particular and singular system, which originated in a peculiar organization of society, and yet retains a partial existence, long after the causes which produced it have ceased to exist. To the previous consideration of this body of institutions Mr. H. would direct his student, on the score both of perfecting his knowledge and of economizing his time; of acquiring the elements of the Common Law with more facility in the first instance, and of retaining them with more fidelity in the end.

In the course of many law-students Coke-Littleton has no longer a place; and the affrighted tyro is easily persuaded to accept any *succedaneum* for the huge and immethodical commentary. After all, most of this apprehension is unfounded. We can undoubtedly well conceive a work much better adapted than the 'First Part of my Lord Coke's Institutes,' to induct the student into the elements of the Common Law: but we fully agree with Mr. Hoffman, that there is nothing at present in the law library which can supply its place; and we think, moreover, with the single exception of his method, which will be no serious objection to such as will pursue the preceding part of the present Course, that Lord Coke is by no means an obscure or unpleasing instructor. Before we condemn him for obscurity, we must make large allowance for the intrinsic difficulty of his subject, for the multitude of nice yet useful points he has discussed, and which are to be found no where else, and, above all, for the want of due preparation, before we approach this great repository of the wisdom of the Common Law. The selection from Lord Coke's Reports is entitled to great approbation: the selection of the cases, the brief summary of the points resolved, and the references, English and American, which are appended to them, while they will prove, we are assured, of the highest advantage both to the student and the practitioner, are no mean evidences of Mr. Hoffman's legal learning and discernment, and give promise of future eminence either as counsellor or lecturer. The rules for reading these and other reports, and the observations on *leading cases*, are judicious and practicable, and are highly worthy of the student's attention. Of these leading cases he has already a large number to his hand, without any call on his own research, in those selected by the author in different parts of this work.

The reflections on the study of the Civil Law contain a just eulogium on that elegant and excellent code, so properly denominated the 'code of written reason.' This branch of legal education is certainly too little attended to; though we are happy to find that the more eminent lawyers of the country justify the strong exhortation of Mr. H. to its study, by placing the best works on the subject in the hands of their students. We should warmly urge the propriety of comprehending the Roman Law in the course of every diligent student, if the considerations offered by the work under review, and to which we refer the reader, did not obviate its necessity.

On the subject of Note Books our author is very copious; and insists with great zeal on their utility, when used with judgment and suitably arranged. Like most aids to study, their benefit must necessarily be proportioned to the discretion with which they are employed: in legal research we believe there are few capacities which will not derive powerful assistance from these allies of the memory. In this Course eight different species of Note Books are recommended, and specimens given of each. We by

all means advise the student to give his consideration to this part of the volume, as it appears to have been arranged with care, and exhibits the zealous and inquisitive spirit of its author. "There is," says he, "a pride in our nature which revolts at the servile transcription of what is not understood: the student, therefore, will be stimulated to additional inquiry, and until he has sufficiently investigated the subject, judiciously to abridge his author, or extract the substance, he will not record it in his note-book. The objects of noting are two; first, as a means of impressing knowledge on the mind, by selecting and extracting from each, that which is valuable, and secondly, the possession of such a digest as may be frequently resorted to; which digest being the work of the student himself, carefully and judiciously selected from an infinite variety of authors, and methodically arranged, must be familiar to him, and can be examined by him with more facility for the solution of an occasional doubt, than perhaps any other work." "Some," continues he, after remarking the propriety of adapting the system of notation to the progress of the student, "may think that this is imparting to a trifling subject an air of scientific importance, and attempting to fashion on principle what should vary with the taste or whim of the student. We think not: the simplest things in life lose none of their value by giving to them that philosophy which really belongs to them." [p. 337.]

We cannot but express our hope and belief, that the author of the volume before us will be remunerated for his care and diligence, by its speedily becoming the manual of the American law-students. The selection of works is judicious; the order designated for their perusal natural and indicative of a legal mind, which has well considered its subject, and happily anticipated the difficulties of these studies; the Course is of a proper extent, and interspersed with many remarks, rules, and explanations, adapted to remove the apprehensions or the doubts of students, and cheer them in the path of investigation. Mr. H. writes in the spirit of a man impressed with the importance of his profession, and zealous to promote its respectability by the learning, the liberality, and the honesty of its retainers. For this spirit we applaud him, and heartily desire to find his generous *aspirations to advance, in* some degree, *by his own labours, these laudable* ends, *ensated by a large augmentation of* *owledge and ability of the* Bar. It must be the wish of every sensible mind to find the influence, of which the pursuits of our country throw so large a part into the hands of wealth, (the most ignoble surely of all aristocracies,) participated, and largely participated by the liberal professions. For this reason, we, with the author, 'desire to see the profession unpolluted by ignorance and knavery,' and should deem little more requisite for the accomplishment of this purpose, than the diffusion of the same zeal for science, and the same liberal spirit as are breathed in this volume, over more of that ignoble host of students, who are every where rushing to the forum to turn their penury of knowledge to the best advantage. For such, the author declares more than once, that his system of study is neither designed nor adapted. There are certainly here no encouragements to sloth; no *attorney's guides* through the short cuts of study to some humble station at the bar. But the emulous of legal learning and distinction, who desire, like Mansfield or Jones, to merit the respect of mankind by faithfully and wisely ministering in the sanctuaries of their rights and immunities, have here an excellent and minute *vade mecum*, which at once aims to give them just notions of the functions of the jurisconsult, and to teach the best mode, and to what points to apply their labour. While the author, however, seems desirous to accomplish his student in all the abstruseness of his profession, and very justly considers this as the grand aim of his life, from which his attention is never to be long withdrawn, he also insists on the acquisition of liberal knowledge, as requisite to the formation of the perfect lawyer. "A liberal mind," he observes, "however zealously devoted to a particular profession or pursuit, discovers its zeal, not by confining its views to that alone, but by collecting from all the range of science and art, whatever may perfect and embellish it; as a true lover of his country exhibits his attachment, not by wedding himself to its soil, but by exploring and importing the improvements of others." With the following passage, which displays our author's conceptions of the character of the Law and the Lawyer, we shall conclude the few extracts we have made from the work. After animadverting on the meanness and ignorance which too often obtrude themselves into the profession, he proceeds. "At the same time there are many, we flatter ourselves, who, prompted by an honest passion for distinction, not less than by the hope

of emolument, will enter on the study of our favourite science with the spirit and the views we have attempted to inspire; who conceiving of it far differently than as of a confused and arbitrary mass of *dictums* and decisions, regulated by no principles, and reducible to no order,—as a means of subsistence degenerating into drudgery, from the unscientific and mechanical manner in which it is often pursued, and for the most part more disreputable, indeed, than a mechanical pursuit,—will desire to consider its philosophy and reason, and will receive with pleasure every attempt to facilitate their progress by the classification and selection of their reading. He, indeed, who has bestowed on law this kind of consideration—who has contemplated it as originating in the first principles of nature and society; ever modified by circumstances, yet ever constant to those principles; ever changing its particular direction, yet never swerving from its general and inevitable objects, the good order and felicity of mankind; he, too, who has exercised his genius in discerning the numerous modifications, combinations and distinctions of its principles, the infinite number of cases seemingly alike, yet widely dissimilar, and all the subtle niceties which seem peculiarly incident to these studies, has not only been employed in the most noble and useful of human sciences, but has pursued the best discipline for invigorating his intellect, and enlarging his capacity for all other profound and useful learning. We do not wonder, therefore, that the partiality of those, who, remembering, in addition to the elevation of its objects, at once the learning and the skill, the patient research and the subtle genius, the drudgery and the enterprise, the laborious lucubrations and the ready adroitness, which seem requisite to form the accomplished lawyer, are disposed to exalt it above every other art and science." [pp. 325, 326.]

On the whole, we consider this volume a very honourable proof of the learning and research of a gentleman who is yet, we understand, but in the "May of life," and who has many years before him to add to his acquisitions; and we congratulate the student on the possession of a manual so useful and complete. We have dwelt long on a subject which may not seem very amusing to the bulk of our readers; but the satisfaction we have derived from the publication of a work so much wanted as the present, must be our apology.

X.

Art. 3. *The Emigrant's Guide; Or a Picture of America, exhibiting a view of the United States, divested of Democratic colouring, taken from the original, now in the possession of James Madison, and his twenty-one governments. Also a Sketch of the British Provinces, delineating their native beauties and superior attractions.* By an old Scene Painter. London. 1816. 8vo. pp. 77.

We do not wonder at the jealousy with which the European powers regard the rapid aggrandizement of these United States. The successful experiment of the government of the people, exhibited in the history of this country from the date of its independence, affords in itself a sufficient ground of alarm to hereditary rulers. It is supposed, and with great reason, that the notions of liberty imbibed by the French officers and soldiers who fought in our ranks in the war for independence, contributed to produce, in France, that impatience of the galling yoke of regal and ecclesiastical tyranny, which soon after overturned the throne and the altar. But the change in the condition of the French nation was too great and too sudden to be borne with equanimity; and the apprehensions of the neighbouring monarchs did not permit them to await the subsidence of a momentary exultation. It is in vain to speculate now on the probable event of the French revolution had it been allowed to take its own course. It was not left to exhaust its violence on itself. The application of external force gave it another direction, and a new vigour. Its progress was marked with a desolation as abhorrent to the views of its early promoters, as it was inconsistent with the principles of rational liberty. Its issue furnishes no criterion by which to estimate the ability of the French people to legislate for themselves, much less does it present data for the solution of any general political problem. In this country a fair trial has been made of the efficacy of democratic institutions, under circumstances calculated to test the energies of any government, and the result goes to strengthen the confidence of those who rely on the common sense and common honesty of mank

as surer guaranties of the public weal, than the possible transmission of superior wisdom or virtue in lineal succession. The dangerous example held out by us to the imitation of the discontented subjects of despotic governments must needs have its effect. The immense armies, however, kept on foot by the European sovereigns, quell the spirit of rebellion, though they cannot quench the love of liberty or the desire to participate in its blessings. Denied the hope of enjoying free constitutions in their own country, thousands are daily emigrating from the old continent to this favoured land. Thus the precautions taken by the European potentates to guard against one evil have brought on another, and the dread of revolt has only given place to the fear of desertion.

To counteract this propensity to emigration, some of the continental governments have attempted to throw obstacles in its way,—but none of them have taken measures to remove the grounds of dissatisfaction in which it originates. In England the means adopted to check a disposition which threatens the most pernicious consequences to the prosperity of that kingdom, is to abuse America, its soil and climate, its institutions and inhabitants. The pamphlet which gives title to this article is one of the many recent publications that have disclosed this common aim. It is written in a very scurvy style, and is evidently designed to circulate among the lower circles of society, whom it is meant to mislead. As it may yield our readers some amusement to see the stories that are propagated concerning us, we will copy a few of the ridiculous misrepresentations in this book, though we believe most of them have been retailed in Ashe's travels, and the Quarterly Review. We are not surprised at the solicitude of the British government to deter emigrations to the United States. It is not only their loss of population but our gain that is to be taken into consideration. In this view that loss is doubled. We are natural rivals, and it is in vain to disguise it. But no good can result to either from inflaming animosity. Calumny is not less indicative of weakness than of malevolence. There has been a great deal of it formerly invented amongst us against Great Britain. But as we have ceased to entertain any apprehensions of her power or her influence, [illegible] *politicians seem generally* willing to [illegible] *e to her all the praise that she has* [illegible] *o claim. It is now her turn to* detract; and we read in her slanders the confession of her respect.

The transcript of the title page, which we have given at length, sufficiently intimates the tenor of this production. The writer intends to say as many severe things of us as he knows how to say. After some flippant remarks by way of general preface, he thus commences his attack.

"Every nation has some peculiar characteristic, and that of America has been very justly and appositely denominated *low cunning*. We give the appellation of Yankees to all the people of America indiscriminately, but only the inhabitants of the five New-England states are denominated so among themselves, who are noted for every species of dishonourable traffic and chicanery, so much so, that all unfair dealings, and artful evasions, are called *Yankee tricks*." [p. 8.]

He next offers a passing compliment to the Dutch settlers in New-York and Pennsylvania, and proceeds to pay his respects to the citizens of the south.

"The inhabitants of the southern states are luxurious, indolent, and proud. They are represented by the other states, and very justly too, as always aiming to support a grandeur which their income is inadequate to uphold, and of involving themselves in debts without any regard to their inability to discharge them."[p. 9.]

After a brief and blundering account of our national and state constitutions, and some sneers at the city of Washington, the author observes—

"The mental faculties are said to degenerate in the new world, perhaps from the circumstance of learning having never arrived to that degree of perfection in which it may be found in Europe, and there being no writers of eminence on any branch of literature among them. But, though original works are uncommon in America, British publications, *enriched* with Yankee criticisms and emendations, are numerous, particularly in the political and geographical departments; and reprinting is carried to a considerable extent in Philadelphia and New York." [p. 20.]

"There are five established theatres in America,—Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Charleston, having each one, where plays are exhibited three times a week; and they are large in proportion to the population of these respective cities. The managers of them complain of a want of encouraging support, though, to gratify the public, they import new performers every season; who are

all, both male and female, of British growth, and who, at most, when in their native country, held but a second-rate standing in the Thespian corps. But American vanity sometimes dignifies an *Irish* comedian with the flattering appellation of 'The American Roscius;' or bestows on a favourite female performer the title of 'The American Jordan.' These are more frequently obtained by flattering republican prejudices than by any theatrical excellence in those who obtain them; for every candidate for public favour must make his *debut* reciting a piece of doggerel rhyme, written in praise of the unlimited discernment, discrimination, and judgment, of an American audience; praising the bravery and fortitude of its heroes, and extolling the incomparable charms of the Columbian fair. In short, it must contain every thing but truth, which is dispensed with for the more gratifying sounds of fictitious praise." [p. 20, 21.]

The following story was a very good one the first time it was told, but the best jokes will become stale by constant repetition.

"These republicans (contrary to the true spirit of democracy) are passionately fond of military distinctions, it being no uncommon thing to hear almost every person in a common tap-room accosted with either the appellation of captain or major. They are also very lavish in bestowing these nominal honours on others, from a self-complacency in receiving them: for a stranger with a decently respectable appearance is sure to be addressed with "How do you do, Colonel?" but if his dress be plain, he is saluted with the clerical denomination of a dean; and if he wishes to please, he must be guided in his addresses and salutations by the same rules of courtesy. I was not a little disappointed in this particular, when going from Montreal to New York in company with a loquacious Yankee, "To-morrow," said he, "we shall be at St. Alban's, when I will introduce you to Colonel ——." This both flattered my prospects and enlivened my expectations. I am surely a fortunate fellow, thought I, to be, on my arrival at the first town in the United States, introduced to a man of rank. I put on my best apparel, and began to study an address for the occasion. But to my surprise, when we arrived at the first tavern in the town, I heard the person who held our horses while we alighted, accosted with the illustrious title of Colonel, accompanied with an order to mix two glasses of rum and water! At first I considered the affair a jest; and having been somewhat apprized of the nature and frequency of Yankee tricks, I considered this as one; but I was soon undeceived by hearing the colonel relate his revolutionary exploits, and confirm his claims to that exalted rank. Nor was I less surprised at the *elegant* sentiments, *easy* deportment, or *graceful* accomplishments of his lady, whose exterior habiliments were a yellow flannel half-gown and a linsey-woolsey petticoat; who, to show a further contempt of the vanities of dress, wore no stockings. A judge (perhaps from motives of convenience) was also an inmate of this paltry dwelling, whose legal knowledge, if commensurate with his general sentiments, and other apparent acquirements, will never reflect many exalted honours on its possessor." [p. 25, 26.]

The 'Scene painter' next exercises his pencil upon the fair.

"The females are also conspicuous in singularly blending meanness with pride. A lady in the southern parts, whose affected delicacy of frame seems scarcely sufficient to support her from the chamber to the parlour; who would faint at the sting of a gnat or the bite of a *moscheto*, is the foremost to inflict punishment on the bare skin of her negroes, both male and female; and, from the perfecting hand of practice, these *petticoat-flagillators* have acquired an uncommon share of dexterity in their castigating prowess. From such a wife (I think I hear the reader exclaim) good Lord deliver me! to which I cordially respond Amen. In the northern and midland cities may frequently be seen females, elegantly dressed with silk stockings, silk gloves, and other costly habiliments, returning from market with one hand supporting a parasol, and the other decorated with a calf's head or a shin of beef." [p. 26.]

In the next paragraph, our author quite overshoots his mark; for, admitting what he states to be true, the disclosure of such a trick must certainly stimulate the desire of the lovers of 'liberty and equality,' to fly to the asylum of 'oppressed humanity.'

"The female servants of merchants, and tradesmen's daughters, are in the forenoon mostly bare-legged, but in the afternoon ornamented and decorated abundantly. And when they visit a theatre, they never degrade themselves by going either to the gallery or the pit, but must be seated in a box. For every white female is a lady by Columbian

courtesy; an equality of rank, therefore, entitles a *pot-wrestler* to a place on the same seat with her employers; for you could not convey a greater insult to her dignity than to call them her masters and mistresses, as these are terms she never condescends to acknowledge.—Courtships are seldom protracted to any great length of time; and many matches are made and confirmed in the hasty despatch of a fortnight; which perhaps is the cause of so many separations taking place amongst the lower order of the American community. A woman is considered in England a *spoiled child*, but she is more so in America, as the law has hitherto neglected to empower the husband with that discretionary power called gentle correction. And the most trifling instances of assault and battery are sufficient to empower the wife to confine her husband in the common criminals' apartments until she pleases to liberate him."

It is a shocking evidence of our *comparative* want of *civilization*, that husbands are not permitted by our laws to flog their wives! We shall detain the reader with only one more sample of this veritable pamphleteer's portrait of American manners.

"Smoking is indulged, and practised by all conditions both at home and abroad: nor are public places of amusement exempt from the obtrusive visits of tobacco-smoke, though managers of theatres, and conductors of assemblies, take every opportunity to remind the Columbian loungers, that this habit is by no means essential in the composition of a gentleman; and close their bills of entertainment with observing, that smoking cannot be allowed, nor dancers admitted in boots. These notifications, to say the least of them, must operate as proofs convincive that republican manners have not yet received the last polish of polite excellence." [47, 48.]

The above extracts will show what pains are taken in Great Britain to disseminate false representations of the character and condition of this country. The motive which prompts them is apparent. We are not willing to attach too much importance to an anonymous libel, but when currency is given to a multitude of similar calumnies, we must suppose that an incentive is supplied for their forgery. Yet we have been more diverted than provoked by the broad caricatures of this 'old scene painter;' though it is to be regretted that so much zeal should be combined with so little skill. Had he understood his business, he would have 'got up' his grotesque pictures with more comic effect. Should he again take his brush in hand, we would recommend to him to study 'Matthew Bramble's' tour to Bath, Owen Fellham's description of Holland, and Wilkes's sketches of Scotland, as models of the art of colouring.

The account of the British Provinces is not more true, and much less entertaining, than the survey of the United States. Without denying advantages which we have no wish to diminish, we question very much whether any citizen of republican America ever experienced a sentiment of 'envy,' from contrasting his own opportunities and condition with the local or political privileges of his Britannic Majesty's subjects in any quarter of the globe.

E.

Art. 4. *A Narrative of the Briton's Voyage to Pitcairn's Island. By Lieutenant J. Shillibeer, R. M. Illustrated with eighteen etchings by the Author, from drawings on the spot.* 8vo. pp. 179. Law and Whittaker. London. 1817.

THE title of this book must have been selected for the purpose of promoting its sale, for it is several other things at least as much as it is a voyage to Pitcairn's Island. The Briton, frigate, in which Lieutenant Shillibeer sailed, after a long cruise along the African coast,—the Brazil coast,—and round Cape Horn, along the coast of Chili and Peru; and after passing a considerable time among the Gallapagos and the Washington lands, sailed from the latter on the 2d of *ptember, 1814,* for Valparaiso, and on *passage, unexpectedly fell in* with Pitcairn's Island, when it was supposed by all on board, that according to the charts they were 130 or 200 miles to the eastward of that interesting spot. Besides, after thus suddenly coming in sight of the island, the lieutenant did not go on shore. The vessel staid only long enough for the captain to make a hasty visit to the patriarch of the colony, and ascertain the latitude and longitude of the place, when she continued her course for Chili; and all that relates to Pitcairn's Island occupies but twenty-one pages of a book that contains one hundred and seventy-

nine. Now, some such title as the following, "Journal of a Voyage to the South Sea;" or "Some account of the passage of H. M. frigate Briton round Cape Horn, and of the various places at which she touched on the coast of Chili and Peru, together with sketches of the Gallapagos and Washington Islands, and also a brief notice of Pitcairn's Island, and the situation of the colony planted there in 1789, by Fletcher Christian;" or "A Cruise in the Pacific Ocean in 1814;" would have been certainly as honest and far more appropriate. But though the narrative contains few new facts, and throws little additional light on the history and condition of any of the places visited by the author, and records little, by which the political speculator, or the historian of nature, can be aided in his investigations, still, the book is on the whole tolerably well calculated to satisfy the wants of the general reader. There is one thing which has given us a good deal of satisfaction in the perusal of it; brief and hasty as are all the accounts which it contains, as far as they go, they corroborate the minuter statements of Commodore Porter, and prove that our fellow-citizen, whatever may have been his errors in the island of Nooaheevah, was both an intelligent and accurate observer. We were the more pleased with this corroboration, because the Quarterly Review, a work which is at once the glory and the stain of English literature, has thought fit, not only to inveigh, with the most vehement indignation and sneering contempt, against Commodore Porter, on account of the Typee war and the elation with which he expresses himself on the subject of his cruise previous to his capture, but also to derogate from the authenticity of his narrative, and to charge him with ignorance and misrepresentation. Now we do not wish to extol the literary merits of the "Journal," nor stand forth as the advocates of Commodore Porter's whole course of conduct in the Washington islands, but we have no hesitation in saying that we think his narrative fully entitled to credit, and that, so far as it concerns the natives of those islands, their general character, their manners and customs, and the advancement they have made in their social condition, he has spoken of them with intelligence and candour. In proof of his candour,—nay more than candour,—of his anxiety not merely to avoid wrong impressions himself, but also to correct erroneous and injurious opinions, which had been propagated by the *preceding voyagers*, we need only refer to his careful inquiry and investigation on the subject of the report that these islanders were cannibals, and the obvious pleasure with which he records his conviction, that a practice so unnatural and unclean has no existence among them. And here, if the Quarterly Reviewers had been actuated by that liberality of spirit so decent in men of letters,—if passion had not stifled the sense of justice, they would, after having copied Commodore Porter's refutation of so wrongful a report, have at least thanked him for his facts, if they could find nothing generous in his motives.

While we are on this subject, also, we cannot but remark that if Commodore Porter's treatment of the natives had been as reprehensible as his enemies would represent it—if he had been as vindictive and ferocious as some would fain have him believed to have been, the manner in which he has given the story of his residence and conduct among them, and the temper with which he has drawn their character and described their situation, is, upon ordinary principles, unaccountable.

A man, conscious of such enormous wrong as that, of which he must have been guilty, provided his own relation of the circumstances in which he was placed, and of the motives which governed him, be false, would never have drawn so favourable a picture, as the "Journal" exhibits, of a people, in his intercourse with whom, he must have committed the most flagrant outrages upon humanity and honour.

We do not deny that there are many things in Commodore Porter's Journal that we could wish were different: he exhibits a vanity that sometimes disgusts, and there is a grossness in parts of his narrative quite unnecessary to the fullest communication of facts, and from which the delicacy of his son's sentiments (for whose instruction the "Journal" is professed to have been written,) will not be likely to receive much encouragement. We do not, as we have said, undertake the praises of Commodore Porter either as a sentimentalist or a politician, but as one of our countrymen, we certainly do well to feel satisfaction at finding his veracity established, and as one, in whose care our national flag so long floated in triumph in the Southern Ocean, it is right to rejoice at any evidence of the falsehood of charges that would blacken his character, and taint the good name of his country. In proof of what we have asserted in regard to the prejudice and mistatements of the Quarterly Review we give the following extracts from

work, with their refutation from Porter and Shillibeer. Page 360 of the Quarterly Review, No. 26, it is said,

"We have dwelt thus long on these interesting creatures (the tortoises of the Gallapagos) so 'like elephants,' for lack of better matter, though the Gallapagos supplied other objects, of which a skilful traveller would have availed himself for the instruction and amusement of his readers: they are, for instance, all volcanic, and in a state of activity; and these volcanoes are apparently fed by a constant indraught of the sea towards the group of islands; they abound too with a great variety of plants and animals, and though their situation is directly under the equator, the climate is so moderate as to resemble that of the temperate rather than the torrid zone; but matters of this kind are beneath the observation of Mr. Porter." Who, that reads this passage, and takes it for granted that the statement which it contains is true, would suppose that the "Journal" contains any thing on the subject of the formation, or the face of the country, or the animals, birds, reptiles, fish, vegetable productions, or the currents and the temperature of the Gallapagos Islands? Yet the fact is, that on all these points Commodore Porter has made statements, with not a little particularity, and has, moreover, furnished his profession with much interesting information concerning the navigation of that region of the Pacific Ocean,—noting the direction of currents, the most useful land-marks, and the season of the year most favourable for cruising in that quarter! Thus, page 140 of the "Journal" the author writes, "These islands are all evidently of volcanic production; every mountain and hill is the crater of an extinguished volcano." On the same page, speaking of the difficulty of procuring fresh water, he remarks, "although it seldom rains on shore, and never at sea here, yet the tops of the mountains are almost constantly covered with thick clouds, great part of the moisture from which, instead of being soaked up by the light and spongy soil of the mountains, would find its way, in running streams, to the sea, were the islands sufficiently furnished with trees to condense more constantly the atmosphere, and interlace their roots to prevent its escape into the bowels of the mountains." On page 174 we find the following: "We were enabled to procure here also, in large quantities, n taste much resembling spinage, *ed by our people; likewise va-pot-herbs, and prickly pears* in great abundance, which were not only of an excellent flavour, but were a sovereign antiscorbutic. The cotton plant was found growing spontaneously, and a tree of a very aromatic flavour and taste, and which indeed was no other than the one formerly mentioned, found on the island of Albemarle, (one of the Gallapagos) and producing in large quantities a resinous substance. Doves peculiar to these islands, of a small size, and very beautiful plumage, were very numerous. The English mocking-bird was also found in great numbers, and a small black-bird, with a remarkably short and strong bill, and a shrill note; also, teal, pelicans, boobies, and other birds common to the islands of these seas." In page 188, Commodore Porter mentions his seeing a volcano. "On the 6th June, we were abreast of the island of Narborough, and in the afternoon saw a thick column of smoke rising rapidly as from its centre, ascending to a great height in the air, where it spread off in large white curls and presented a grand and magnificent spectacle." The volcano was ascertained, next day, to be on Albemarle island. Many more passages might be quoted from the "Journal" to prove the misrepresentation of the Quarterly Reviewer, and to show that the Commodore is well entitled to be denominated "a skilful traveller." The Reviewer also speaks in a very contemptuous manner of what is said in the "Journal" about the tortoises of the Gallapagos, and with a sneer doubts the truth of the statement concerning their weight. Page 359, in reference to what is stated in the "Journal" of the tortoises, it is said, "we were not aware that they weighed 400 pounds each. They have grown, no doubt, since honest Dampier's time, who thought he should hardly obtain credit in stating "one of the largest of these creatures to weigh one hundred or two hundred pounds." Now the "Journal" informs us that the *tortoises* weighed upon an average about sixty pounds, and it is of the *sea-turtle* that the commodore speaks when he says, "some of them weigh upwards of three hundred pounds;" and Lieutenant Shillibeer, of the Royal Marines, says of the turtle, "some of them weighed more than three hundred and seventy pounds." What is said in the "Journal" of the guanas, also, is ridiculed and disbelieved by the Quarterly Reviewer, and his wit is couched in *numbers*. "To give our untravelled readers, who may not know much about guanas, some idea of one of these animated plots, (says

the Reviewer in allusion to the Commodore's having asserted that "in some spots half an acre of ground would be covered with them,") it may be necessary to tell them that, supposing each guana to be three feet long and four inches in diameter, which is an 'enormous size,' there would be in each half acre, 21,780 guanas;" and, having finished his ingenious calculation, remarks, "such an half acre, we will venture to say, is to be found only in the Gallapagos." Very likely;—but that such half acres are to be found there, seems probable from Lieutenant Shillibeer's account, for he says, page 31, "the number of guanas we saw here *can only be conceived;* they are of a light red colour and about two or three feet long." Indeed, so full and accurate is the account given by Commodore Porter of the Gallapagos, that if it were not for the well-known learning and extensive knowledge of the Quarterly Reviewer, we should be ready to suppose that he was indebted to the "Journal" itself for his information concerning these islands.

But we will take our departure from the Gallapagos, which name we are kindly informed by the Reviewer, signifies "The Islands of Tortoises," and, in company with the Commodore and the Lieutenant, take a brief survey of the Washington Islands. There seems to be some confusion on the subject of the names by which these islands are to be called, in both the narratives, and it is not cleared up in the Quarterly Review. The common supposition appears to be, that all the islands included in the Washington group are the same as the Marquesas—but this is a mistake. There are two groups of islands in this region—not far distant, however, from each other; one, the Marquesas group, was discovered, in the year 1595, by Don Alvera Mendana de Neyra, a Spaniard; the other was first discovered by Captain Ingraham, of Boston, in May 1791, and has been laid down on the maps by the name of Ingraham's Islands. They were visited the year after, 1792, by Captain Roberts, of Boston, and were by him called the Washington Islands. In the year 1791, in June, Captain Marchand, a Frenchman, the narrative of whose voyage was afterwards drawn up by Fleurien, fell in with them on his passage to the north-west coast; and in March, 1792, they were visited by Lieutenant Hergest, of the British navy, who surveyed *their coasts and gave a considerably detailed account of them,* together *with a chart.* Captain Marchand denominated them the "Revolution Islands," in honour of the French revolution; and gave other French names to the several islands which composed the group. Not long after, the group was styled by Vancouver, Hergest's Islands, in remembrance of his friend Lieutenant Hergest, who had, himself, given other English names to most of the islands separately. This multiplicity and confusion of the names of these islands has arisen, doubtless, from their having been visited by the subjects of the several nations abovementioned so near the same time; and it is probable that each nation will continue to employ the names given by its own navigator, if, indeed, they do not all give place to the aboriginal denominations; though, if Commodore Porter's prophecy should prove true, and posterity should know them only as Washington's Group, there is no appellation by which they could be so honoured. Madison's Island, as named by the Commodore, belongs to the Washington group, though the Quarterly Review speaks of it as one of the Marquesas, and is called by the British, Sir Henry Martyn's Island, but by the natives Nooaheevah. This is the island on which the commodore remained so long, and the one which, notwithstanding the title of his book, occupies more of the Lieutenant's pages than other places visited by him. Some account of this island, which is the largest, most fertile and populous of the group, will answer for the rest, and, indeed—in regard to the general character of the people, the soil and productions,—for most of the islands in the Pacific Ocean. Nooaheevah, or Madison's island, is divided, with considerable regularity, and quite equally, into fine sweeping valleys, separated by steep, rugged and almost inaccessible hills. These valleys are inhabited by distinct communities, and they contain, each, from 2000 to 3000 inhabitants. These tribes are frequently at war with each other, but they seldom come to a general engagement, and when they do, not much blood is shed—the five, killed by Commodore Porter's party under the command of Lieutenant Downs, in the battle with the Happahs, being considered a great slaughter. As, however, they fight with clubs and slings, and a variety of missiles, many wounds and bruises are the consequence, and these needing surgical aid, the natives of this island have acquired a skill in the art of surgery truly admirable. But, though few lives are lost outright, in the contests betw these various tribes, yet the man which they seek vengeance by

struction of the materials of subsistence, is, on the whole, as effectual in thinning their numbers, and preventing the increase of their population, as would be more sanguinary battles. Their principal weapons of offence,—and they do not appear to have any defensive armour—are clubs, spears and slings. "Their clubs, says Lieutenant Shillibeer, are of two kinds, carved and plain, and both are made from a wood, which, though not hard when first cut, becomes so by being buried in the mud, which serves as a strong die." Their spears, also, are of two kinds; "those," says Commodore Porter, "by which they set most store, are about fourteen feet in length, made of a hard, black wood called *toa*, which receives a polish equal to ivory; these are made with much neatness, and are never thrown from the hand: the other kind are smaller, of a light sort of wood, and are thrown with much accuracy to a great distance. At certain distances from their points they are pierced with holes all round, in order that they may break off, with their own weight, on entering the body, and thus be more difficult to extract. Their slings are made of the fibres of the bark of the cocoa-nut tree, and are executed with a degree of neatness and skill not to be excelled. The stones thrown from them are of an oval shape, of about half a pound weight, and are all highly polished by rubbing against the bark of a tree; they are worn in a net suspended about the waist, and are thrown with great velocity and accuracy; and the numerous scars, broken limbs and fractured skulls of the natives prove that, notwithstanding their great dexterity in avoiding those missiles, they are used with much effect." The following is an account of a sham fight which Lieutenant Shillibeer saw, and which the old chief caused to be performed at the request of Sir Thomas Staines, commander of the expedition to which the Lieutenant was attached. "The old warrior acceded to the proposal, and took great pleasure in going through all the various evolutions. For the club, a tolerably sized stick was substituted; for the spear, a piece of bamboo, and the slingers, instead of stones, threw the small bread fruit. Thus armed, about three hundred of the most experienced went forth to the plain. The king, for the first time, was carried on a superb litter, which we had made for him on board. He gave directions to the chiefs, for the formation of both armies, which were drawn up in the following manner. About thirty principal warriors, with clubs, formed the first line,—the second was composed of spearmen, and the slingers were ranged on the flanks. The battle commenced by a single combat between two chiefs, who displayed great powers, both in agility and skill, and were struggling manfully, when the signal was given to advance. A terrific and hideous shout followed. The slingers now began, but were obliged to retire on coming within the reach of the spears. The advance was rapid, and as the parties closed, the confusion increased. Club came in contact with club, and spear with spear, the slingers stood aloof. The conch was at length sounded, when each party separated, the slingers, on each side, filing into the rear of their respective flanks to secure their retreat, and throwing stones until they ceased to be of any effect. Both parties then drew up in their original order, and rested on their arms."

Of the religion of this people, the following extract from Shillibeer's Narrative will furnish a sufficiently circumstantial account.

"Their religion, as well as their mode of performing it, appears to differ but little from the description given in the appendix to the Missionary voyage to the Society Islands, excepting that of offering human sacrifices to their Eatooa, or god. I could not find that this custom had ever been in practice here; if it had, it must have been very ancient, for it did not form any part of their numerous traditionary stories. The Eatooa appears throughout these islands, to be the superior deity, but they have many of inferior note, and amongst them I remarked Faitu-aitapoo, and two or three others resembling in sound those mentioned in the Missionary voyage, but the one here mentioned alone corresponded exactly. Every family has also a deity of its own, who is some illustrious relative; supposed, from his great actions and his virtue, to have become an Eatooa. To him they dedicate images cut out of wood, and although the figures are uncouthly represented, they are ingenious. These are held sacred, and are principally used for the tops of crutches, or stilts, as they are superstitious enough to suppose, that when they rest on these images they will be secure from injury; and if by accident they are unfortunate enough to stumble, they seldom live long afterwards; for if the priest cannot satisfactorily appease the anger of the tutelar Eatooa, they fancy they labour under his displeasure, and with an unequalled resignation, starve themselves to

death. In the performance of all ceremonies, they exemplify the greatest devotion, nor do they at any time approach a place sacred to the Eatooa, without the most marked respect,—the women uncovering their bosoms and the men their heads. Of the evil demon, or Veheeneihee, they have but little dread, being firmly persuaded that after the soul has taken its departure from the body, it will enjoy a rank among their Eatooas, in another world, according as its life has been good or bad in this. Nothing can exceed their superstition; they are continually seeing atoowas, or ghosts, and, in their sleep, they fancy the soul leaves the body to repose among the spirits. Their burial places, or morais, consist of a large heap of stones, very irregularly piled, having on the top a small house for the purpose of receiving the remains of the king and his family, or those of the principal chiefs. The sacrifices are made here, and the place being tabooed, or rendered sacred, the women, who labour under great restriction, are precluded from touching, or even going to it, under the penalty of death." A prevalent custom, and one that is of great importance to strangers, is that of exchanging names. When an exchange of this kind takes place, between a chief and a stranger, the adopted brother, or tayo, is considered equally entitled with himself to whatever his house or district affords, and he receives the same respect from the people.

"The clothing, or dress of these people is very simple, the men having nothing but the *ame* or girdle of cloth round their waist, which is passed between their legs and neatly secured in front. They have also a hat made from the palm tree, the simplicity of which gives an interesting finish to their manly statures. They are excessively fond of ear ornaments, the men making theirs from seashells, or light wood, which, by the application of an earth, becomes beautifully white. The women prefer flowers, which at all seasons are to be found. Whales' teeth are held in such estimation, that a good one is considered equal to the greatest property; they are generally in the possession of the chiefs, who wear them suspended round their neck. Their other species of dress consists of a kind of coronet, ingeniously made from a light wood, on which is fastened, by means of the rosin from the bread-fruit tree, small red berries; a great quantity of feathers *gives the finish. The* ruff worn *round the neck, is made of the* same *materials. Added to these* are large bunches of human hair, tied round the ankles, wrist or neck, and always worn in battle, though seldom otherwise. Tattooing is evidently considered among them a species of dress, a man without it being held in the greatest contempt. The women are not exposed as much as the men, and their tattooing is very inconsiderable. Their dress consists of a piece of cloth round their waists, answering to a short petticoat, and a mantle, which being tied on the left shoulder, and crossing the bosom, rests on the right hip, and hangs negligently as low as the knee, or calf of the leg, as it may accord with the taste of the lady. Their hair is generally black, but worn in different ways, some long, and turned up—others short. They are all fond of adorning their persons with flowers, and many of the wreaths are formed with such elegant simplicity, as to contribute not a little to their personal appearance, which is at all times particularly interesting; the beauty of their features being only equalled by the symmetry of their figures. They are of a bright copper colour, and in the cheeks of those who were requested to refrain from anointing themselves with oil, and the roots of trees, the crimson die was very conspicuous."

The following account of their domestic economy, their food, manners and mode of living, is abridged chiefly from the Journal of Commodore Porter.

The houses of these islanders are built in the following manner: Four upright posts, of the bread tree, with the upper end forked, and about twenty feet long, are driven into the ground, and across the tops of these is laid a ridge-pole made of the cocoa-nut tree; at a convenient distance from these centre posts, on each side are driven other posts, eight or ten feet long, surmounted in like manner with a ridge-pole. The roof and sides are formed of bamboo wicker-work, overlaid with the large leaves of the palm and bread-tree, and these are secured, as they are interwoven, with threads, or strings, twisted from the fibres of the inside of the shell of a cocoa-nut. These houses are variously ornamented,—sometimes the columns are carved in the form of their gods, but more commonly they are covered with their fine white cloth, which is made of bark, bound on with different coloured cord, made also of bark or of the inside of the cocoa-nut. The interior of the building is divided lengthwise, into two equal parts, by placing along, from one end to the other, the trunk of the cocoa-nut tree; the part toward

front is paved with smooth stones; the back part is covered with mats, and is occupied as a sleeping place for the whole family—the trunk of the tree that forms the division serving as a foot-board, and a similar one, at the back wall, constituting a pillow. "Their houses of feasting," says Commodore Porter, "are raised, to the height of six or eight feet, on a platform of large stones, neatly hewn and fitted together, and some of them are one hundred yards in length, and forty in breadth, surrounded by a square of buildings executed in a style of elegance which is calculated to inspire one with an exalted opinion of the ingenuity, taste, and perseverance of the people." These places, the women are, on no occasion, allowed to enter. Their only agricultural implements are sharpened stakes, with which they loosen the earth; and their fishing apparatus consists of nets, harpoons made of bone and wood, rods and lines with fish-hooks ingeniously constructed of the mother-of-pearl. In their manufacture of cloth, which is performed by the women, they use only a beater and smooth log; "the beater is about eighteen inches long, one end is rounded for a handle, the rest is squared, and slightly grooved. The whole operation of making cloth consists in beating the bark out, on the log, to the size required, keeping it wet and gently stretched with one hand, while the other is employed with the beater." This operation resembles the laying of wool or fur, in the manufacture of hats. The cloth is very neat and even, and nearly as strong as fine cotton; and it is mended, when torn, by wetting the edges and gently beating the parts together. "It has been represented," says the Commodore, "that the women of this great nation disseminated among the South-Sea Islands, are not permitted to eat with the men, and that they are not allowed to eat pork on any occasion; but these people are an exception: men, women and children eat together, although they have their messes in separate dishes, and the women are not prohibited from eating pork, except only during the existence of taboos; but even then they will eat it, if the men are not present, or if they will have the complaisance to turn away their faces and not seem to notice them, which they generally do. When a marriage takes place they have a feast, and this constitutes the whole ceremony; the union is not binding, and the parties are at liberty to separate when they no longer like each other, provided they have no children. The girls are seldom married before they are eighteen or twenty years old, and they preserve their beauty to an advanced age." Notwithstanding their loose notions on the subject of marriage, they are represented by both our travellers, as being fond of their children, and manifesting no inconsiderable degree of conjugal affection. Unlike those of most savage races, the women here are not subjected to hard labour; their occupations are wholly domestic, while the men cultivate the ground, catch fish, build canoes and houses, and protect their families; they are all their own artificers, and their knowledge is sufficient to supply their own wants. "Their furniture, (household,) consists of mats of a superior workmanship, callabashes, baskets, kava-cups, formed of the cocoa-nut, cradles for their children, hollowed out of logs with great neatness, small chests with covers, wooden bowls, and stands to hang different things upon, so contrived that the rats cannot mount them." Of quadrupeds, there are in Nooaheevah hogs, dogs, cats and rats. Commodore Porter saw no cats, but was told they run wild in the woods; of dogs he saw only two, and they had been recently brought there; rats are numerous, and hogs very abundant, constituting a principal article of food. "Of birds," says the Commodore, "the island affords a variety, four only of which I had an opportunity of examining. A dove, which is very abundant, with a beautiful green plumage; a blue kind of paroquet; a bird resembling a lark, and a beautiful white bird, with black legs and bill, and web-footed: its body is not larger than that of a snipe; its wings are long; its head is large; its eyes prominent and black, and nothing can exceed the whiteness and delicacy of its feathers." There is also the common dunghill fowl. Of fish there is not a great variety, nor are they caught in much abundance. Among them, however, is one resembling a perch, and a small red fish, rather longer and thicker than the finger, remarkable for its delicacy. The vegetable productions of this island are various. The cocoa grows in the valleys in great abundance, and serves a variety of purposes, besides that of food. There are, also, as many as twenty kinds of banana; the tarra, a root resembling a yam, of a pungent taste, and excellent when boiled or roasted, and the sugar cane, which grows here to an uncommon size, it being no unusual thing to see the stalks fourteen feet long and ten or twelve inches in circumference;

this they chew and swallow the juice. There are, besides, the kava, a root which possesses an intoxicating quality, and of which the natives are very fond; a fruit resembling a large bean, which has the taste of a chestnut, both in the pod and when roasted, and which grows on trees of a moderate height, but is not abundant; an apple, in appearance like the red pepper, juicy and cooling, but rather insipid; a fruit, not unlike the walnut, which contains a great quantity of oil, and is used instead of candles; pine-apples, of an inferior quality for want of cultivation, and the castor-oil bean, which grows in great abundance. But the vegetable most important to the natives, and which they cultivate with most care, is the bread-tree. Of this tree it is stated in the Journal, that it grows with great luxuriance, in extensive groves, scattered through every valley. It is of the height of fifty or sixty feet, branching out in a large and spreading top, beautiful in appearance, and affording a fine shade; the trunk is about six feet in circumference; the lower branches are usually about twelve feet from the ground; the bark is soft, and on being wounded exudes a milky juice, not unpleasant to the taste, which exposed to the sun, forms an excellent bird-lime, and is used for catching both birds and rats. The leaves are about sixteen inches wide, with deep clefts like the fig leaf. The fruit, when ripe, is about the size of a child's head, green, and the surface divided by slight traces into innumerable six-sided figures: it has a thin, delicate skin; a large and tough core, with remarkably small seeds situated in a spongy substance between the core and the eatable part, which is next the rind. It is eaten baked, boiled or roasted; whole, quartered, or cut into slices; it resembles our soft bread in taste, but is sweeter, and is particularly palatable when sliced and fried in butter or lard. It keeps only three or four days, when gathered and hung up; but the natives have a method of preserving it for several years, by baking it, wrapping it in leaves and burying it in the earth: in this state it becomes very sour, and is more highly esteemed by them than any other food. This tree is every thing to the natives: it supplies food for them and their hogs; with the leaves they cover their houses; of the inner bark of the small branches they make cloth; of the juice they make bird-lime; of the trunk, they make their canoes, the frames of their houses, and out of it they carve their gods. It is their emblem of plenty and prosperity, as much as the olive of Spain and Attica, or the milk and honey of Palestine. "Describe to a native of Madison Island," says Commodore Porter, "a country abounding in every thing that we consider desirable, and after you have done he will ask you if it produces bread-fruit. A country is nothing to them without that, and the season for bread-fruit, is the season of joy and festivity." The natives are described in the "Journal" as honest and friendly, brave, generous, benevolent, acute, ingenious and intelligent. They are a handsome people; the men uncommonly tall, and well shaped, with regular features and an ingenuous expression of face; and the women, though generally less beautiful than the men, have fine eyes and teeth, are acute and vivacious, and particularly distinguished for the beauty of their hands. The dress of the women, which is becoming and decent, consists of three parts; the head-dress, made of a fine cloth of an open texture like gauze, and put on so as to resemble a close cap; the robe, which is a long and flowing piece of cloth, of a close and firm texture, knotted on the shoulder and extending to the ankles; and a garment like a petticoat, consisting of a piece of cloth which passes twice round the waist and hangs down below the knee. For ornaments they have round pieces of ivory, or whales' teeth hung in their ears; they wear beads and strings of red berries on their necks, and when they are not tabooed or interdicted, they ornament their heads with plumage formed of the feather of the cock, and anoint themselves with cocoa-nut oil mixed with a red paint made from turmeric root, which tends to remove the yellowness of the skin. The men dress but little, tattooing serving for a substitute, and in this, much taste and variety is exhibited. The men as well as the women are fond of ornaments, and whales' teeth are in more request than any thing else, some of the finest of them being considered as worth a fortune. The origin of the Washington Islands, as well as of all the South Sea islands, is volcanic; their surface is irregular and broken, like that of the Gallapagos, but from their greater age, a much deeper and more prolific soil has been formed, and they have become abundantly furnished for the accommodation of man. With the following abstract, from commodore Porter's Journal of the manner in which they were first peopled, we shall close our account of these interesting islands and their inhabitants. "According to tradition, O

and Ovanova or Ananoona, his wife, came from an island called Vavao (somewhere below Nooaheevah) and peopled this island. It is said he brought with him a variety of plants, and that his forty children, with the exception of one, (Po, or night) were named after those plants. Now, among the group of Friendly Islands, is a fine island called Vavao, which produces every thing in common with Tongataboo, and the other islands of the group, the productions of which differ little from those of Nooaheevah. The Friendly Islands are about thirty-five degrees to the westward of the Washington Group, and this circumstance may by some be considered an insurmountable obstacle to the navigation from the former to the latter group, on the supposition that the winds in this region always blow from the eastward. But this is not the case; the winds, sometimes for several days together, blow from the north-west, as well as from the south-west, and remove all difficulties as to the navigation from the leeward to the windward islands; and this I myself experienced on leaving the islands, for in three days from the time of my departure, I made nine degrees of longitude easterly, the winds blowing chiefly from N. N. E. to N. W; therefore a continuation of winds equally favourable would have enabled me in twelve days to have navigated from the Friendly to the Washington Islands: but it is not likely that the N. W. or S. W. winds prevail for so long a period at any one time, nor was it necessary that Oataia should have made so short a passage; he had many places where he could stop and recruit among the Society Islands and the Archipelago situated to windward, as well as many other islands scattered along his track. On his arrival at one island they could inform him of the existence of another, further to windward; and his adventurous spirit led him on from island to island, until he reached Nooaheevah. Captain Cook made several experiments as to the sailing of the canoes of the Society Islands, and found, with the breezes which generally blow in that sea, that they would sail close hauled, on an average, seven or eight miles an hour, which, it must be acknowledged, is very good sailing; and if this was the case, of which we have no reason to doubt, all difficulties, as to the passage of Oataia, from Vavao to Nooaheevah seem removed. *Indeed, the inhabitants of all the islands speak nearly the same language and are the same people.*"

We shall now visit Pitcairn's Island, and take a brief survey of its interesting colony.

In the year 1789 the British ship Bounty, William Bligh, master, was employed to transport the bread-fruit-tree from Otaheite to the West Indies. While on this service, off the island of Tofoa a part of the crew, headed by Fletcher Christian, mutinied,—put the master and the rest of the crew, consisting of eighteen persons, into an open boat, made an unsuccessful attempt to form a settlement, on the island of Toobuai, with some men and women from Otaheite,—returned from Toobuai to Otaheite, from which place, Christian, with nine of the mutineers and a small number of the natives, men and women, again took his departure, on the night of the 21st of September, 1789, and was heard of no more, until the year 1808, when Mayhew Folger of Nantucket, in Massachusetts, found the only remaining mutineer, by the name of Alexander Smith, at Pitcairn's Island. Of the fate of Christian and his companions, together with the present state of the settlement made by them, we gather the following history from lieutenant Shillibeer. In her passage from Nooaheevah to Valparaiso, the Briton unexpectedly came in sight of Pitcairn's Island, and upon seeing some canoes putting off from the shore, she hove to, and the islanders came on board. This was in the morning. The crew of the Briton were much astonished at being hailed and conversed with in their own language, in this remote and new-detected corner of the earth, but the wonder was soon cleared up. "After the friendly salutation of good-morrow, sir," says the lieutenant, "from the first man who entered, Mackey, for that was his name, 'do you know,' said he, 'one William Bligh, in England?' This question threw a new light on the subject, and he was immediately asked if he knew one Christian. The reply was given with so much natural simplicity that I shall here use his proper words. "O yes," said he, "very well, his son is in the boat there coming up, his name is Friday Fletcher October Christian, his father is dead now—he was shot by a black fellow." The information given by Mackey and his companions was, that Christian was shot by a black fellow, i. e. an Otaheitan, in consequence of a jealousy which existed between the people of Otaheite and the English, on account of the women; that the Otaheitan was afterwards shot by an Englishman; that the Otaheitans then rose, shot two Englishmen, and wounded John

Adams, the only remaining Englishman on the island, who saved his life by escaping to the woods; that the women, enraged at the murder of the whites, to whom they were more attached than to their countrymen, rose and put every Otaheitan to death, and that Adams, now old, was enjoying good health. Christian had with him nine white men, six Otaheitan men, and eleven women; there were on the island, when the Briton touched, forty-eight in all. Christian was shot about two years after his arrival at the island. His son, Friday Fletcher October, was the first person born on the island, and was about twenty-two years old. They marry at about 19 or 20 years of age, and are allowed only one wife. Adams had taught them the Christian religion as far as he was able, and upon being asked "in what do you believe," Mackey replied, "I believe in God the Father Almighty," &c. going through with the whole of the Belief. Their manners were very gentle, their principles pure, their sentiments benevolent, and their whole conversation and deportment marked with the most interesting simplicity. They generally speak English, but they understand the Otaheitan. They were very inquisitive, and their questions evinced excellent natural endowments. The young islanders were much surprised and amused with the appearance of a dog and a cow on board, which were the first they had ever seen. Their village, built with great regularity, is situated on a gentle eminence, and surrounded by cocoa and bread-fruit trees. The houses are small, but perfectly clean and very convenient. Adams is represented as a fine looking old man, about sixty years of age, very much beloved and revered by all his subjects, over whom he exercises a mild, parental government. "The young women," says the Lieutenant, "have invariably beautiful teeth, fine eyes, an open expression of countenance, and looks of such simple innocence and sweet sensibility, as to render their appearance at once interesting and engaging, and it is pleasing to add, their minds and manners were as pure and innocent as their appearance indicated. Their dress consisted of a full garment, reaching from the waist to the knees, and a mantle thrown over the shoulders and hanging down to the ankles: the latter, however, was occasionally laid aside, and the whole bust exposed, which exhibited the finest proportion. The young men are finely formed, of manly features, and their height is about five feet and ten inches. Their hair is black and long, and generally braided. They wear a straw hat, similar to those worn by sailors, with a few feathers stuck into them by way of ornament." Their dress consists of a sort of cloak or mantle thrown over the shoulders and hanging down to the knee, and a girdle round the loins, both of which garments are of cloth made of bark. The island is fertile and every part capable of cultivation. The coast is rocky, and the inhabitants do not leave their boats on the beach, where the surf would destroy them, but they take them to the village, and being made of a very light wood, this is easily done. Each family has a separate allotment of land, and they strive to outdo each other in the cultivation of the earth. The yam is the principal object of cultivation, and they raise as fine ones here as any in the world. "The bread-fruit and the cocoa-nut trees were brought with them in the Bounty, and have been reared with great success. Pigs, also, came by the same conveyance, as well as goats and poultry. The pigs have got into the woods and many are now wild. Fish of various sorts are taken here, and in great abundance; the tackling is all of their own manufacturing, and the hooks, although beat out of old iron hoops, not only answer the purpose, but are fairly made. Needles, also, they make of the same materials." The island is about six miles long and three broad; the soil, as indicated by the growth of the trees, with which it is well stocked, is very fertile. The island lies in twenty-five degrees south latitude. The whole community live in the utmost harmony with each other, are strongly attached to their home; and if the officious, meddlesome spirit of European enterprise does not interfere with their condition, they will, doubtless, long continue to exhibit an engaging and beautiful specimen of unsophisticated nature.

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ART. 5. *France. By Lady Morgan.* New-York. James Eastburn and Co. 12mo. 2 vol. pp. 727.

IN announcing this publication, in our last number, we expressed an opinion generally of its merits. We are not inclined to retract what we have there said, nor has the work grown so much in our estimation, from a more attentive perusal, as to make it necessary to add much to the commendation we have already bestowed upon it. As a literary production it has no claim to praise. There is not a page in these volumes that does not offend by some violation of syntax; and the want of perspicuity, which must inevitably result from ungrammatical construction, is unfortunately increased by a ridiculous affectation of turgid phraseology. Lady Morgan is ambitious of possessing a style. She cannot consent to make the most trifling observation in common language. The *vernacular* is altogether too vulgar for her notions of gentility, and her endeavours to avoid it are for ever apparent. At least one half of every sentence consists of expletives, introduced for the sake of euphony. The equipoise of her periods reminds us of the ingenious practice of some people we have read of, who balance a bag of corn in one pannier by putting stones in the other. Mannerism is a fault into which many great writers have fallen,—though it is not on that account the less a fault, whilst it is the more to be regretted,—but the pretensions of common-place thinkers to peculiarity serve only to render insipidity disgusting. The fate of the ape who undertook to flourish his master's razor should be a lesson to all imitators. Lady Morgan is evidently striving to rise to the level of those who are at least a head taller than herself, and tries in vain to make up for want of stature by stepping on tiptoe. We are sorry to be obliged to treat her ladyship so discourteously. We honour her sex, and had we discovered more of its attributes in her present production, could easily have pardoned the vanity and ignorance which it betrays,—but the flippancy with which she deals out her political dogmas, and the eagerness with which she seizes every occasion to sneer not only at superstition, but at christianity,—to say nothing of grosser indelicacies, of which she is frequently guilty,—are sufficiently unfeminine to excuse us for sometimes forgetting that of which her ladyship is herself so unmindful. We have been deficient in respect, her ladyship's freedom has given a warrant to our liberties.

Since Buonaparte's abdication of the imperial throne, the English press has teemed with the journals of impatient tourists who have visited France. In all the *tableaux* thus exhibited of the condition of that country and of the character of its inhabitants, the prejudices of the painter may be traced. The most amusing sketches of the manners of the French people, that we have seen, are contained in Scott's 'Visit to Paris,' and 'Paris Revised,' and 'Paul's letters to his Kinsfolk.' These however are caricatures, though they may preserve traits of close resemblance. But if some travellers have made themselves merry at the chapfaln faces of the loungers in the Louvre, others have cordially entered into their chagrins, and boldly stood forth in their cause. From the discordant reports of observers we draw, on the whole, an inference favourable to France. The state of society has meliorated by the revolution, though its benefits have been dearly purchased.

Lady Morgan carried into France the feelings of a native of Ireland. Her experience of *legitimate* government at home, led to no pleasing anticipation of its effects abroad. All the happiness which she discovered, she immediately imputed to the benign influence of institutions which had emanated from the popular will, and all the misery that she saw or apprehended, she was ready to ascribe to the policy of those who had been reinstated in power with the same dispositions which had incurred its loss. If there be a fallacy in her reasoning, the general grounds of her argument are, nevertheless, correct. But we do not despair of the progress of liberal ideas in Europe, nor can we believe that their advancement is like to be retarded by the overthrow of the gigantic despotism of Napoleon. The comparative feebleness of existing dynasties affords some security against encroachment on the rights of the people, even if there be no inclination to enlarge them. It is foreign to our purpose, however, to pursue this discussion.

The actual state of the French peasantry is contrasted by lady Morgan with the degrading servitude which they endured under the feudal system. Instead of being appurtenant to the soil and trans-

ferable with it, the industrious cultivator is now often the proprietor of his farm, and always the master of his own time and acquisitions. "No longer '*un peuple serf, corveable et taillable*, all are alike free to offer their labour for adequate remuneration; and all now 'feel that this newly possessed power of self-disposal is property, in itself." Our author distributes the peasantry of France into proprietors, farmer-tenants and labourers. "The agricultural surface of France, is divided," we are told, "into what is called, in the language of the country, "*le pays de grande, et de petite culture.*" In the former, the size of the farms has been little affected by the revolution: the only difference that has occurred is, that several farms belonging to one landlord may have been purchased by the farmers who formerly cultivated them, or by a small proprietor, whose exertions are confined to the ground he has bought. The possession of small plots of ground by the day-labourers has become very frequent; and it is sometimes usual in these countries to let them to the great farmers who are desirous of having them, to complete the quantity of land which the size of their establishment demands."

"The *pays de petite culture* is composed of small farms, for the cultivation of which the landlord finds the tenant in horses and ploughs, and divides with him the profits. Upon the large farms the condition of the tenant is very much like that of our English farmers; and in the *pays de petite culture* there exists a race, long disappeared from England, of poor but independent yeomen, who rear their families in a degree of comfort as perfect, as it is remote from luxury. The dwelling of a French farmer presents the same scene of rural bustle, activity, and industry, as is usually found in the English farm-houses. The women always appear full of occupation and energy, and share, in common with their husbands, fathers, and brothers, the toil and anxiety of their condition." [p. 27.]

Lady Morgan draws a very engaging portrait of the character and manners of the French villagers. She ascribes to them all those graces and virtues which appear so amiable in the shepherds and shepherdesses of Florian, and which we had never expected to find but in the creatures of fancy. There is, however, a constitutional gayety in these people, which if it be not the *ebullition* of that *cheerfulness that innocence inspires*, may *easily be mistaken for it*, and which at *least evinces the absence of the* malignant passions. It unequivocally denotes, too, their exemption from a vice which is even more prolific in crime than baneful in itself:—if the peasantry of France have retained a simplicity of mind and an amenity of disposition which are sought for in vain in the corresponding classes of society in other countries, they owe their happiness to their sobriety.

"The modes of every-day life in France," says lady Morgan, "even among the peasantry and lowest classes, are powerfully influenced by the happy and genial temperament of the people. And though the peasantry are not without a certain *brusquerie* of manner, arising out of their condition, it is tempered by a courtesy, which indicates an intuitive urbanity, beyond the reach of art to teach, or the means of cunning to acquire; and it explains what Cæsar meant, when he declared, he found the Gauls "*the politest barbarians he had conquered.*" There is, however, among the peasantry of the present day, as among all the lower classes, a certain tone of independence, which almost seems to claim equality with the superior person they address, and which is evidently tinged with the republican hue, so universally adopted during the revolution. A French peasant, meeting his brother peasant, takes off his hat, with the air of a *petit-maître;* and I have seen two labourers argue the ceremonies of their bare-headed salutation, with as many stipulations as would go to a treaty of peace." [pp. 54, 55.]

"The domestic manners of the French peasantry," continues lady M. "like their domestic affections, are mild and warm; and the *possessive pronoun*, which denotes the strong binding interest of *property* in the object to which it is attached, is profusely given to all the endearing ties of kindred. "*Notre mari*," or more frequently "*notre maître*," is the term which the wife uses, when speaking of or to her husband; and the adjectives of "*bon*," or "*petit*," are generally attached to every member of the family, according to their rank, or age. The grandsire is always "*le bon papa*," and all sisters and brothers are "*petite*" and "*petit*." [p. 56.]

It is common, lady Morgan observes, to deplore the decline of religion in France, but she advises us, before we make ourselves too unhappy on this head, to inquire what kind of religion it was that has declined. Among many instances of the stupidity of the clergy, and the ignorance and credulity of their flock in the age of Louis 14th, the golden of tyranny, she quotes an anecdote

Madame de Sevigné to the following effect. "The Abbé de La Mousse in catechising the children of his cure, mechanically put this question to them, 'who is the Virgin?' The children replied one after the other, 'The Creator of Heaven and Earth.' The Abbé was not disturbed by the mistake of the children, but when he heard the men and women and even the old people taking up and repeating the same response, he was utterly confused and gave in to the common creed." Such was the religion that has decayed, and such is the religion that it is attempted to revive. Not that the identity of God the Creator and the Virgin Mary is one of the tenets of the catholic church, but that implicit faith in the priesthood is one of its requisitions, and that, in the prohibition of the exercise of reason, one absurdity is as like to be inculcated as another, and equally certain of reception with the most demonstrable truth.

Louis the 13th is a zealous restorer of the statues of the saints, and of the worship of the crucifix, and regularly exhibits himself in all the solemn processions to the chapel of *Notre Dame.* These mummeries, however, do not seem to suit the taste of the Parisians, notwithstanding their fondness for *spectacles.* Nor have the efforts to get up these fêtes in the provinces been attended with much better success. "In Boulogne-sur-mer," says our fair author, "orders were given for a procession, in honour of the Virgin, whose wrath, it was declared, had caused that abundance of rain, which threatened ruin to all the *vignerons* and farmers in France. Some of her festivals had not been duly celebrated, since the restoration of festivals in France, and a well-founded jealousy had discharged itself in torrents of rain, which I had the misfortune to witness, during the greater part of my residence in the land of her displeasure. The priests, however, of Boulogne, to their horror, *could not find a single Virgin,* in that maritime city, to carry in procession, and were at last obliged to send a deputation into a neighbouring village, and request *the loan of a Virgin* until they could get one of their own. A Virgin was at last procured, a little indeed the worse for wear; but this was not a moment for fastidiousness. The holy brotherhood assembled, and the *Madonna* was paraded through the streets; but no devout laity followed in her train, and no ** of promise spoke* the cessation *rath. The people* would not *rain would not stop*; the Vir*it back, to pout* in her native *and the miracle* expected to be wrought, was strictly according to Voltaire's heretical definition of all miracles—"*une chose qui n'est jamais arrivée.*" [p. 76.]

It is probably in the recollection of many of our readers that this city, in which, according to lady Morgan, there is not a maid to be found, is itself in the demesne of the Virgin, who was created *Countess of Boulogne* by one of the pious predecessors of Louis *le desiré*, for the magnanimous purpose of conferring upon the Saviour the dignity of hereditary nobility!

Dr. Moore, in his charming letters from Italy, mentions a friend of his, who passing a prostrate statue of Jupiter, very respectfully uncovered himself, and with a profound reverence, requested his godship, should he ever be reinstated in the government of the world, not to forget the notice he had taken of him in his adversity. An equal degree of circumspection would have saved the French of the present day from a deal of penance, and prevented a multitude of ridiculous metamorphoses which have resulted from the impatience of atonement. In the general resurrection of the saints, on the return of the Bourbons, many an unworthy effigy that had slept, has received the honours of an apotheosis.

"Wherever the royal family was expected to pass," says lady Morgan, "on the occasion of the *two restorations*, or in their respective journeys into the interior of the kingdom, the *via sacra* is distinguished by the new setting-up of prostrate crosses. The crucifix, placed at the port of Dieppe when *Madame* landed, is, I think, for size and colouring, the most formidable image that ever was erected to scare, or to edify. And the *Madonna* exhibited in the church of St. Jaques, in the same town, and on the same important occasion, was evidently, in the hurry of the unexpected honour, suddenly transported from the bowsprit of some English trader; and had doubtless stood many a hard gale, as the "*lovely Betty,*" or "*sprightly Kitty,*" before she was removed to receive divine honours, as *notre dame de St. Jaques*; where dressed in English muslin, and in a *coëffure à la Chinoise*, to show she is above prejudice, she takes her place with Louis the Eighteenth, who shines in all the radiance of plaster of paris, on an altar beside her." [p. 78.]

There is scarcely such a thing as mendicity, we are informed, in France. The wish of Henry the 4th. that each of his subjects might put a pullet in his pot on

* "A thing which has never happened."

a Sunday, falls short of the luxury now enjoyed by the lowest peasant, who is able to enrich his pottage with a little flesh even on week days. The attention that is paid to dress, too, by the labouring classes, contributes much to the appearance of comfort,

"The influence of the toilette is universal in France, and it is far from being exclusively an object of female devotion, even among the peasantry. The young farmer "*qui se fait brave*," is, in his own estimation, as attractive as any *merveilleux* of the *chausseé D'Antin* can suppose himself. His well-powdered head and massive queue, his round hat, drawn up at either side, "*pour faire le monsieur*," his large silver buckles, and large silver watch, with his smart white calico jacket and trowsers, present an excellent exhibition of rural coxcombry, while the elders of the village set off their frieze coats with a fine flowered linen waistcoat, whose redundancy of flaps renders the texture of the nether part of their dress very unimportant.

"But, however tasteless or coarse; however simple or grotesque, the costume of the French peasantry may appear to the stranger's eye, it still is a *costume!* It is a refinement on necessity, and not the mere and meagre covering of shivering nature. It is always one, among many evidences, that the people are not poor, are not uncivilized, that they require the decencies of life, and are competent to purchase them." [pp. 94, 95.]

In introducing us into higher life, lady Morgan takes a survey of the history and *materiel* of French society, in which she gives full scope to her propensity to declamation. It is well known that Buonaparte was inclined to fortify his power by drawing the ancient nobility round the throne, and that he succeeded in filling his court, in a great measure, with the representatives of illustrious houses, who preferred the experience of imperial favour to the prospect of royal gratitude. The facility with which he reversed outlawries, and the liberality with which he indemnified the losses of loyalists, gave considerable umbrage to his military nobles. It was a part of his ambition to excel the 'legitimate' sovereigns of Europe in regal splendour, and in this endeavour he assumed the pomp of an Asiatic monarch. The pride of the emperor in this respect was the chief motive of his lenity to *emigrants*, and the principal source *of all those magnificent establishments which have endeared his memory to France, and which will confer on him a more durable fame than the renown of conquest.* His patronage to men of learning, and his liberal encouragement of sciences and the arts, rendered them subjects of national attention, and gave a tone to public taste which foreigners never fail to remark.

Lady Morgan has displayed all her wit, in ridiculing the royal family and their partisans. She is continually diverted by the follies of the '*preux chevaliers*' and veteran dames of the '*vielle court.*' The following extract will serve as a specimen of her humour.

"Among those of the elder royalists attached to the person of the king, and believing that they contributed to his restoration, there is a sort of lifeless animation, resembling the organic movements which survive the extinction of animal life, and which are evidenced in the hopping of a bird after decapitation. I have frequently amused myself by following the groupings of these loyal *vieilleries*, who, like old Mercier, seem to continue living on merely "*par curiosité pour voir ce que cela deviendra.*"—I remember one morning being present at a rencontre between two "*voltigeurs* de Louis XIV.* on the terrace of the Thuilleries. They were distinguished by the most dramatic features of their class;—the one was in his court-dress (for it was a levée day), and with his *chapeau de bras* in one hand, and his snuff-box in the other, he exhibited a costume, on which perhaps the bright eyes of a Pompadour had often rested: the other was *en habit militaire*, and might have been a spruce ensign, "*joli comme un cœur*," at the battle of Fontenoy. Both were covered with crosses and ribands, and they moved along under the trees, that had shaded their youthful *gaillardise*, with the conscious triumph of Moorish chiefs restored to their promised Alhambra. Their telegraphic glasses communicated their mutual approach, and advancing *chapeau bas*, and shaking the powder from their *ailes de pigeon*, through a series of profound bows, they took their seat on the bench, which I occupied, and began, "*les nouvelles à la main*," to discuss the business of the day. —A *levée*, a review, a procession, and the installation of the king's bust, which in some remote town had been received with cries of "*Vive le roi, mille fois répétés*," were the subjects which led to a boundless eulogium on the royal family."

"Personal devotion to the king," con-

"* The name given in derision to old military men, re-established in all rank and privileges they enjoyed before the revolution."

tinues lady M. "is not however exclusively confined to the elders of the privileged classes. It was a profane maxim of a profane French wit, that "*les vieilles et les laides sont toujours pour Dieu*;" and his present Majesty of France seems to enjoy a similar devotion, as a part of his divine right. Many of the aged members, of the middle classes of the capital, have remained true to the good old cause; and the *petits rentiers*, or stockholders of the Fauxbourg St. Germaine (that centre of all antiquity and royalism), assemble morning and evening before the windows of the Thuilleries, in the hope of seeing the king pass and repass to and from his morning's drive; and they remain seated on the benches which front the facade of the palace, among piping fawns, and fighting gladiators. These monumental figures contrast themselves, with peculiar force, to the marble wonders of the chisel which surround them, and to the flitting groups of the present age, which glide by, turning on them looks of the same pleased curiosity, as I have seen bestowed on the *monumens François*, at *les petits Augustins*. Here the costumes of the three reigns which preceded the revolution are preserved and amicably united. Here is still to be seen the "*hurlubrelu*" head-dress, the subject of so many of Mad. de Sevigné's pleasant letters. Here too may be found the *bonnets à papillons pointés* and *petites cométes* of the du Deffands and Geofrins, with the *fichus de souflet*, and the more modern *négligé* of the Polignacs and Lamballes. These venerable votaries of loyalty, who have so long "owed heaven a death," that they seem to have been forgotten by their creditor, are chiefly females. They are always accompanied by a *cortége* of little dogs, which, half-shorn, and half-fed, fastened to girdles, no longer *the gift of the graces*, by ribands no longer "*couleur de rose*," are under the jurisdiction of large fans, frequently extended to correct the "*petites folies*" of these *Sylphides* and *Fédés*, when they sport round their ancient mistresses, with unbecoming levity." [pp. 144, 145.]

One cannot help observing in reading these volumes, how invariably the fair author's opportune remarks, of which she has favoured us with a prodigious number, are addressed to Madame la Duchesse, Monsieur le Prince, Monsieur le Comte, Madame la Marquise, *Madame la Vicomtesse*, or Madame *le Baronne*. We will confess that we *[illegible]ected some little* affectation in *[illegible] we could* scarcely imagine it *[illegible] that such people* should be at hand, to listen on all occasions;—but lady Morgan has incidentally accounted for it, in a manner entirely satisfactory. "A few years back," says her ladyship, "all ranks and distinctions were lost in the affectedly simple appellations of *citoyen* and *citoyenne*. At present France is inundated with titles, multiplied far beyond the heraldic dignities of those aristocratical days, when, according to Smollett, "Mons le Comte," called to his son, in the business of their noble *verger*, "*Mons. le Marquis, avez-vous donné à manger aux cochons?*"*—If nobility is so cheap in France as her ladyship represents, it is, to be sure, no great affair to be talking with a count or a marquis, nor can there be much difficulty in finding something of the sort to speak to whenever one has any thing to say.

Lady Morgan has so mixed herself with all she saw or heard in Paris, that it is not easy to select any picture from her portfolio in which she does not occupy the most prominent place. This desire to show herself off is very annoying to her readers. We shall not pretend to pick up the opinions which she has scattered through her Journal. They are not generally of much moment,—but her judgment of the French character in one respect, is too singular to pass unnoticed. Lady Morgan considers the French as a peculiarly *grave* people, and adduces their profound attention at the theatre and in the saloon as evidences of this disposition. We cannot consider the disproportionate interest taken in trifling entertainments or conversation a great proof of gravity. If it be, children who can amuse themselves alone, by the hour, with a few billets of wood in piling them up and pulling them down, must be wonderfully grave. Lady Morgan complains of the formality that prevails in the circles of the ancient nobility. They are "precise," she says, "to a degree that imposes perpetual restraint; the ladies are all seated *à la ronde*; the gentlemen either leaning on the back of their chairs, or separated into small compact groups. Every body rises at the entrance of a new guest, and immediately resumes a seat, which is never finally quitted until the moment of departure. There is no bustling, no gliding, no shifting of place for purposes of coquetry, or views of flirtation; all is repose and quietude among the most animated and cheerful people in the world. My restlessness and activity was a source of great aston-

* "Mons. Marquis have you fed the hogs?"

ishment: my walking constantly in the streets and public gardens, and my having nearly made the tour of Paris, on foot, were cited as unprecedented events in the history of female perambulation."

"Coming in very late one night," pursues lady M. "to a grand *réunion*, I made my excuse, by pleading the fatigue I had encountered during the day; and I enumerated the different quarters of the town I had walked over, the public places I had visited, the sights I had seen, and the cards I had dropped.—I perceived my fair auditress listening to me at first with incredulous attention; then "panting after me in vain," through all my movements, loosing breath, changing colour, till at last she exclaimed: "*Tenez, madame, je n'en puis plus. Encore un pas, et je n'en reviendrai, de plus de quinze jours?*" [p. 168.]

Now we can easily imagine that a very robust and active person might loose his breath, and change colour, during such a fatiguing detail, and that too from a sense of weariness wholly independent of sympathy. We do not wonder that her auditor entreated her to stop.

Lady Morgan gives a ludicrous description of some of her countrymen, whom she terms *dandies*, who attempted to play off their Bond-street airs in the Parisian circles, where she encountered them. From her account, young Frenchmen of the same rank are generally much better informed, and always better bred.

We are happy to have the assurance of lady Morgan that conjugal fidelity is not unfrequent, and that some attention in public from the husband to the wife is tolerated, although the first is not a requisite, and the last is barely permitted. "As long, however, as the frailties of a French woman of fashion are "*peccate celate;*" lady Morgan admits, "as long as she lives upon good terms with her husband, and does the honours of his house, she has the same latitude, and the same reception in society, as is obtained by women similarly situated in England, where, like the Spartan boy, she is punished, not for her *crime*, but *for its discovery*. There, a divorce only marks the line between *reputation*, and its *loss*: society will not *take hints*, and a woman must *publicly advertise her fault*, before she can obtain credit for having committed it.—The high circles of Paris are to the full as indulgent as those of London. *Lovers understood*, are not *paramours convicted*; and as *long as a woman does not make an esclandre; as long as she is decent and circumspect, and* "assumes *virtue which she has not*," she holds her place in society, and continues to be, not indeed *respected*, but *received*." [p. 219, 220.]

But whatever latitude of conduct may be allowed, whilst external decorum is not violated, no infringement of decency is endured. "In the lowest places of public amusement," says lady Morgan, "in the most mixed and motley assemblies, all is decency and seeming propriety. No look shocks the eye, no word offends the ear of modesty and innocence. Vice is never rendered dangerous by example, nor are its allurements familiarized to the mind of youth, by the publicity of its exhibitions. This propriety of exterior, this moral decency in manners, has been made a subject of accusation against the French by recent travellers, who demonstrate their patriotism, by extolling even the licentiousness, which, in England, openly presenting itself to public observance, marks by very obvious limits the line between vice and virtue." [p. 223.] We agree with her ladyship, that to escape grossness is one remove from vice, and that to keep profligacy in awe is some preservative of virtue. Lady Morgan mentions that she was in the theatre one evening, when a young English nobleman of fashionable notoriety, having entered a box in the second tier, with a female equally notorious, and to use her own expression, 'less severely draped' than custom requires, the house testified their disapprobation so unequivocally that the intruders were obliged to retire. "It is owing to the extreme *propriety* and even *purity* of manners," says her ladyship, "preserved in all public places, in France, that young females of every rank and condition, well brought up, may remain ignorant, as far as their own observation goes, that there *does* exist a wretched portion of their sex, who eat the bread of shame, and live by self-degradation. But no woman of any rank or age, who has only *once* visited a *public place*, in England, can escape becoming the involuntary witness of the most unblushing vice, of the most brutal indecency." [p. 224.]

The following extract will correct any misapprehension of an incident which has already been alluded to in the newspapers, in this country, with an evident jealousy of intentional disrespect. "It is a very singular circumstance," observes lady Morgan, "that the return of the French emigrants from England after a twenty-five years' residence in that country, has absolutely added nothing to the stock of acquirements in the English language or literature. Of the numbers whom I met in society, who had resided in England

I could never get one to speak to me in English, with the exception of the Prince Louis de la Trémoille, and the prince de Beauveau. The usual reply was, upon all occasions, '*J'entends l'Anglais, mais je ne le parle pas.*'*

"I was at court the night that Mrs. Gallatin, the American Ambassadress, was presented to the Duchesse d'Angoulême, who addressed her in French. Being informed that Mrs. G. did not speak French, her royal highness expressed her regret to Mr. Gallatin, that she could not address his lady in English, as *she could not speak that language.* Madame de Angoulême was received under the protection of England, while yet almost a child, and lived there twenty years." [p. 232, 233.]

The attention paid to the comfort of servants in France is highly commendable, and well requited. There is an intelligence, alertness and fidelity in the French servants not to be met with in the same class in any other nation. Whenever an entertainment is given, as the company arrive, their equipages are put under shelter, and their servants shown into an apartment, where they have an opportunity to amuse themselves, and where their ordinary recreation consists in some one's reading aloud some popular work for the general edification. "Nothing is more usual," says lady Morgan, "than to see the hackney-coachmen reading on their stands, and even the "*commissionnaires*," and the *porteurs d'eau*, drawing a duodecimo from their pockets, and perusing it with the most profound attention, in the intervals of their labour. It is impossible to visit "*les Halles*," the Parnassus of the comic Vadée, without being struck with the market, opened equally for poetry and potatoes, for philosophy and fish, for herbs and history." [p. 245.]

Lady Morgan dwells with considerable pleasure on the luxury of the French table. Instead of "frogs and *soupe maigre*," she found the French *dejeuner* as substantial as the Scotch breakfast, and more inviting; the dinner equal to that of the English,—and the evening meal with its confectionary, ices, and "green tea punch" not excelled even in Ireland. The *petit soupers* are no longer in vogue, but have given place to the *dejeuner à la fourchette.* In the history of the occupations of one day, which she gives us at length, lady *Morgan mentions,* as a matter of course, *'s adjourning from* the Opera to the first *restaurateur* in Paris, where they seasoned their criticisms with savoury viands and grateful *liqueurs.* This single circumstance conveys more forcibly to our minds than any other she has stated, the difference of Parisian manners and the superior enjoyment of a Parisian life. In this country we have neither similar establishments nor the same freedom.

Lady Morgan's remarks on the French theatre are entertaining and judicious, but we have already made such copious extracts from her work, that we can afford to devote but little room to this subject. The French people are passionately fond of scenic representations, and enthusiastic in their admiration of excellence. Dramatic exhibitions are so frequent in Paris, and so accessible, that almost every auditor is a critic, at least in his own estimation, and audibly expresses his applause or disapprobation: but as his conceptions of character are rather the result of observation than of study, his criticisms are merely comparative. Any deviation from the prescribed costume or action, is hazardous to the performer who personates a part, of which the original impression was taken from Clairon or Le Kain. Even Talma is kept in subjection to hereditary prejudice. Lady Morgan could not feel the force of those frigid epigrammatic *tirades* which constitute the essence of French tragedy. "Having seen a French tragedy acted," says her ladyship, "I cannot find any thing so ridiculous in the request of the man, who, having been present at the ballot, in which the "*qu'il mourut*" of Corneille was executed, entreated Noverre to get his troop to dance the *Maximes* of La Rochefoucault." [Vol. 2. p. 47.]

In Lady Morgan's opinion, comedy is best suited to the genius of the French language, and she considers the French comedians the finest in the world. There is some foundation for the following observations on the relative rank of tragic and comic powers, though her ladyship's abstract postulate is by no means true to the extent of the terms in which it is stated. "There may be," asserts Lady Morgan, "a thousand readings and conceptions of tragedy, according to the times and tastes of mankind; but true genuine comedy has always her standard of reference before her, in *real life.* By that she can be always tried, judged, and estimated; and Garrick doubtlessly displayed more genius, when he succeeded in *Scrub*, than when he excelled in *Richard.* Comedy is founded on the truth of nature, tragedy on her violation and extravagance, and it has no infallible standard,

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rstand English, but I do not

by which it can be appreciated." [Vol. 2. p. 83.]

There is one further circumstance connected with the theatre, which is so honourable to the French, and so unlike the prevailing customs in some countries we have read of, that we cannot omit to notice it.

"The strictest propriety, the most delicate observance of *bienséance*," says Lady Morgan, "governs the audience of the *Théatre Français*, and women of the highest rank go to the theatre, and enter their boxes alone, in the full confidence that they are there equally safe from intrusion, insult, or annoyance, as in their own houses. Some years ago the *parterre* gave a proof of its gallantry, by obliging two gentlemen to quit the *front row* of the box that they occupied, in favour of two ladies who came in late, and seated themselves in a back row." [Vol. 2. p. 64.]

At the court theatre in the Thuilleries, Lady Morgan saw the celebrated Talleyrand in his official dress as *grand chambellan*, standing behind the chair of the king. She thus describes him: "I had frequently seen this celebrated personage, and future historical character, at court, upon other public occasions, in the bustle of processions, at the nuptial pomp of royalty, under the holy dome of Notre Dame, at the deepest tragedy, at the liveliest comedy, amidst the solemnity of the royal chapel, and the revelry of the feasting court—but I saw him always the same; cold, motionless; not abstracted, but unoccupied; not absent, but unmoved;—no tint varying the colourless hue of his livid complexion, no expression marking its character on his passive countenance. His figure seemed the shell of a human frame, despoiled of its organic arrangements, or, if the heart beat, or the brain vibrated, no power of penetration could reach the recesses of the one, or guess at the workings of the other. From the mind of this man the world seemed contemptuously shut out—and if this most impassible form and face indicated character or opinion, one would have thought, at the first glance, this is surely the being who has said: "*speech was given to man, to conceal his thoughts.*" It seemed as if the intimacy of love, the confidence of friendship, the community of counsel, could never draw the mind to that countenance, which amidst all the vicissitudes, versatility, changes, *and contrasts in the life of its owner, had never been 'a book, in which men read strange things.'* It was indeed a book, written in a dead language." [Vol. 2. pp. 78, 79.]

Among the literary characters with whom Lady Morgan became personally acquainted in Paris, were the veteran Abbé Morrillet, the superannuated Duc de Brancas, Mons. Suard, *Secretaire perpetuel* to the French Academy, the Comte Lally Tollendal, the Marquis de La Fayette, Ginguené, the Abbé Gregoire, the Comte de Segur, the Duc de Levis, the Baron Denon, the Comte de Pastoret, Madame de Genlis, Madame de Souza, &c. &c. The Comte le Mercier, the favourite dramatic poet of the present day, the Comte de Volney, and the Vicomte de Chateaubriand, she seems only to have seen in public. "The little intercourse which necessarily subsisted between England and France, prior to the year 1814," observes her ladyship, "has left the two countries reciprocally strangers to some of the most popular writers in their respective languages. Of our modern English poets, France knows little; and it is a singular fact, that before the first entry of the allies into Paris, even the works of Moore, Byron, and Scott, were almost unheard of in its literary circles. Of the innumerable poets, good and bad, in which France abounds, England still remains ignorant, with a very few exceptions.—Even the superior effusions of Parny, Le Gouvé, Berchoux, Le Brun, and Chenier, are but little read; while the works of Raynouard, Lormian, Grandmaison, Du Menil, Du Paty, Dufrenoy, Fontanes, Arnault, Michaud, and an host of others, are scarcely known even by name." [Vol. 2. pp. 156, 157.]

Lady Morgan visited the Marquis de la Fayette at his seat, called the Château of La Grange-Blessnau, a castle and domain which he inherited in right of his wife, the heiress of the house of Noailles. The name of La Fayette is so associated with important events of our own history, and is so familiar to our grateful recollections, that any thing which concerns this patriot and philanthropist cannot fail to excite an interest in this country. Our readers will derive sincere satisfaction from Lady Morgan's romantic account of this virtuous and venerable man. He has not been in Paris, she informs us, since the return of the Bourbons. His estate is in the district of La Brie, but remote from the great road.

"In the midst of a fertile and luxurious wilderness," says our fair traveller, "rising above prolific orchards and antique woods, appeared the five towers of Grange-Blessnau, tinged with the

rays of the setting sun. Through the boles of the trees, appeared the pretty village of Aubepierre, once, perhaps, the dependency of the castle, and clustering near the protection of its walls. A remoter view of the village of D'Hieres, with its gleaming river and romantic valley, was caught and lost, alternately, in the serpentine mazes of the rugged road; which, accommodated to the groupings of the trees, wound amidst branches laden with ripening fruit, till its rudeness sullenly subsided in the velvet lawn that immediately surrounded the castle. The deep moat, the draw-bridge, the ivied tower, and arched portals, opening into the square court, had a feudal and picturesque character; and, combined with the reserved tints and fine repose of evening, associated with that exaltation of feeling which belonged to the moment preceding a first interview with those, on whom the mind has long dwelt with admiration or interest.

"We found General La Fayette surrounded by his patriarchal family;—his excellent son and daughter-in-law, his two daughters (the sharers of his dungeon in Olmutz) and their husbands; eleven grand-children, and a venerable grand-uncle, the ex-grand prior of Malta, with hair as white as snow, and his cross and his order worn, as proudly as when he had issued forth at the head of his pious troops, against the "*paynim foe*," or Christian enemy. Such was the group that received us in the salon of La Grange; such was the close-knit circle that made our breakfast and our dinner party, accompanied us in our delightful rambles through the grounds and woods of La Grange, and constantly presented the most perfect unity of family interests, habits, taste, and affections.

"We naturally expect to find strong traces of time in the forms of those, with whose name and deeds we have been long acquainted; of those who had obtained the suffrages of the world, almost before we had entered it. But, on the person of La Fayette, time has left no impression; not a wrinkle furrows his ample brow; his unbent, and noble figure, is still as upright, bold, and vigorous, as the mind that informs it. Grace, strength, and dignity still distinguish the fine person of this extraordinary man; who, though more than forty years before the world, engaged in scenes of strange and *eventful conflict, does not* yet appear to *have reached his climacteric.* Bustling *tive on his farm,* graceful and ele- *his salon, it is difficult* to trace, in *he most successful* agriculturists, and one of the most perfect fine gentlemen that France has produced, a warrior and a legislator. The patriot, however, is always discernible.

"In the full possession of every faculty and talent he ever possessed, the memory of M. La Fayette has all the tenacity of unworn youthful recollection; and, besides these, high views of all that is elevated in the mind's conception. His conversation is brilliantly enriched with anecdotes of all that is celebrated, in character and event, for the last fifty years. He still talks with unwearied delight of his short visit to England, to his friend Mr. Fox, and dwelt on the *witchery* of the late Dutchess of Devonshire, with almost boyish enthusiasm. He speaks and writes English with the same elegance he does his native tongue. He has made himself master of all that is best worth knowing in English literature and philosophy. I observed that his library contained many of our most eminent authors upon all subjects. His elegant, and well chosen, collection of books, occupies the highest apartments in one of the towers of the château: and, like the study of Montaigne, hangs over the farm-yard of the philosophical agriculturist.—'It frequently happens,' said M. La Fayette, as we were looking out of the window at some flocks, which were moving beneath, 'it frequently happens that my Merinos, and my hay carts, dispute my attention with your Hume, or our own Voltaire.'

"He spoke with great pleasure on the visit paid him at La Grange some years ago, by Mr. Fox and General Fitzpatrick. He took me out, the morning after my arrival, to show me a tower, richly covered with ivy:—'It was Fox,' he said, 'who planted that ivy! I have taught my grandchildren to venerate it.'

"The château La Grange does not, however, want other points of interest.—Founded by Louis Le Gros, and occupied by the princes of Lorraine, the mark of a cannon ball is still visible in one of its towers, which penetrated the masonry, when attacked by Marechal Turenne. Here, in the plain, but spacious, *salon-à-manger*, the peasantry of the neighbourhood, and the domestics of the castle, assemble every Sunday evening in winter, to dance to the violin of the *concierge*, and are regaled with cakes, and *eau-sucrée*. The General is usually, and his family are *always*, present, at these rustic balls. The young people occasionally dance among the tenantry, and set the examples of new steps, freshly imported by their Paris dancing-master." [Vol. 2. pp. 131-2, 3-4.]

Though we cannot well afford the room, we must indulge in one more extract from a work, which, with all its blemishes and imperfections, has afforded us very considerable pleasure, and in matters of fact not a little instruction. Madame de Genlis had retired to the convent of the Carmelites in Paris, (the asylum of her own beautiful and penitent Duchesse de la Vallière,) where it was understood she had devoted herself to religion; and Lady Morgan had almost relinquished the hope of seeing this justly celebrated woman, when she received an invitation to visit her in her retreat. We shall give the description of this interview in the language of our author,—nor can we omit the anecdote related by Madame de Genlis of Buonaparte's munificence.

"When I entered her apartment she was painting flowers in a book, which she called her "*herbier sacré*," in which she was copying all the plants mentioned in the Bible. She showed me another volume, which she had just finished, full of trophies and tasteful devices, which she called *l'herbier de reconnaissance*. "But I have but little time for such idle amusements," said Madame de Genlis. She was, in fact, then engaged in abridging some ponderous tomes of French Mémoires, in writing her "*Journal de la Jeunesse*," and in preparing for the press her new novel "*Les Battuécas*," which she has since given to the world.

"Her harp was nevertheless well strung and tuned; her piano-forte covered with new music, and when I gave her her lute, to play for me, it did not require the drawing up a single string. All was energy and occupation.—It was impossible not to make some observation on such versatility of talent and variety of pursuits.—"Oh! this is nothing," (said Madame de Genlis) "what I pride myself on, is knowing *twenty trades, by all of which I could earn my bread.*

"She conversed with great earnestness, but with great simplicity, without effort, as without pretension, and laughed heartily at some anecdotes I repeated to her, which were then in circulation in Paris.—When I mentioned the story of her receiving a mysterious pupil, who came veiled to her apartments, whose face had never been seen even by her attendants, she replied—that there was no mystery in the case; that she received two or three unfortunate young people, who had no means of supporting themselves; and to whom she taught the harp, as a mode of subsistence, *as she had done to Casimir, now one of the finest harpists in the world.*—I could not help telling her, I believed she had a *passion for educating*; she replied, "*au contraire, cela m'a toujours ennuyé*," and added, it was the only means now left her of doing good.

"I had been told in Paris, that Madame de Genlis had carried on a *secret correspondence* with the late Emperor; which is another term for the higher walks of *espionage*. I ventured one day to talk to her on the subject; and she entered on it with great promptitude and frankness. "Buonaparte," she said, "was extremely liberal to literary people—a pension of four thousand francs per annum was assigned to all authors and *gens-des-lettres*, whose circumstances admitted of their acceptance of such a gratuity.—He gave me, however, six thousand, and a suit of apartments at the *Arsenal*. As I had never spoken to him, never had any intercourse with him whatever, I was struck with this liberality, and asked him, what he expected I should do to merit it? When the question was put to Napoleon, he replied carelessly, "Let Madame de Genlis write me a letter once a month." As no subject was dictated, I chose literature; but I always abstained from politics! Madame de Genlis added, that though she never had any interview with him, yet, on her recommendation, he had pensioned five indigent persons of literary talent.

"One of these persons was a mere *littéraire de société*, and it was suggested to Buonaparte, that if he granted four thousand francs per annum to a man, who was not an author, and was therefore destitute of the usual claims on such stated bounty, that there were two friends of that person, equally clever, literary, and distressed, who would expect, or at least ask, for a similar provision. "*Eh bien*," (said Buonaparte) "*cela fait douze mille francs*;" and he ordered the other two distressed *literati* to be put on the annuity list with their friend.

"It was said to me in Paris, that Madame de Genlis had retired to the Carmelites, "*désabusée des vanités de ce monde, et des chimères de la célébrité*." I know not how far this may be true, but it is certain, that if she has done with *the vanities* of the world, she has by no means relinquished its refinements and tastes, even amidst the coldness and austerity of a convent. Her apartment might have answered equally for the *oratory of a saint*, or the *boudoir of a coquette*. Her blue silk draperies, her alabaster vases, her fresh-gathered flowers, and elegant Grecian couch, breathed still of this world.

but the large crucifix, that image of suffering and humility, which hung at the foot of that couch; the devotional books that lay mingled with lay works, and the chaplets and rosaries which hung suspended from a wall, where her lute vibrated, and which her paintings adorned, indicated a vocation before which genius lay subdued, and the graces forgotten. On showing me the pious relics which enriched this pretty cell, Madame de Genlis pointed out to my admiration a *Christ on the Cross*, which hung at the foot of her bed. It was so celebrated for the beauty of its execution, that the Pope had sent for it, when he was in Paris, and blessed it, ere he returned the sad and holy representative to its distinguished owner. And she naturally placed great value on a beautiful rosary, which had belonged to Fenelon; and which that eloquent saint had worn and prayed over, till a few days before his death." [Vol. 2. pp. 187–9–8

Whilst Lady Morgan was in Paris, the Marchioness de Villette gave a *déjeuner à la fourchette*, in commemoration of Voltaire, to which she invited "all who remained of the friends and cotemporaries of the patriarch of Ferney."

"The lovely Madame Jerome Buonaparte (Mrs. Patterson) and ourselves," says Lady Morgan, "were the only foreigners present at this literary *déjeuner*. The society of Paris, by its variety, frequently presents the most singular combinations and unlooked-for associations. I was at a ball one evening, at Madame de Villette's, and leaning on Mrs. Patterson's arm, when the Prince Paul of Wirtemberg entered into conversation with me: some observation made by Mrs. Patterson induced him to ask her, whether she was *an American?* He was not aware that he asked this question of *the wife* of the man, who was since married to *his own sister*; the ex-king of Westphalia being now the husband of the Princess Royal of Wirtemberg." [Vol. 2. p. 203.]

The space which we have devoted to these amusing but desultory volumes, must be our excuse for omitting all notice of the Appendix, by Sir T. Charles Morgan, which contains treatises on the state of law, finance, medicine and political opinion in France. We have no room for the discussions to which an examination of these subjects would lead, nor have we any inclination to enter upon them. E.

Art. 6. *Report of the Committee of the Connecticut Asylum, for the Education and Instruction of Deaf and Dumb persons. Exhibited 1st of June*, 1817. Hartford. Hudson & Co. Printers.

A Sermon delivered at the opening of the Connecticut Asylum, for the Education and Instruction of Deaf and Dumb persons, at the request of the Directors, on Sunday evening, April 20, 1817. By Thomas H Gallaudet. Printed for the benefit of the Asylum. Hudson & Co. Printers. Hartford, 1817.

THE progress of improvement in society, in Europe and in this country, for the last twenty years, has been so rapid, that we have almost lost the habit, which we suspect has been common to almost all ages of the world, of referring to each immediately preceding generation as a period of greater wisdom, if not more learning, and certainly of much greater virtue than our own. Whether it be that the reverence with which our infancy is commonly inspired for maturer years, by a very natural association, attaches itself to every thing connected with age—whether it be, that familiarity and nearness discover to us defects in the best intellects, and stains on the fairest virtue, which are rendered invisible by distance, or are obscured to the eye of observation—whether because the [illegible] man must always depend upon others for their opinions, and therefore naturally resort to established authority—whether because they repose with a kind of satisfaction upon ascertained excellence, and withold their praise, and even attention, from novel pretensions, for fear of disappointment—whether because it ever was and ever will be the fate of merit to be obstructed by the jealousies of competition; the apprehensions of favourites; and more than by either, the interest of establishments—or, whether it be owing to all these causes combined—the fact has been, until the period above mentioned, that almost all great public blessings, whether the result of invention or discovery, have carried on a dubious warfare with prejudice and ignorance, until their authors have been removed beyond the reach of human praise or recompence. It is perhaps among the most

remarkable phenomena of our nature, and the kindest dispensations of Providence, that the ambition of great minds has something in it to counteract these evils; that they have ever chiefly regarded the glory which should come after them; and derived their highest excitements from anticipating those praises which they well knew must never reach beyond "the warm precincts of the cheerful day."

Such ambition, however, is no ordinary passion. Something like it has, no doubt, often given a feverish dream to many a poet, who has soon been driven, "by the influence of a malignant star," to the ordinary day-light occupations of his fellow-mortals. And something very unlike it has made a thousand schemers believe that their inventions would bring them as near to the remotest posterity, as that of the immortal Galileo brought the heavens to the earth. The genuine passion of which we have been speaking, such as that of Bacon and Mansfield, has been known to few; and has always been allied to a lofty and a prophetic genius. But there have been many men of humble powers who, nevertheless, possessing talents so decidedly original as to lead them out of the common track, and such strong practical sense as would guide them in a route of useful discovery, and turn their observations to the best account, have been compelled, by the discouragements of indifference, prejudice, and interest, to abandon their pursuits. We have not time, nor does it come within the limits of our design, to inquire minutely into the causes which within a short time have, to a very extraordinary extent, increased the patronage of practical sense, and of useful labours. There are two, however, too remarkable to be overlooked. The boundaries of the republic of letters have recently been a good deal enlarged; the love of reading has grown upon the people: through the medium of literature, a very considerable intercourse has been brought about between them and men of science, and thus, at least, everything new, which concerns the advancement of knowledge, or the substantial improvement of our condition, is subjected to general observation. Another, and perhaps the greatest which exists, is to be found in the formation of numerous societies for the promotion of almost every object of general utility. Among them will be immediately recollected those for the *encouragement of literature; Bible and Missionary Societies; those for the extension of the Lancastrian* Schools; and for the Abolition of the African Slave-trade.

Of all these, however, there has been none more interesting than those which are renewing upon the earth, one of the most delightful scenes which distinguished the Saviour's advent; which are unstopping the ears of the deaf, and causing the tongue of the dumb to sing. The Report, of which we have prefixed the title, gives a brief history of the origin of the first institution for the Instruction of the Deaf and Dumb which our country has had the honour of founding. "About two years since," says the Report, "several persons met in this city (Hartford) and appointed a committee to solicit funds to enable Mr. Gallaudet to visit Europe, for the purpose of qualifying himself to become an instructor of the deaf and dumb. The generous promptitude with which means were furnished, put it in his power to embark soon after for England. Not meeting with a satisfactory reception at the London Asylum, he went to Edinburgh. Here new obstacles arose from an obligation which had been imposed upon the institution in that city, not to instruct teachers in the art for a number of years; thus rendering unavailing the friendly desire of its benevolent instructor, and the kind wishes of its generous patron."

We very well know that almost all good things under the sun have their attendant evils; and that whenever the liberality of the government or of society has secured a proprietorship in inventions, it has too frequently been followed by those abuses which render monopoly odious. The policy of generally allowing monopolies of this sort cannot be doubted, because they furnish stimulus and support to the most productive and most useful species of labour. But there are cases where the government should extend its patronage to invention or discovery without the permission of monopoly, and where society without forgetting the rewards which belong to the one, should deny all toleration to the other. That art, which, passing by the hopeless and appalling obstructions that occupied the principal avenue to the human mind, has been able to open a communication with it by a path of its own, ought to be considered sacred to humanity, and as the property of the human species. Besides, the inconsiderable improvements, which this art has received in England, could hardly be considered as giving a title to its exclusive use: We would indulge any harshness upon a sub

which calls up so many emotions which forbid it, but we cannot entirely suppress the feelings of sorrow and disgust which we have felt at the narrowness of that jealous policy which shut its doors on this mission of mercy, as if it could *coin* the disappointed hopes, and the broken hearts of fathers, and mothers, of brothers and sisters.

But to go on with the report.—After these repeated disappointments and discouragements, in which, however, let us behold a providential hand, Mr. Gallaudet departed for Paris, where he met with a courteous and favourable reception from the Abbe Sicard, and soon commenced his course of lessons in the establishment over which that celebrated instructor presides. An arrangement made with Mr. Laurent Clerc, himself deaf and dumb, one of the professors in the institution of Paris, and well known in Europe as a most intelligent pupil of his illustrious master, enabled Mr. Gallaudet to return to his native country, with this valuable assistant, much sooner than had been expected.

"The establishment was opened on the 15th of April, and it already contains upwards of twenty pupils whose names are subjoined to this report."

There are probably many persons who will take some interest even in the slight account which our very limited observation will enable us to give of the principles of that wonderful system of education which is little less to its subjects than a new creation. Its immediate object is not so much to put the pupil in possession of the treasures of knowledge, as to give him the key by which they may be unlocked. We are very apt to confound these two things, because language is of no use but to express ideas, and we cannot be said to be acquainted with it but as we know the meaning of its words. It will be useful, however, to keep in view that the primary object in the institution of the deaf and dumb is to teach them language.

A perfect knowledge of the mode in which the deaf and dumb, or indeed any other persons, acquire a language would show us its complete analysis, and thereby explain to us the whole philosophy of grammar, and would also give us a pretty satisfactory account of the mode by which we acquire general ideas, and by which language has the power of communicat-*ing* those which relate exclusively to *the mind. In order to* render the sub-*imple as possible,* let us first consi-' *those who have* the sense of hearing acquire language; and then let us see whether the process of teaching the deaf is not precisely the same in principle. The first words which children learn are the names of sensible objects; they then pass on to those which express qualities, relations, actions, and bodily sensations, and which in them are pretty much the same thing as those of the mind. The words expressing these ideas will be nouns, verbs and adjectives. All these ideas may be and are communicated by signs, or actions, or by reference to visible objects. Pronouns, participles, and adverbs are substantially the same parts of speech with those first named. Conjunctions and prepositions whether they are or are not either verbs in disguise, or parts of verbs, or only signs of tenses and cases; being mere servants, are always known by their livery, or in plain language being used only to qualify, connect, diminish or enlarge, are easily taught by the same means which are employed to explain the more important members of a sentence. We have got thus far in the progress of teaching language, and by the help of one word more besides those thus already acquired, for the purpose of expressing affirmation or negation, viz. *is*, we shall have made considerable progress in the acquisition of language. The idea conveyed by this word, whether expressed by letters or an arbitrary sign, would soon be acquired. Thus far we find no difficulties in our way. Let us now see how children acquire *general ideas*, and those *which relate solely to the mind* by means of language. As to the former, we know there are great names in support of the theory that they can only be acquired by language; but it is not necessary for us to examine that question. Let us consider the mode in which both these classes of ideas are acquired or *communicated* by language, in the order in which they are above stated. A single instance of the mode of acquiring each will suffice. A child pointing to a pigeon, inquires what it is, the answer is, a bird. His only idea thus far is that the pigeon which he sees is called a bird, he asks the same question with regard to a swallow, a robin, a wren, a humming-bird, and receives the same answer. He would now perhaps apply the generic term to all birds of the smaller class, but it would certainly evince a want of discrimination if he should apply the term to an Ostrich. It will be readily seen that a want of discrimination assists children in acquiring general ideas, and in every case they gain them at last

by a variety of *applications* of the same term. The facility of the acquisition will depend upon the frequency of the opportunities for noticing the various uses of the term. A child old enough to talk who should visit a museum could hardly avoid acquiring as correct an idea of the word "bird" as any philologist possesses.

To communicate ideas *which relate exclusively to the mind* is more difficult, because there can be no direct reference to external objects. There can in the nature of things be but three modes by which these ideas can be communicated, by signs, by referring to external objects, or by words. It is by the latter mode, *through the medium of analogy*, that their communication is most frequently made, and with this we are now more particularly concerned. When we wish to express any passion, power, sentiment, or idea which relates to the mind, we resort to the name of some action which usually accompanies its exercise or expression; or to *that* of some sensible quality or circumstance, which we suppose possesses some analogy to the thing we wish to communicate. Hence it is that there are few, and we believe no words in any language, which, though now employed exclusively to express the operations of the mind, or ideas relating solely to it, were not originally derived in some way or other from objects of sense. This assertion will, probably, meet with a very plump denial from a great many of our readers, and they will be immediately satisfied of its inaccuracy by calling to mind a great many words which they cannot perceive to have had such an origin. The farther they examine, however, the easier they will find it to trace words to this source, and they will soon begin to suspect that the principal difficulty lies in their imperfect acquaintance with their language and its parent tongues. In a great majority of instances, words which are employed to express ideas relating to the mind, retain also their original use. We say *hardness* and *tenderness* of heart, *vigour* of mind, *fertility* of invention, *richness* of fancy, &c. We speak of *force*, *power*, *purity*, *invention*, *grandeur*, as qualities or attributes of mind. There is another class expressive of ideas purely intellectual, such as *comparison*, bringing together—*imagination*, from forming images—*deliberation*, from weighing, or putting in scales—*sincerity*, from sine cera, without wax—*openness*, from intrusting a friend with a letter without putting a seal to it. Now as children advance in their progress of language from the names of visible objects, qualities, and actions, to those which belong principally or exclusively to the mind, it seems evident that they can be made to understand the latter only by signs, or by the help of analogies drawn from sensible objects, or actions, in the manner which we have above stated. Some may suppose that these analogies must be principally concealed from those who do not understand the derivation or origin of the words whose meaning is to be learned. Nevertheless, they are explained to the learner by those who do understand them, by the aid of the same analogies which gave them birth, or by others which are similar.

There is a mode by which the meaning of words of the kind we are now considering is not unfrequently acquired, and perhaps, after we have made some progress in our education, more frequently than in any other way; which may seem to contradict our theory. By the frequent *recurrence* of the same words under different connexions, we ordinarily learn its meaning; and in much the same manner as that by which we acquire a knowledge of general terms. But it should be recollected, that we have an immense number of words differing only in very slight shades of thought—and that in every instance of learning words in the way just stated, we do it by their resemblance to others which we have learned before, or by their standing in a connexion which suggests their meaning upon the principle above stated.

The instruction of the deaf and dumb proceeds upon the same general principles. As soon as they have learned to write the alphabet, they are taught to make the signs of visible objects, and to write down their names. Many of these signs are so simple and so expressive, that they are common to almost all the deaf and dumb. They are so prone, however, to derive their signs from accidental associations, and thus render their language worse than provincial, that the greatest judgment is required at the very beginning to abstract from their signs every thing accidental, and select those of the most general use—and the greatest patience is necessary in fixing in the memory of the pupils, such a multitude of fleeting images. From nouns, verbs, and adjectives, they proceed to the less important parts of speech by the same means. As signs are generally less definite than words, they proceed to the acquisition of general terms perhaps with more facility than we do. They have now arrived at that boundary which

[illegible] *much more difficult to get* [illegible] *expressed by words.*

We have but one remark more to make on this subject, and that is, that according to the present system of teaching the deaf and dumb, signs are not laid aside as we should suppose they would be, to a considerable extent, after a pretty extensive acquaintance with language was acquired. But they express by signs every thing which we can by words—for instance, the most difficult modes and tenses of verbs. We mention this to show that the business which the teachers undertake is a herculean task—one which requires a very long and patient training, and very high qualifications of character.

There is another inquiry connected with this very interesting subject, in which we hope our readers will be willing to join us. We most cordially invite to accompany us *all* those whose partialities and prepossessions, if any they have, are of little weight when balanced against the paramount interests of the objects of this novel charity.

We are aware that it may be said, that there is no stinted field for this new intellectual culture—that there are scope and objects enough for the labours of the Institution at Hartford, and for one in this city or elsewhere in this state; that it would be wiser for the opulent and the liberal of this metropolis to reserve their patronage for objects more immediately within their sphere and under their inspection; and that there is no propriety in transferring to Connecticut the exclusive honour of an establishment supported in part, at least, by the munificence of New-York.

These suggestions are of a nature popular and seductive, and with many more of a similar kind will doubtless be urged by some with an honest conviction of their justice, by many from a narrow feeling of jealousy, and by the great number of objectors as the most plausible excuse for withholding their subscriptions. A superficial view of the subject might indeed lead to the result, that there are objects enough for two, or even more institutions of this description, and the multiplicity of them would only create a generous and beneficial emulation. The number of the deaf and dumb, in the state of Connecticut has, we believe, been ascertained with a considerable degree of accuracy, and found to amount to nearly one hundred. If the population of the state of Connecticut be supposed at present

to amount to three hundred thousand, that of the United States to 10,000,000, which cannot be far from the truth, it will follow, that if the state of Connecticut be in this respect a fair sample of the Union, the latter contains 3,333 of those unfortunate persons; and it will be argued, with great truth, that this is a number much too large for a single school, certainly, upon any plan at present proposed to the public. But it is to be remembered, that this is the total number throughout the Union, including persons of every description—the aged, infants, slaves, and persons in entire obscurity and extreme indigence, and the greater part of them at distances very remote from any one point of the Union. In Europe, we believe, that none except between the ages of eight, and thirty, are admitted to the schools, and certainly no great advantage could be proposed from the admission of others. This limitation would at once exclude more than one half of the total number. Of those which remain, all but a small proportion would be deprived by the single circumstance of poverty from participating in the benefits of this partial charity, for let it be remembered it is but partial. Public munificence hath not yet been such as to afford any prospect that the dispensers of this charity will be able to furnish to the pupils much, if any thing, in addition to the requisite buildings and instruction. All other expences must be defrayed by their friends; and it will be easy to perceive that the want of the preliminary means necessary to their removal to the place of instruction, will be an obstacle, and it is to be feared, in most instances, an insurmountable bar to those who do not reside in its vicinity. These considerations are probably enough to show, that in the present state of this country, and of the aids which can reasonably be anticipated for an object of this nature, a single institution will, at present, be sufficient to receive and disburse all the donations of public or private charity; they are certainly enough to convince every fair mind, that it would be unwise to erect two rival seminaries *so nearly in the neighbourhood of each other*, as Hartford and this city. Every effort should be exerted, not to divide, but to concentrate. One seminary will be able to employ all the accomplished teachers whom it will be possible to procure.

There is another consideration upon this subject which did not suggest itself to us in the proper *place, and which seems nearly decisive. We have estimated the whole number of the deaf and dumb in the United States at 3,333, but this is an entire generation.* According to the common computation a generation lasts thirty years; and therefore if it be supposed that all who are now fit subjects of education have received the instruction designed to be bestowed upon them, it will follow that the new cases annually occurring will be but a thirtieth part of that number, or one hundred and eleven. For the reason we have already mentioned but a small proportion of even these would ever be presented to an institution, certainly not more than a single well endowed seminary would be able to receive.

But upon a subject of this nature if any analogous facts are to be found, they are, to most minds more satisfactory than argument. If we are correctly informed (and we derive our information from sources which we consider liable to no question) there are in England but two public schools of this description, one in London containing 200 pupils, and one in Birmingham of about 30. Besides these there are 2 private establishments, one in and one near the city of London, both of which do not instruct more than eighteen scholars. In Scotland there is a single establishment at Edinburgh of about 50 pupils. In France there are two principal schools, one at Paris of about 100, and one at Bourdeaux, the number of which we have not ascertained, but it is probably less. There are also four or five other establishments which in point of numbers are comparatively inconsiderable.

We do hope that upon a subject of this sort we shall hear of no narrow local jealousies. If there must be rivalry, let it be a generous emulation who shall extend most widely the sphere of this beneficence, and not a petty wrangle as to the place of its local application. New-York already so proud and rich in her institutions can afford to yield something to less favoured cities. Let us imitate, nay, let us surpass the liberality of the citizens of Albany, Salem, and Boston. They did not withhold their charity because the institution was not at their own doors. The city of Hartford has acquired a fair preference by the priority of the exertions of her citizens. Let us aid and not thwart them in this good work. We have enough other titles to distinction. Magnanimity is the part of greatness.

We regret very much that our limits forbid our doing justice to the well written and highly interesting sermon of Gallaudet, preached at the open the Asylum. We wish for the hon the country, that more of our serm

and orators would adopt his chaste style. The sermon is marked with strong and delicate feelings, which do honour to its writer as a man and a christian, and indicate, we think, as far as such a production could, that kind of judiciousness, good sense, and kindness, which the station filled by Mr. G requires. We cannot deprive our readers of the pleasure which they will derive from the following extract:

"There are *chains* more galling than those of the dungeon—*the immortal mind preying upon itself*, and so imprisoned as not to be able to unfold its intellectual and moral powers, and to attain to the comprehension and enjoyment of those objects, which the Creator has designed as the source of its highest expectations and hopes. Such must often be the condition of the uninstructed deaf and dumb! What mysterious darkness must sadden their souls! How imperfectly can they account for the wonders that surround them. Must not each one of them, in the language of thought, sometimes say, "What is it that makes me differ from my fellow-men? What is that strange mode of communicating, by which they understand each other with the rapidity of lightning, and which enlivens their faces with the brightest expressions of joy? Why do I not possess it, or why can it not be communicated to me? What are those mysterious characters, over which they pore with such incessant delight, and which seem to gladden the hours that pass by me so sad and cheerless! What mean the ten thousand customs, which I witness in the private circles and the public assemblies, and which possess such mighty influence over the conduct and feelings of those around me? And that termination of life; that placing in the cold bosom of the earth, those whom I have loved so long and so tenderly: how it makes me shudder!—What is death?—Why are my friends thus laid by and forgotten?—Will they never revive from this strange slumber?—Shall the grass always grow over them?—Shall I see their faces no more for ever?—And must *I* also thus cease to move and fall into an eternal sleep! And these are the meditations of an immortal mind."

We cannot conclude without the warmest congratulations to the friends of humanity, at our singular felicity in opening the institution at Hartford under such favourable auspices. Considering the various moral and intellectual qualities, and the great experience required for instructors in such a seminary, it may be reasonbly doubted whether the world could have furnished two equal to Mr. Gallaudet and Mr. Clerc. We hazard nothing in saying it did not contain their superiors. R.

Art. 7. MUSEUM OF NATURAL SCIENCES.

By C. S. Rafinesque, Esq.

9. *Synopsis of four New Genera and ten new Species of Crustacea, found in the United States.*

THE Crustacea or Crustaceous are a peculiar class of animals, formerly blended with the insects; but of late distinguished with propriety, since they have gills, a heart and blood, of which the insects are entirely deprived. The animals commonly called crabs, lobsters, shrimps, &c. belong to this class; they had been enumerated by Linneus in only three genera, *cancer*, *monoculus*, and *oniscus*, while they form now a large and extensive group of about one hundred and fifty genera, and one thousand species, and we only know a small share as yet.

Few species of the United States had been noticed by Linneus and Fabricius, Bosc has described several and Leach mostly new: Dr. Samuel L. Mitchill and those of New-York, in his Memoir on them, presented to the Literary and Philosophical Society of New-York; but he has not adopted the generic improvements of Latreille, Leach, and myself, (in Analysis of Nature.) Mr. Say of Philadelphia, who has wisely adopted most of these improvements, has described a new genus, *Cerapus*, and begun an account of the southern species, in the fourth Number of the Journal of the Phil. Ac. of Nat. Sc. I shall add, thereto, fourteen new species, four of which belong to new genera; whence we may hope, that the knowledge of these animals will begin to increase in our country, and when all those which live in our lakes, rivers, and brooks, and those inhabiting the shores of Florida, Louisiana, Massachusetts, &c. shall be described, we may hope to be enabled to sketch a general enumeration and history of those singular beings. I shall

merely give, at present, synoptical descriptions of my new genera and species, the nature of this work precluding the possibility of giving figures and full descriptions, which must be delayed till I shall be able to frame an American Plaxology. I have given that name to the branch of Zoology which assumes the study of those animals. The former names, Crustaceology and Gammarology, being both erroneous, the first being half Latin and half Greek, the second applying, or implying, a reference to the genus *Gammarus* only.

I. Nectoceras. (N. Order *Macruria*, N. family *Palinuria*.) Two interior antens bearing at the top a flat appendage, the two lateral antens longer simple, eyes lateral behind them: feet nearly equal, with simple nails: tail four lobed.—Obs. The name of this singular genus is derived from the two antens which have a foliaceous and swimming appendage, and means swimming horns. It has very much the habit of its family, and particularly of the genera *Crangon* and *Palinurus:* this family is the fifth belonging to the second natural order, and is distinguished by its long fan tail, ten feet without nippers, peduncled eyes, &c.

1. *Nectoceras pelagica.* Rostrum subulate, equal in length to the interior antens, their appendages oboval: body smooth fulvous, tail white, with four violet spots opposed to the lobes.—Obs. It lives in the Atlantic ocean and in the gulph stream on the *Fucus natans*, where it was first observed by Mr. Bradbury, who has shown me a fine drawing of it; I observed it likewise in 1815. Its length is two or three inches; when it loses its hold it swims with its antens and tail.

II. Nectylus. (N. Order *Brachuria*, N. Family *Nectonyxia*.) Body eliptic, two pairs of antens ciliated, the upper antens longer; two large thick and bifid palps; feet nearly equal, the first pair a little swelled, all with flat toes, without nails; the last segment of the tail very long.—Obs. The name means in Greek, swimming fingers, being contracted from *Nectodactylus*. It has much affinity with the genera *Orithyia* and *Ranina*, from which it differs by having all the feet without nails, and two large cheliform palps. The family *Nectonyxia* contains all the short tailed crabs with swimming nails or feet.

1. *Nectylus rugosus.* Palps cheliform two-thorned as long as the eyes; forehead three toothed *and ciliated; first pair of feet with a long external thorn to the wrist; body olivaceous* above, white beneath, thorax wrinkled, last segment of the tail lanceolate acute ciliated.—Obs. This beautiful little animal is about one inch long, and lives on the sandy shores of Long-Island, where it burrows in the sand as a mole with great rapidity, and swims with equal swiftness. It was communicated to me and the Lyceum by Dr. S. L. Mitchill, who has named it *Hippaachiria* in his paper on the New-York Crustacea; but the genus *Hippa* (or rather *Emerita* of Gronovius, an anterior and better name) belongs to the long-tailed cancers, and this has the tail shorter than the thorax, and all the characters of *Ranina*, &c.

III. Psammylla. (N. Order *Branchypia*, N. Family *Gammaria*.) The two upper antens, with two long segments at the base, and many small articles at the top; lower antens very short; all the feet with one nail, the last pair much longer and larger: each segment of the body with a lateral appendage, tail with four bifid unequal filaments.—Obs. The name is abbreviated from *Psammopsylla*, which means sand-flea. The family *Gammaria* is the fifteenth in my natural classification, and is distinguished by fourteen feet, four antens, body not depressed, &c.

1. *Psammylla littoralis.* Longer antens doubly than the head, short antens not longer than their first segment; last pair of feet double in length; body rufous above, white beneath.—Obs. I have found this animal in great numbers on the shores of Long-Island and New-York, and on the Hudson river, jumping about like fleas, whence its vulgar name Sand-flea; it jumps by means of its hind feet and tail, like locusts. Length about half an inch, often less; eyes large and round.

IV. Pephredo. (Natural order and family of the foregoing.) The two upper antens longer and with six long segments; all the feet with one nail, and nearly equal, the two first pairs with thick swelled hands; body without lateral appendages, tail with simple filaments. Obs. This genus was noticed in my Analysis of nature, and formed on an European species; the name is mythological. It may be deemed a singularity in this family, that this genus should be a fresh water one, and the last a land one!

1. *Pephredo potamogeti.* Long antens, scarcely longer than the head and double of the short ones; body fulvous, transparent, with a central brown or longitudinal stripe.—Obs. It lives on the Potamogeton perfoliatum in the Hudson and the Ri-

kill, near Newburg. Length three lines, creeper, eyes very small.

1. N. Sp. *Astacus limosus.* Antens length of the thorax, rostrum equal to their peduncle, one toothed on each side, canaliculated at its base; a thorn above the eyes, another on each flank, three pairs of pinciferous feet, bearded at their articulations, hands short, smooth, unarmed.—Obs. I discovered this species in 1803, and observed it again in 1816, in the muddy banks of the Delaware, near Philadelphia; vulgar name mud-lobster, length from three to nine inches; good to eat, commonly brown, with an olivaceous tinge.

2. *Astacus fossor.* Antens length of the body, rostrum short, one toothed on each side, a thorn behind the eyes; three pairs of pinciferous feet, hands of the first pair very large, granular gaping toothed, with a furrowed and bispinous wrist.—Obs. Vulgar name, burrowing lobster—communicated to me by Dr. Samuel L. Mitchill—native of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New-York; size from four to six inches, it burrows in meadows and mill dams, which it perforates and damages.

3. *Astacus ciliaris.* Antens length of the thorax, rostrum short acute, without teeth; three pairs of pinciferous ciliated feet; hands of the first, short thick dotted; wrist furrowed, with two unequal teeth. Obs. Length three to four inches, entirely olivaceous brown, lives in brooks near Fishkill, Newburg, &c.

4. *Astacus pusillus.* Antens length of the thorax, rostrum oval acute, a thorn and a longitudinal angle behind each eye; three pairs of pinciferous feet, hands of the first oblong dotted, wrist smooth. Obs. A very small species, living in the brooks near Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Utica, Oswego, &c. length one or two inches; vulgar name, brook prawn, shrimp, or lobster, entirely fulvous brown.

5. *Pagurus truncatulus.* Right hand the longest, reaching the two following pairs of long feet; hands granular; fingers with two obtuse teeth; wrists prismatic; thorax smooth, nearly square; forehead broad, truncated.—Obs. A very small species, scarcely one inch long; it lives on the shores of Long-Island in the shells of the small species of *Buccinum* and *Murex*.

6. *Grapsus limosus.* Forehead broad entire, sinus of the eyes lunular, with angles, sides angular entire, back smooth, with some transverse : feet compressed, angular, near-h, hands small, smooth.—Obs. A small brownish species, with yellowish hands and belly, about one inch in diameter; the body is quite square, scarcely half an inch broad. I have found it common on the sea shores of Long-Island in muddy overflowed banks, where it burrows in the mud, and is always covered with a muddy slime.

7. *Ocypoda pusilla.* Forehead advancing obtuse entire, shoulders flexuose with a sharp angle, sides angular with two angles below, and a suture between them, back convex shining olivaceous; feet compressed and bristly, hands unequal, the left granular, the right very small and smooth.—Obs. Shape of a short rhomboid, broader anteriorly as in all the real species of *Ocypoda*; those with a different shape belong to my genus *Ocypete*. Size of the foregoing, common in salt marshes and on the south shores of Long-Island.

8. *Portunus menoides.* Forehead with three teeth, the middle one longer, one fissure behind each eye, sides with five nearly equal teeth: hands prismatic, with one internal tooth, and the wrist with two teeth, the external larger, back olivaceous with small black dots.—Obs. Similar to the *Portumus menas* of Europe, which has, however, only one tooth to each wrist, the hands not prismatic, the forehead equally trilobed, and the back with large spots. Size from one to three inches, common in New-York, Long-Island, New-Jersey, &c.

9. *Daphinia dorsalis.* Antens unequally bifid, shorter than the body, branched one sided anterior, body oval, acute at both ends, whitish, with a brown streak on the back, eye black.—Obs. My genus *Daphinia* is the *Daphnia* of Latreille, which name was too much alike *Daphne*, an anterior genus. This species is common in the sea on the shores of Long-Island, &c. The whole length is less than one line.

10. *Cymothoa pallida.* Pale cinereous above, with two longitudinal whitish streaks, the three last segments of the abdomen broader, the three last pair of legs double the length of the others, body elliptic, head attenuated obtuse.—Obs. It lives by suction on the gills of Fishes, Shads, Herrings, Perches, Minnows, &c. Observed by Messrs. Clemens and Torrey, near New-York: length half an inch, white beneath, tail broad and flat, appendages not much longer.

Note. I am partly acquainted with many other new species of the Genera Cancer, Inachus, Portunus, Ocypoda, Astacus, Palemon, Squilla, Idotea, &c.;

but it must be hoped they will be fully described by Mr. Say; if they are not, I shall endeavour to bring them to light. I recommend particularly to him and other observers, two species of fresh water Crabs, (probably of the genus Grapsus,) inhabiting the interior of our continent, which are certainly new, one of them was discovered in 1816 by Mr. Debar near Sandyhill, but the specimens were mislaid: likewise the fresh water Lobsters and Shrimps of the great lakes, the Ohio, the Mississippi, &c. I believe that there are at least two species, perhaps three, blended under the name of *Limulus polyphemus.*

New-York, 10*th October*, 1817.

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10. *First decade of undescribed American Plants, or Synopsis of new species, from the United States.*

Within two years I have discovered, or observed again, in the States of New-York, Pennsylvania, and New-Jersey, nearly one hundred new species of plants, undescribed in the late Flora of North America, by Pursh, or noticed under false names; and several others have been communicated to me by my botanical friends. In order to make them known, and to secure our claims to their discovery, I mean to publish them gradually in the synoptical shape, which I have adopted, and I offer herewith their first decade.

1. *Acnida salicifolia.* Stem upright branched solid angular upwards, branches erect; leaves narrow-lanceolate mucronate, and on long petiols: spikes leafy and interrupted at the base, glomerules many-flowered, capsuls unequal, commonly with five unequal sides, angles obtuse and warty.—Obs. It grows on Long-Island and in New-Jersey, on the sea shores, near marshes and ditches; it blossoms in September and October: height two or three feet, capsuls blackish purple, very slightly granular. Annual. Intermediary between *A. cannabina* and *U. rusocarpa*, but distinct from both.

2. *Arabis rotundifolia.* Stem upright, hispid below, leaves rounded thick, semle entire hisped, the radical obovate spathulate obtuse, stem leaves approximate nearly ternated ovate round subacute: petals obcordate, double the length of the calix, siliques linear oblong, compressed, erect.—Obs. A very small annual plant, from one to three inches high, which only *lasts a few months*; it *blossoms in March and April*, grows in *New-Jersey, near Cambden* and Hoboken. It produces a few white flowers, the fruits are smooth, and shaped as in the *Draba arabisans* and *D. hispidula*, which must evidently belong to this genus; it has also some affinity with *Arabis reptans.*

3. *Arabis parviflora.* (*A. thaliana* Pursh, Bart, &c. not Lin.) Entirely hispid, stem upright, branched upwards; leaves entire acute sub-trinervated, the radical petiolate oblong, the stem-ones oblong-lanceolate sessile: petals narrow notched, scarcely longer than the calix, siliques upright smooth, nearly cylindrical.—Obs. Annual, common in sandy soils in Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, and New-York; it blossoms in April and May: totally different from the *A. thaliana* of Europe, which I know well, and for which it has been mistaken. Flowers white, very small, calix hispid, upper leaves ciliated.

4. *Arabis mollis.* Stem upright, leaves sessile lanceolate acute, hairy, with remote teeth: flowers on long raceme and long peduncles, calix hispid, petals cuneate obtuse, entire, longer than the calix, siliques drooping sickle shaped compressed.—Obs. This species has perhaps been overlooked, being taken for a variety of the *A. canadensis* or *A. falcata*, of which it has the habit and the fruit, but it differs widely by the leaves, which are not smooth nor hastated. It is more scarce, and grows in rocky woods on the Highlands, the Catskill mountains, and near Athens, Hudson, Fishkill, &c. Mr. Torrey has found it also on the Island of New-York; it blossoms in June and July. The stem rises without branches, from one to three feet, the leaves are thin and soft. Perennial. It varies with smooth and hairy stem, sometimes branched, and a variety has oblong leaves. The flowers have the glands as in *A. alpina.*

5. *Lemna dimidiata.* Dimidiated nearly reniform notched, 2-6 furrowed, 3-7 lobed, lobes unequal; the middle one larger obcordate, underneath many rooted and dark purple as well as the upper margin.—Obs. A very distinct species, found in the Spring, in the shady ponds of Long-Island. Diameter three to eight lines, solitary or aggregated, but not adhering, roots scaly linear compressed and acute.

6. *Celtis canina.* Arborescent, little branches angular, dotted; leaves ovate acuminate unequally uncinate-serrate trinervate, base acute, entire, unequal, above wrinkled smooth, nerved beneath with pubescent axils: drupes red glob

lar solitary on axillar peduncles, longer than the petiols.—Obs. A small tree from twelve to twenty-five feet high, growing on the margin of rivers, at Fishkill, Newburgh, and near New-York; vulgar name Dog's cherry; it blossoms in April and May, the branches are spreading, and covered with glandular dots.

7. *Celtis maritima.* Frutescent, little branches round tortuose and pubescent, leaves ovate acuminate trinerved rough, with large equal serratures, base nearly cordate unequal, petiols and nerves pubescent.—Obs. A small crooked shrub three or four feet high, growing on the downs of the sea shore in Long-Island: it blossoms in May, the branches are cinereous and slightly dotted.

8. *Copodium oxynemum.* Stem creeping branched, leaves embricate scattered oblique incurved linear-subulate flat entire awned, awns long filiform flexuose. —Obs. Differing from *annotinum (Lycopodium* L. too similar to *Lycopus)* by the entire scattered leaves, &c. Found with Mr. Knevels on the Catskill mountains: we did not find it in blossom.

9. *Turritis oblongata.* Hispid below, radical leaves oblong cuneate sessile, nearly obtuse toothed, stem leaves semi-amplexicaule oblong acute, nearly entire; raceme elongated, petals scarcely notched, siliques very long, straight, compressed.—Obs. Next to *T. ovata* of Pursh: common on the banks of the Hudson near Newburgh; blossoms in May and June. Annual.

10. *Turritis lyrata.* Smooth, stem straited very simple; radical leaves spreading lyrate obtuse, and with obtuse teeth, stem leaves erect sessile acute, the lower ones oblong with acute teeth, the upper ones lanceolate entire; peduncles shorter than the flowers, petals entire, siliques narrow, compressed, and sickle shaped.—Obs. Annual. A very distinct species, found in blossom in June, at the foot of the Catskill mountains, in woods.

—o—

11. *Descriptions of seven new genera of North American Quadrupeds.*

The following new genera are extracted from my *North American Mastodology*, or Natural History of the Quadrupeds, and Cetaceous Animals of N. A. which contains about two hundred and twenty species, nearly one hundred of which are new, or undescribed in methodical
he new species will be describ-
r essay.
. (Order Stereoplia.) Eight
the lower jaw, none in the upper, no canine teeth, grinders truncated; head with solid, simple, straight, round, and permanent horns, uncovered by a skin; neck and legs not very long, cloven hoof, tail short.—Obs. This genus differs from the genus *Cervus*, by having simple permanent horns, from the genus *Giraffa*, by not having a skin over the horns, nor a long neck, and from the genus *Gazella*, by its horns not being hollow, it belongs to the family *Ruminalia*, sub family *Stereoceria* next to the genus Giraffa. It appears to be peculiar to America, and it contains many species which had been taken for Deer, Sheep, or Antelopes:—Three or four species are found in North America; but the three following are the best known as yet.

1. *Mazama tema* Raf. Fallow brown above, white underneath, horns cylindrical, straight, and smooth.—Obs. This is the *Temamazame* of Mexico, it differs from the *M. pita* by being smaller, darker above, whiter below, and with larger horns.

2. *Mazama dorsata* Raf. Entirely white and woolly, a mane along the neck and the back, horns conical subulate, acute, slightly curved backwards, base rough.—Obs. This animal has been called *Ovis montana*, by Ord, but the genus *Ovis*, or rather *Aries*, has hollow and flat horns: this species, with the following, and the *Mazama puda*, will form a particular subgenus, (or perhaps genus,) which I shall call *Oreamnos*, distinguished by the horns slightly curved backwards or outwards, often rough or annulated, and long hair, besides living in mountains: if the horns should prove hollow, it will have much affinity with the genus *Rupicapa*.

3. *Mazama sericea.* Raf. Entirely white, with long silky hairs; no mane: horns conical obtuse, slightly curved backwards, and annulated.—Obs. This is the *Rupicapra americana* of Blainville; but he has not ascertained the horns to be hollow.

II. Diplostoma. (Order Gliria.) Mouth double, the exterior formed by two large pouches, connivent anteriorly with two long jutting and furrowed front teeth above and beneath, and reaching to the collar bone, the interior mouth with a round opening and sixteen grinders, four on each side of each jaw: body cylindrical, no tail, no ears, eyes covered by the fur; four toes to all the feet.—Obs. The generic name means double mouth, it has much likeness with the genus *Spalax*, but differs by having pouches, only four toes, &c. it belongs to the family *Cricetia*, and differs from all

the genera of that family by the double mouth, want of tail, ears, &c. It contains probably several species; but only two are known as yet, and they have been discovered and ascertained by Mr. Bradbury: they both are found in the Missouri Territory, they burrow under ground and live on roots; they are called *Gauffre* by the French settlers.

1. *Diplostoma fusca.* Raf. Entirely brown, length twelve inches.

2. *Diplostoma alba.* Raf. Entirely white, length six inches.

III. Geomys. (Order Gliria.) Feet short, all with five toes and nails, those of the forefeet very long: mouth as in the genus *Cricetus*, and with exterior pouches, tail round and naked.—Obs. The generic name means Earth-rat; it has the appearance of a mole; but the characters of the family *Cricetia*, and it only differs from the genus *Cricetus* by having the tail of a rat and the feet of a mole: the animals belonging to this new genus burrow like the rest of the family, and live on roots: two species are known already.

1. *Geomys pinetis.* Raf. Murine colour, tail entirely naked, shorter than the body.—Obs. This animal has been called Georgia Hamster, by Milledge, Mitchill, Anderson, Mease, &c. It lives in Georgia, in the region of Pines, where it raises little mounds, size of a rat.

2. *Geomys cinerea.* Raf. Ash colour, tail very short, nearly naked.—Obs. It was called *Mus bursorius* or Ash coloured Rat by Dr. Mease: it has very large pouches, and in size is larger than the foregoing.

IV. Cynomys. (Order Gliria.) Mouth with pouches, teeth as in *Sciurus*, all the feet with five toes and nails, the two outer toes shorter, the two inner toes of the forefeet long, with sharp nails, tail distich as in *Sciurus*.—Obs. This genus, whose name means Dog-rat, belongs also to the family *Cricetia*, next to the genus *Tenotus*, (the ground squirrels,) from which it differs by the shape and number of toes, besides living in society and not having the striped back.

1. *Cynomys socialis.* Raf. Brick red, grey underneath, tail one fourth of total length.—Obs. We are indebted to Capts. Lewis and Clarke for the discovery of this interesting animal, which they call in their travels the Barking Squirrel. It lives in the plains of the Missouri, in large subterraneous villages, and several in each burrow, they bark like small dogs, and live on roots and grass. Its whole length is seventeen inches; it is rather clumsy, with a large head and breast, short legs, &c. they often sit on their hind legs as dogs.

2. *Cynomys? grisea.* Raf. Entirely gray, tail one third of total length.—Obs. Capts. Lewis and Clarke who describe also this animal, do not say if it has pouches; I have united it to this genus, for the great similarity with the foregoing; but if it has none, it may rather belong to the following genus. Its manners are similar to those of the foregoing; but its villages are smaller; it does not bark, and makes instead a whistling noise; it has a fine fur and long nails: It is found also on the Missouri, and is called *Petit-chien* by the Canadians.

V. Anisonyx. (Order Gliria.) Teeth as in *Sciurus*, no pouches, five toes and nails to all the feet, the two inner toes of the forefeet very short, and with blunt nails, the three others long, and with sharp nails: tail distich as in *Sciurus*.—Obs. It differs from the genera *Arctomys*, and *Sciurus*, by the number and shape of its toes; whence its generic name, which means unequal nails: It belongs to the family *Myoxia*.

1. *Anisonyx brachiura.* Raf. Brown grey above, slightly speckled with redish white, light brick-red beneath, tail oval, one seventh of total length, redish brown above, iron grey beneath, marginated with white.—Obs. The Burrowing Squirrel of Capts. Lewis and Clarke: they live in society on the plains of the Columbia, in burrows and villages, their burrows have several openings round a mound on which they keep a watch; when any one approaches they make a shrill whistling sound: they feed on the roots of grass. Total length seventeen inches.

2. *Anisonyx? rufa.* Raf. Fur long, silky, entirely redish brown, ears short, pointed with short hair.—Obs. This animal called Sewewell by Capts. Lewis and Clarke, is of a doubtful genus, since they only saw the fur of it; it burrows and runs on trees like the ground squirrels; length eighteen inches, found in the neighbourhood of the Columbia river.

VI. Mynomes. (Order Gliria.) Teeth as in *Ondatra*, five toes and nails to all the feet, inner toes very short: tail hairy, depressed or flat.—Obs. It belongs to the family Tiberia: it differs from the genus *Ondatra* by having a tail not scaly, and depressed instead of compressed, and also from the genus *Lemmus* by this last character: the name means Pasture-mouse.

1. *Mynomes pratensis.* Raf.

brown, hoary underneath, chin and feet white, ears shorter than the fur, tail one-fifth of total length, linear obtuse.—Obs. We are indebted to Wilson for the knowledge of this animal, he has described it and figured it in his Ornithology, Vol. 6. p. 59. tab. 50. fig. 3. under the name of Meadow-mouse. It lives near Philadelphia, &c. in meadows and even in salt marshes, where it burrows in all directions, and even perforates the embankments, it swims and dives well, feeds on roots and bulbs of plants: it has the appearance of the *Ondatra zibethicus* or Musk-rat; but is only five inches long altogether, it has small eyes, a thick fur and a blunt nose. Many hawks and owls prey on it.

VII. Lynx. (Order Ferea.) Six equal front teeth to each jaw, canine teeth strong, three grinders on each side of each jaw, with sharp denticulated edges: head rounded; five toes to the forefeet, four to the hind feet, connected by a loose skin, and with sharp retractible nails: tail thick truncated, not reaching the knees, no purse under it; long ears often tufted.—Obs. This extensive and beautiful genus had been blended by Linneus, and the other authors, with the genus *Felis*, or only considered as a subgenus by some modern zoologist; but this last genus differs by having four grinders on each side of each jaw, a long tail, and shorter ears. I had established this genus ever since 1814 in my Analysis of Nature, and ever since 1812 had prepared a monography of it, in which I noticed as many as fifteen species, although only four or five had been described by methodical writers. I have since increased that number to twenty-four species, by collecting and comparing the accounts of travellers and naturalists; of these, two species are from Europe, four at least from Asia, five from Africa, three from South America, and nearly ten from North America. They shall be all described in my new monography of this genus, and I shall merely give at present the definitions of some, best known, from this continent. Their vulgar names are Catamount, Mountain-cat, Wild-cat, Loocervia, &c.

1. *Lynx canadensis.* Raf. (Felis canadensis Geoffry.) Ears bearded, white inside, fallow outside; fur grayish with fallow dots, head with some black lines, whitish unspotted underneath.—Obs. In Canada, Labrador, &c. Small size.

2. *Lynx montanus.* Raf. Ears beardless, black outside, with a white spot, fallow inside; fur grayish and unspotted above, whitish with brown dots underneath, tail grayish.—Obs. On the Highlands of New-York, the Catskill and Peru mountains, the Alleghany, &c. Length from three to four feet, larger than the foregoing.

3. *Lynx rufus.* Raf. (Felis rufa Genelin.) Ears bearded; fur fallow dotted brown; tail white underneath and at the top, striped of black above.—Obs. In the woods of New-York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, &c. Size of a large cat.

4. *Lynx floridanus.* Raf. Ears beardless, fur greyish, sides varied with yellowish brown spots and black waved streaks.—Obs. Small size as the foregoing, lives in Florida, Georgia, and Louisiana. This is the Lynx or Wild cat of Bartram.

5. *Lynx fasciatus* Raf. Ears bearded, black outside; fur reddish brown above, with blackish stripes and dots, white underneath with black dots; tail very short, white, with a black tip.—Obs. Found by Capts. Lewis and Clarke on the North-West Coast, where many other unnoticed species dwell likewise, of a large size, and with a beautiful thick fur.

6. *Lynx aureus.* Raf. Ears beardless; fur bright yellow with black and white dots, pale yellow and unspotted underneath, tail very short.—Obs. Small size, observed by Leraye; lives on the plains of the Missouri, and perhaps elsewhere.

Art. 3. ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

The following letter, obligingly communicated to the editors, by Doctor Mitchill, will be read with interest, as containing an account of the discovery, for the *first* time on the *east side* of the mountains, of some fossil remains of *the* Mammoth.

"*The Hon. Sam. L. Mitchill,*

Dear Sir,

On Saturday last, a man in the employ of my father, in digging a drain or ditch through a miry swamp, discovered, about three feet from the surface of the earth, several pieces of teeth of enormous size:—from their appearance, shape, and the manner they are worn

away, the animal must have lived I suppose to a great age, and belonged to the Granivorous species; who have probably inhabited this region, and become extinct previous to the discovery, or at least the settlement of this country by the Europeans. The largest piece appears to belong to the extreme back tooth of the under jaw, and is eight inches in length, four inches in breadth, and three inches in height, from where it has rested on the jaw bone to the head or top of the tooth, (though it evidently appears that one half of its original size is worn away by mastication,) weighing three pounds six ounces, Avoirdupois weight. The enamel is the principal part of the tooth that is preserved; the root or periostium is chiefly decayed, and, upon being exposed to the air, moulders away. The ditcher, before he discovered the teeth, broke them while digging with the spade: these are full of marrow resembling lard. If you should deem a further discovery necessary to aid you in your scientific pursuits, I shall be happy to see you at my residence, or I will carefully preserve the pieces, and bring them with me to New-York for your inspection and examination.

I have the honour to be,
Sir, your most obedient
humble servant,
EDWARD SUFFERN."

New Antrim, Rockland County,
September 11th, 1817.

These specimens have since been received, and deposited by Dr. Mitchill, in the Cabinet of the New-York Historical Society.

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Messrs. Editors,

Permit me, through the medium of your valuable Miscellany, to express the pleasure, which I lately experienced at the annual examination of the African Free School, of this City. The subject of education has excited so much enlightened curiosity of late years, that, so far as the general theory is concerned, little seems to have been mistaken or overlooked. The more practical spirit of modern metaphysical philosophy has laid the ground-work of the improvements in the plans of education; and the freer institutions, and more intelligent public spirit of modern society have given opportunity for common sense and philanthropy to execute their favorite designs for the benefit of community, by the more careful and thorough discipline and instruction of the lower orders. These improvements, however, appear destined for a time, at least, to confine their immediate benefits to the indigent and subordinate classes of society. There is something in the feelings of the higher orders in a state hostile to the introduction, among themselves, of improvements which have nothing but plain sense and immediate practical utility to recommend them, and they are ever too ready to lavish their patronage upon those who teach what are called polite accomplishments, and who multiply the mere decorations of society; while they neglect those men, and their plans, whose object it is to teach them the earliest and best use of their intellectual powers, and learn them how to think and act. Rich men and their children are too prone to look with contempt upon those plans which are calculated to economise their time or money, when either is to be expended for their own behoof; and the self-complacent spirit of wealth and fashion is hardly willing to admit that it stands in need of any aid in the acquisition of the elements; nature had been too liberal to leave any thing to be supplied. A circumstance which has tended to strengthen this feeling is, doubtless, the fact that all these improvements are put to experiment among the poor and dependent—the perpetual objects of public charity, or the *proteges* of private associations. The state of feeling alluded to among the higher orders, is much to be regretted; but when it will be otherwise, I will not undertake to say, as it must be left to experience to effect a change. But among the lower orders the time need not be far distant, when the admirable methods of teaching first recommended and carried into practice by Lancaster shall universally obtain. Our legislatures could do nothing wiser than to enact a law that the whole establishment of common schools, in the several States, should be new-modelled upon the Lancastrian plan, and ordain that the public school-funds should be appropriated accordingly. A great portion of the common schools of our country are of very doubtful utility—many times they are positively pernicious—from the ignorance and perversity of school-masters. It would be superfluous at this time to enter into an exposition of the principles of the Lancastrian system, or undertake a detail of its advantages. If this were necessary, one attendance at an annual examination of the

Free School of New-York, would speak more than volumes on the subject. At the visit, which I made, I saw enough to convince the most sceptical, that the coloured race is abundantly endowed by nature with every intellectual and moral faculty, and capable of repaying the most assiduous culture. One hundred and fifty or two hundred boys and girls, from four or five, to fifteen or sixteen years of age, constitute the school. They are under the superintendence of a master, who certainly appeared to execute the duties of his station with fidelity and skill; he is aided by a young female, educated at the New-York Free School, who made an intelligent and useful assistant. The pupils underwent an examination in reading, spelling, arithmetic, geography, and grammar. Several dialogues and single pieces, discreetly selected, were delivered with much propriety, and one of the boys, with great credit to his own capacity and to the thoroughness of his instructor, explained the use of the globe. A piece of original composition was also read; but this exercise had been proposed to the school so short a time previous to the examination, that only one, a boy, who was among the most improved and ambitious in the school, had been able to prepare himself. The specimens of writing and of needle-work were well done, and there were exhibited a few specimens of drawing, which is merely a permitted, not a required branch of education in the school, which were executed with much correctness and taste. Indeed, if my eyes had not told me otherwise, I should have thought myself in one of the best-regulated and best-taught schools, composed of the fairest-hued children in the land.

This is an interesting subject, and on that account I thought a communication in regard to it would not be unacceptable to you. It is principally by the force of such manners and modes of thinking as depend upon early mental discipline, and the thorough diffusion of practical knowledge, that the republic is to be perpetuated; and he who contributes, in any degree, to objects of such substantial good, will be acknowledged as a philanthropist and

PATRIOT.

—c̊o—

rs. *Editors*,

As you appear to take an interest in thing that appertains to literature, as the right use of language is the *of all elegant or* even intelligible compositions, permit me to request your attention to the course of familiar lectures on grammar, delivered to his classes, by Mr. Ingersoll of this city. Mr. Ingersoll divests his subjects of all mystery, and does not in the outset intimidate the learner with even the sight of a book. He commences his instructions in the way of conversation, and draws all his illustrations from the sensible objects that casually present themselves; thus teaching his pupils that words are signs of real or imaginary existences, and of the relations between them. Having initiated them in the general principles of the science, he proceeds to make the application of the knowledge they have acquired to written sentences. He compels the scholar, by such means, to reason for himself, and furnishes him with the rules which enable him to form a correct judgment. His success is the best evidence of the superiority of his system, over the old fashioned method of getting the 'accidents' by rote, as a preliminary to the study of grammar. It is necessary to know something of grammar before a book that treats of it can be comprehended.

By giving a place to this hint in your valuable publication you may render a service not only to a deserving individual, but to the rising generation.

A WELL-WISHER.

—c̊o—

MERMAIDS AND MERMEN.

Messrs. Editors,

As the visit of the great Sea-Serpent to our Eastern shores has awakened a new spirit of curiosity in regard to the monsters of the deep, I send you the following notices, of the *Mermaid*, which, as you will perceive, I have cut out of the English newspapers, within a few years past. It is useful to collect and record coincident testimony on subjects of so much doubt. The insertion of these extracts may, perhaps, lead persons who have observed animals in any degree answering to this description to communicate the information which they possess.

Respectfully Yours,

A CONSTANT READER.

"In a History of the Netherlands, it is stated, that in the year 1430, the dikes were broken near Campear by an inundation; and when the inundation had returned, a Merwoman was left in the Dermot Meer; and the milk-maids, who used to cross that Meer in boats, when they went to milk, saw a human

head above water, but believed their eyes deceived them, till the repeated sight confirmed their assurance; whereupon they resolved one night to watch her, and saw that she repaired to a sedgy or flaggy place, where it was ebb, and near the side; whereupon, early in the morning, they got a great many boats together, and environed the place in the form of a half moon, and disturbed her; but she, attempting to get under the boats, and finding her way stopped up by staves and other things, on purpose fastened, began to flounce and make a hideous deafening noise, and with her hands and tail sunk a boat or two, but at last was tired out and taken. The maids used her kindly, and cleaned the sea-moss and shells from off her, and offered her water, fish, milk, bread, &c. which she refused; but with good usage, in a day or two they got her to eat and drink, though she endeavoured to make her escape again to sea. Her hair was long and black, her face human, her teeth very strong, her breasts and belly to the navel were perfect; the lower parts of her body ended in a strong fish tail. The magistrates of Haerlem commanded her to be sent to them, for that the Mere was within their jurisdiction. When she was brought thither she was put in the Town-house, and had a dame assigned her to teach her. She learned to spin, and show devotion in prayer; she would laugh, and when women came into the Town-house to spin with her for diversion, she would signify by signs she knew their meaning in some sort, though she could never be taught to speak; she would wear no clothes in summer; part of her hair was filleted up in a Dutch dress, and part hung long naturally. She would have her tail in the water, and accordingly had a tub of water under her chair, made on purpose for her. She eat milk, water, bread, butter, and fish; she lived thus out of her element (except her tail) fifteen or sixteen years. Her picture was painted on a board with oil, and hangs now in the Town-house of Haerlem, with a superscription in letters of gold, giving an account when she was taken, how long she lived, and when she died, and in what church-yard she was buried; their annals mention her, and their books have her picture, and travelling painters draw her picture by the table. By the above mentioned relation the querist may be satisfied, that she exceeds all the other creatures in cunning and docility that have ever yet been known."—*This account is mentioned in the Tolliamed, p. 232.*

Hudson, the great navigator, in his Journal, written by himself, in the British Museum, has the following entry: "June 15, 1607, 15 lat. 75. 7. this morning one of our company looking overboard, saw a *Mermaid*, and calling up some of the company to see her, one more came up, and by that time she was come close to the ship's side, looking earnestly on the men. A little after, a sea came and overturned her. From the navel upwards her back and breasts were like those of a woman; (as they say that saw her;) her body as big as one of us; her skin very white, and long hair hanging down behind, of colour black. In her going down they saw her tail, which was like the tail of a porpoise, and speckled like a mackarel. Their names that saw her were Thomas Nelles, Robert Rayner, and Joseph Wilson."

Arasaig, 28th Sept. 1609.—The following declaration was this day emitted, in presence of the after subscribing witnessses.

Neil M'Intosh in Sandy Island, Canna, states that he has heard from different individuals in the island of Canna, that they have seen the fish called Mermaids; that these animals had the upper parts resembling the human figure, and the lower extremities resembling a fish. In particular about six years ago, Neil Stewart and Neil M'Isaac, both alive in Canna, when walking upon the sea beach on the north end of the island, on a Sunday, saw, stretched on a rock at a small distance, an animal of the above description, having the appearance of a woman in the upper parts, and of a fish below; that on seeing them it sprung into the water, after which they had a more distinct view of its upper parts, which strongly resembled a female of the human species. That Lachlan M'Arthur, of the same island, informed M'Intosh, that some years ago, sailing from Uist to Skye in a stormy day, he saw rising from the water near the stern of the boat in which he was, a figure resembling a woman in its upper parts, which terrified him extremely.

Neil M'Intosh further states, that he himself, about five years ago, was steering a boat from Canna to Skye in a stormy day; that when about one fourth of the passage from Canna he saw something near him of a white colour, and of the human figure, spring almost out of the water, which he took for the animal above described; but as it instantly disappeared again, he had no opportu of examining it minutely; that he

considerable alarm at the sight of it; as a general opinion or prejudice exists amongst the inhabitants of the western isles, that it is extremely unlucky to meet with or look upon such animals at sea, or to point them out to the rest of the crew, unless they observe it themselves.

Signed, Neil M'Intosh; Robert Brown, Factor for Clanrannald, Witness; Donald M'Neil of Canna, Witness; William Campbell, W. S. Edinburgh, Witness; James Gillespie, Architect, Edinburgh, Witness.

Portree, 2d Oct. 1809.—That what is above written is a true copy of the original.

Attested, MALCOLM WRIGHT, M. P.

A young man, named John M'Isaac, of Corphine, in Kintyre, in Scotland, made oath on examination, at Campbeltown, before the sheriff-substitute of Kintyre, that he saw on the afternoon of the 13th of October, 1813, on a black rock on the sea-coast, an animal, of the particulars of which he gives a long and curious detail, answering in general to the description commonly given of the supposed amphibious animal called a Mermaid. He states that the upper half of it was white, and of the shape of a human body; the other half, towards the tail, of a brindled or redish gray colour, apparently covered with scales; but the extremity of the tail itself was of a greenish red shining colour; that the head was covered with long hair; sometimes it would put back the hair on both sides of its head, it would also spread its tail like a fan; and while so extended, the tail continued in tremulous motion, and when drawn together again, it remained motionless; and appeared to the deponent to be about twelve or fourteen inches broad; that the hair was long and light brown; that the animal was between four and five feet long; that it had a head, hair, arms, and body, down to the middle, like a human being; that the arms were short in proportion to the body, which appeared to be about the thickness of that of a young lad, and tapering gradually to the point of the tail; that when stroking its head, as above mentioned, the fingers were kept close together, so that he cannot say whether they were webbed or not; that he saw it for near two hours, the rock on which it lay being dry; that after the sea had so far retired, as to leave the rock dry to the height of five feet above the water, [illegible] clumsily into the sea; a minute [illegible] observed the animal above wa[illegible] he saw every feature of its face, having all the appearance of a human being, with very hollow eyes. The cheeks were of the same colour with the rest of the face; the neck seemed short; and it was constantly with both hands stroking and washing its breast, which was half immersed in the water. He therefore cannot say whether its bosom was formed like a woman's or not. He saw no other fins or feet upon it but as described. It continued above water for a few minutes, and then disappeared. He was informed that some boys in a neighbouring farm saw a similar creature in the sea, close to the shore, on the same day. The minister of Campbeltown, and the chamberlain of Mull, attest his examination, and declare they know no reason why his veracity should be questioned.

Extraordinary Phenomenon. At Sandside, in the parish of Reay, in the county of Caithness, there was seen, in October, 1813, an animal supposed to be the Mermaid. The head and the chest, being all that was visible, exactly resembled those of a full-grown young woman. The mammæ were perfectly formed; the arms longer than in the human body, and the eyes somewhat smaller. When the waves dashed the hair, which was of a sea-green shade, over the face, the hands were immediately employed to replace it. The skin was of a pink colour. Though observed by several persons within the distance of twenty yards, for about an hour and half, it discovered no symptoms of alarm. It was seen by four or five individuals of unquestionable veracity at the same time. Something of the same kind was observed in the same neighbourhood, about seven years ago, by a gentleman then residing near the spot.

The design of inserting this notice is to excite the attention of inquiring naturalists, and if possible, through this, or some other medium, to obtain a more satisfactory account of an animal, the existence of which has been long reckoned a mere matter of fabulous representation.

A Merman. A letter from Monmouth, dated the 13th November, 1810, says,

"About eight o'clock yesterday morning, two fishermen, in their truckles, fishing for salmon, found their net much heavier than usual; and which, on coming to shore, contained a huge monster, the upper part bearing exact resemblance to a man, the middle to a beast, spotted like the leopard, and a tail like a fish; the hair on his head green—he had red eyes, and tusks five inches and a half in length,

and he measured, from head to tail, thirteen feet and three quarters. He is now deposited in the Town-hall for the inspection of the curious."

Merman. A letter from Douglas, dated December, 1810, contains a curious account of two Merchildren lately discovered by three respectable tradesmen during an excursion on the Calf of Man. Attracted by a sound resembling the cries of a kitten, they found amongst the rocks two small marine animals, exactly resembling that species of creature, known by the name of Merman. One of them was dead, and much lacerated by the violence with which it had been driven on shore during a violent gale on the preceding night; the other was conveyed to Douglas, where it seems likely to do well. It is one foot eleven and three quarter inches in length, from the crown of its head to the extremity of its tail; five inches across the shoulders; its skin is pale brown, and the scales on its tail are tinged with violet; the hair on its head is light green; it is attached to the crown of the head only, hanging loose about the face, about four inches in length, very gelatinous to the touch, and resembling the green sea-weed, growing on rocks; its mouth is small, and has no appearance of teeth. It delights much in swimming in a tub of sea-water, and feeds chiefly on muscles and other shell-fish, which it devours with great avidity; it also now and then swallows small portions of milk and water, when given to it in a quill.

Mermaid. The many extraordinary tales that have been mentioned respecting the existence of the mermaid, have given such an air of absurdity to the fact, that there is little wonder at the incredulity of the generality of people in doubting the existence of such a creature *in toto.* The several instances lately occurring of such an object as that which generally passes under the name of the mermaid, having been seen by persons who may be supposed little likely to be imposed upon by an imaginary appearance, has shaken the opinion of many, and led them at least to hesitate before they condemned the opinion as monstrous and improbable. The appearances of these creatures have generally been confined within those places where positive proof was somewhat hard to be obtained, or at least where the fact had lain so long in obscurity, as to prevent an immediate inquiry into the truth of the circumstances. A short time since a Mermaid was seen in the north of Scotland, and various statements have been published by people who averred having seen similar appearances on the coasts of Norway, but we never, before the present instance, heard of them being seen on our coasts. Last week, however, whilst a sloop belonging to Beverley was at anchor in Hawk roads, near Grimsby, a boy on board saw the appearance of a woman at some distance, whom he supposed by some accident had unfortunately fallen overboard a vessel. Anxious to save her, he hauled the sloop's boat to him, and called to the master and another person on board to assist; but *the lady,* as he called her, having disappeared, they looked anxiously towards the spot, expecting she might again be buoyed up by the water, and thus enable them to render her the assistance she might want. In a short time she appeared again, when they were immediately sensible, from her appearance, that it was a creature of the Mermaid species. She came so near the vessel that they could not be deceived, for they perceived her shake herself, and put up her hands to shade back her hair, which was very long, and quite black. Her appearance they describe as that of a blooming country girl. The above is, as nearly as we have been able to learn, an accurate account of the appearance of this singular phenomenon, a phenomenon which has afforded a subject of much disputation, but has never yet, as far as we learn, been positively decided as existing. *Hull Chronicle.*

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The altitude of Ascutney Mountain in Vermont, and Moose-Hillock in New-Hampshire, ascertained barometrically, by Alden Partridge, Esq. Capt. of Engineers stationed at Governors-Island. Sept. 24th, 1817, and addressed to the hon. Sam. L. Mitchill.

Dear Sir,

I take the liberty to transmit on the opposite page, several altitudes which I calculated when absent during vacation in the month of August last. Ascutney is a beautiful insulated, conical mountain, situated in the State of Vermont, in the towns of Windsor and Weathersfield—the summit about five miles southwest from the village of Windsor, and about the same distance west from Connecticut river. Moose-Hillock is the most elevated peak of a long range of mountains, which commences about three miles from New-Haven, in the State of Connecticut, at a rocky precipice called East-rock. From this place the r takes a northeasterly direction. ex

Connecticut river, below North-Hampton in the State of Massachusetts, thence taking a more northerly direction, it passes into the State of New-Hampshire, forming for a considerable distance the height of land, between Connecticut river on the west, and Merrimack river on the east. This range, I believe, is joined, previous to crossing the New-Hampshire boundary, by another range commencing near Lyme in the State of Connecticut, and called the Lyme range of mountains, but which does not attain any considerable elevation. The celebrated White Mountains are a spur from this range, branching off to the north-east. Moose-Hillock is situated about forty-five miles, a little to east of north, from Dartmouth College, and about fifteen miles east, from the village of Haverhill, which adjoins Connecticut river. It is so called in consequence of formerly having been much frequented by Moose. The rocks, and also the fallen trees on the sides of the mountains, are covered with a thick bed of moss. Hard timber, such as Beech, Maple, and Birch, intermixed with a few Evergreens, grow around the foot of the mountain, but as we ascend, the Evergreens, Hemlock, Spruce, and Firs, wholly prevail; these as we approach the summit dwindle into mere shrubs, about three feet in height. Their branches are so interlocked that it is almost impossible to get through them: the summit of the north peak was burned over a few years ago, and is now entirely bald; a mere mass of bare granite rocks. A silver mine is reported to have been discovered many years ago by some hunters, on the side of the mountain. The position of this reported mine, however, is not now known, though much vain search has been made to ascertain it.

In haste, with the greatest respect,
yours, sincerely,
A. Partridge.

Hon. Sam. L. Mitchill.

	Feet.
Altitude of Ascutney Mountain above the Sea,	3320
Altitude of the same, above Connecticut river at Windsor Bridge,	2903
Altitude of the same, above the house of Mr. Giles Gills, near the foot of the mountain,	2595
Elevation of Connecticut river, at Windsor Bridge above tide water.	417
Altitude of the south peak of *Moose-Hillock* above the Sea.	4556
Altitude of the same, above the house of Mr. Eastmans, in the town of Coventry near the foot of the mountain,	3246
Altitude of the same, above Connecticut river at Orford Bridge,	4052
Altitude of the same, above Merrill's tavern, in the town of Warren, near Bakers river,	3316
Altitude of Connecticut river at Orford Bridge, above tide water,	504
Altitude of Fairlee Mountain, near the Meeting-House in Fairlee, above Connecticut river, at Orford Bridge,	547
Altitude of the same above the Sea,	1051

Note. The north peak of Moose-Hillock is rather higher than the south peak. At the time I was on the south peak the weather was so extremely thick and inclement as to prevent my passing to the north peak. From my own observations, however, and from the best information I could obtain, I think the difference between the two peaks does not exceed one hundred feet. I presume, therefore, that four thousand six hundred and thirty-six feet may be taken for the altitude of the north peak, without essential error; this is, undoubtedly, the highest mountain) except the White Mountains) in the northern States, if not on this side the Mississippi. The prospect from the top of Ascutney is very fine. I have witnessed more extensive ones, but never a more beautiful one: the foregoing altitudes were calculated from barometrical, and thermometrical observations in the month of August, 1817.

A. Partridge, Capt. of Eng.

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Observations on the application of Oiled silk, or Oil-skin, to the surface of the Human Body; by Alexander Ramsay, M. D. *Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology*, &c. &c.

In the year 1796 I was induced to draw deductions respecting the treatment of the human skin, where the vessels become enfeebled or inert, from the following circumstances: When I was a student of anatomy, the frequent occurrence of wounds from the scalpel, occasioned my adoption of finger cases formed of oil-skin, which, being impervious to moisture, prevented the danger accruing from the contact of wounded parts with putrid matter. This impervious substance, equally precluded the escape of vapour from the finger, retained the heat, and

occasionally the perspiration appeared in a condensed state on the oil-skin. Observing this local influence, I was in the use of recommending to my pupils, in my lectures in Surgeon's-square, in Edinburgh, in 1796, and subsequent years, the application of oil-skin in all cases where an artificial atmosphere was denoted, in a partial or general manner to the surface.

Whether the universal use of this substance took its rise from those hints I have mentioned, is of little consequence to the public or to me; the proper application of it, however, is of importance to invalids; and on my late return to Europe, in 1810, I find it hurtful in some cases, from an ignorance of the *rationale* of its operation. I therefore trust, that a liberal public will forgive my obtruding on their attention this subject, so long familiar to me, and so often productive of the most unexpected happy consequences; nor should this surprise us when we consider the highly vascular and nervous economy of the structure of the skin, a diagram of which I had the pleasure of offering, (No. 184, June, 1814, in the London Physical Journal,) prepared with the cold injection which I have recommended in America, and find now frequent in Europe.* I shall first enumerate a few general circumstances; and then the particular applications of oil-skin.

General Observations. In all cases, the oil-skin ought to be lined with woolly cotton or flannel; this at once prevents the coldness of the silk being perceived when first applied, absorbs perspiration, and has the effect of obviating the chilling sensation experienced after the ceasing of copious perspiration.

I shall be particular, in pointing out, where an outside covering is denoted to prevent friction, because the influence of the substance is lost, whenever the surface is abraded. I should be apt to suppose, that when coarse oiled linen is adopted in place of silk, that the rough side should be exposed to the human skin, as less conduction takes place than from the smooth surface.† The linings, in all cases, ought to be loose, so as to be removed, and dried or washed daily, the surface of the silk ought to be sponged with a slight soap-lather; when the linings are stitched in, and left over night in foot-socks, &c. they become damp in the morning, and partially overthrow the purposes intended.

Gloves. From what has been said, the reader will conclude, that a cotton or flannel glove, distinct from the oil-skin, is to be used, over which the oil-skin glove is to be drawn: when they are separated they can be dried, resume their entire purposes; and, by drawing a common glove over the oil-skin, the heat is increased, and the surface of the silk preserved. The lining and outer glove may be adapted to the state of the patient, in their fabric of cotton or worsted, &c. For children and old people, in gout, rheumatic affections, palsy, &c. these applications seem highly useful.*

Waistcoats, &c. Waistcoats, or breast-pieces, I have known to banish hæmoptosis, and alleviate asthma: they often excite blisters if a lining is not added; drawers, stockings, and foot socks, are now frequently in use; and local affections of partial organs, as the throat, joints, or surfaces of the skin, &c. are relieved by this application. All these require linings only, as the cloathing and stocking preserve the outer surface. A complete envelope in a desperate case of dropsy abroad, not only excited sensible perspiration, but occasioned much alleviation of symptoms.

Bed covers. I find, by several experiments on myself, and some on patients, that oil-skin forms a powerful substitute for bed clothes; indeed, a few bed clothes are necessary as interposing substances, to lesson the over accumulation of heat. The sudden condensation of the perspired matter, by the oil-skin in cold weather, reflects the extricated heat so abundantly, as to induce, occasionally, copious perspiration seemingly in a short period. I, therefore, lay the silk over the blankets, with a woolly cotton interposed, as an absorbent, as the oil-skin is usually in a profuse wet state in the morning, and thus injures the blankets. In my own case, I find, that covering from the feet up to the knees sufficiently excites the system; a weighty coverlet spread over the oil-skin, occasions a regular application to the surface of the body, and thus produces a rapid and equal excitement of the external vessels.

* See No. 184 of this Journal, alluded to.

† Excepting, however, on this account I must prefer the smooth side toward the skin, as its abrasion is thus lessened, and it admits of being more easily sponged and cleaned.

* I have known even cutaneous eruptions corrected by this plan of precluding atmospheric influence, and the use of oil-skin in Europe and America, seems now very general.

Note. The reader will easily conclude, from the cause I have assigned, as the means of promoting heat by this application, that the accumulation, is in a ratio to the surface covered. Hence also the danger of healthful persons incorrectly resorting to this coverlet, as several ladies and gentlemen experienced in London, the oil-skin is applicable only in cold weather, or feebleness, &c.

A cloak may be safely used composed of this substance, provided the collar was kept from contact of the person so as to admit air, and the same was used in the body; there should not be any arms, but a lap seul as the hussar cloaks. Several British officers died, in consequence of tight cloaks, during the war on the Peninsula, from the heat excited, which exposed them to the influence of sudden transition.

Envelop. Where great cold is experienced, or sudden perspiration denoted, would an envelop of flannel, applied to the skin, around which a similar covering of oil-skin may be wrapped, produce the intended effect? My experiments on myself seem to favour this opinion.*

Vapour-Bath. No circumstance harrowed up my feelings more cruelly than the sufferings of patients in the yellow-fever hospitals, which I have visited abroad. The fatigue endured by conveying them from their chambers to the vapour bath, seemed to induce aggravated symptoms. This occasioned my proposing the plan of the following portable vapour-bath, formed of oiled silk or cloth, or painted cloth. I shall refer to the annexed diagram for conveying a notion of this apparatus.*

In yellow fever, in languid cases, in high temperatures of climate, in low typhus, &c. vapour-bath became the only preparatory means by which I quelled the irritation of the stomach, and thus paved the way for medical application.†

I have only to add, that cheapness and durability of an article so extensively useful as the substance, the application of which I have proposed, has become an object of my attention. Mr. John Hargrave has, at his own expense, in a manner equally polite and philanthropic, furnished me with materials, and instituted such experiments as I suggested. This gentleman, therefore, is in possession of my opinions, respecting not only the manner of preparing oiled silk and cloth, but merits my recommending him to public attention and confidence.

* The improper treatment of domesticated animals, seems to pervert their constitution. Gentlemen of the veterinary art, have observed to me the frequent failure of sudorific medicines, given to the horse. Would a covering of oil-skin produce the effect wished, by exciting the cuticular system?—Are not our animals too much confined in houses? I have observed in my travels, that no cattle were so well conditioned as those that never were housed. Where the constitution is sound, no children, no people suffer so little from inclemency of any kind, as those who do not indulge in warm clothing. I fear your readers may suspect me as too much bordering on quackery, too sanguine and extended in my proposals and applications of oil-skin, but the unprejudiced man must perceive, that my recommendations flow from the structure of the skin, and my belief of its functions; as also its *perversion of structure* by too much covering, *by debilitating causes*, &c. and the necessity of *counteracting this* state, by a substance *adapted to exclude* powerful transitions, *and to facilitate* the operations of nature.

* In this dreadful malady, so exhausted are the powers of nature occasionally, I have witnessed a patient, in the syncopy of death, from the indiscretion of the nurse permitting him to rise to make water or stool, in place of introducing the bed-pan. I was forced to permit the unhappy victims to remain longer in the squalid linens they wore than cleanliness seemed to dictate, as shifting them, often terminated in fainting, in aggravated symptoms, and even in death.

† In all cases of irritation or spasm, as asthma, colds, incipient fever, &c. vapour-bath seems denoted as a laudable application; and, if the plan proposed here succeeds, much expense incurred by individuals in the use of public baths will be saved, and invalids can always enjoy their benefit at home at an easier rate. In a future communication, I intend to offer remarks on the cases where cold-bath, warm-bath, and vapour-bath, are peculiarly denoted—where the above mode of vapour-bath proposed, will be recommended in cases of corpulency, by which means, when assisted by bandaging the arms, legs, and trunk, the vessels acquire habitual tone, and the system may be altered. I beg leave to mention another purpose to which oil-skin is applied with happy influence, i. e. In cutaneous affections of the limbs in particular, as this is usually connected with enlarged veins, and a derangement of the structure of the *cutis vera*, bandaging supports the vessels and restores tone; where itching and heat are accompaniments, this roller ought to be saturated with lime water—*mercurial additions seem unnecessary to the water;* over the roller apply an oil-skin cover, by which means the moisture is protracted, and indeed, a seeming emolient effect which often produces laudable influence. I recommend bathing the parts in water as warm as can be endured when the bandage is changed, and friction used in the course of the venous circulation.

A, represents a frame, on which a bed or mattress is laid for the reception of the patient. That this mattress or bed may alway be ready for use, it ought to be furnished with an oil-cloth cover, which will repel the vapour to be included. A blanket is placed on the mattress or bed, the patient is to be placed on the same, wrapped up in a blanket. B, is the frame of the vapour-bath, suited to the frame A. In the frame B, longitudinal openings, defended by iron plates, admit iron turning-pins, C, which spring from the frame, B; these being admitted and turned across the frame, the frames A and B will be firmly united. The cloth of the vapour-bath, in shape of a wagon-top, is firmly united to the margin of the frame B. Hoops of whalebone, D cane, or any other bending substance, are passed through loops E, by which means a complete cavity is presented for the effusion of vapour. The end F is drawn carefully around the neck of the patient G like a purse, the head is placed on the pillow H. A tea-kettle I, filled with boiling water, placed on the fire, has a nozzle K annexed to it, from which a leather tube L is sent off; this tube is inserted by a similar nozzle into the end of the bath M, which ought to enter at the top, that the vapour may not come too suddenly in contact with the body of the patient. A thermometer O may be inserted into an aperture, by which the temperature is determined.

The nozzle ought to be inserted into a tin plate cylinder, perforated, and traversing the bath in its longitudinal direction, to transmit the vapour—perhaps a tin plate six inches broad, continued along the course of the tube, would be serviceable, in preventing injury of the cloth, from the heated vapour in its first entry to the bath.

If it is required to render the frames more portable, they may be held together by iron in the manner of a parallel ruler, by which means, they fall together, or may be brought to right angles at pleasure.

New-York. Washington-Hall, Sept. 27th, 1817.

Art. 9. TRANSACTIONS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Sitting of Sept. 9.

MAJOR Alexander Garden of South Carolina, an honourary member, read a memoir on the subject of the fascinating power of Serpents, detailing some facts which he had collected and communicated to the Literary Society of Charleston. He attributed this phenomenon to an effluvium, which the serpent voluntarily *exhales at those times when it feels the desire of food, and this effluvium is of so deleterious a* nature as to cause convulsions in the smaller and more sensitive animals, such as birds, mice, &c. He mentioned several instances in which men had been powerfully affected by this effluvium. He had been informed by the late Col. Thomson, of Belle-ville, that whilst riding over his estate, he came suddenly upon a snake of enormous size, at which, the moment he could sufficiently collect himself, he fired. He killed the reptile, but was at the same instant assailed by an overpowering vapour, which so bewildered him that he could scarce-

ly guide his horse home—that a deadly sickness at the stomach ensued, and a puking more violent than he had ever experienced from an emetic. He had been told by a lady that the overseer of one of her plantations being missed was sought for by his family, and found in a state of utter insensibility. On recovering, he stated that he was watching for a deer, when he heard the rattle of a snake, and that before he could remove from the threatened danger, he perceived a *sickening effluvium*, which deprived him instantly of sense. From John Lloyd, Esq. he had learned another case. A negro, working in his field, was seen suddenly to fall, uttering a shriek: on approaching him it was found that he had struck off the head of a very large Rattlesnake, the body of which was still writhing. On recovering, he said that he had shrieked with horror on discovering the snake, and at the same instant had been overpowered by a *smell* that took away all his senses. Mr. Nathaniel Barnwell, of Beaufort, had a negro who could, from the acuteness of his smell, at all times, discover the rattlesnake, within a distance of 200 feet, when in the exercise of his fascinating power, and when traced by this sense, some object of prey was always found suffering from this influence. To these facts Major Garden added some anecdotes, collected from Valliant's travels and other sources, corroborating his theory. When gorged with food the serpent is supine. It is only when under the stimulous of hunger that he exerts this facinating faculty. The cases mentioned by Mr. Pintard, at the last meeting of the society, are among the many evidences of the existence of the power in the serpent to influence birds to approach it; maugre their dread, and the circumstances related by him do not militate with the hypothesis of Major Garden.

A portrait of the Honourable Robert Morris, Financier of the United States, during the Revolutionary War, copied by J. W. Jarvis, from the original by Stewart, was presented by his son Thomas Morris, Esq. Marshall of the U. S. for the District of New-York.

Sitting of Oct. 7th, 1817.

Samuel L. Mitchill, M. D. laid on the table several teeth of the Mammoth, lately discovered by Judge Haring, of Rockland County, in this State.

A letter was received from his Excellency *De Witt* Clinton, Chairman of the committee for the collection of Manuscripts, stating that he had been acquainted with an intelligent and well educated young Indian, who has studied the antiquities of his own country, and is preparing a collection of Indian Speeches for the press. The young man asserts that he has in his possession the Manuscript Journal of a French Officer who was with the party that destroyed Schenectady. Gov. Clinton describes him as 'a Catechist, Schoolmaster, and lay-preacher among the Oneidas.'

A letter was received from Mr. Hicks, inclosing some manuscripts, relating to early measures of the revolution in this country, left by his father, Whitehead Hicks, Esq. formerly Mayor of the City of New-York.

A letter was received from Gen. Ebenezer Stevens, accompanying an original portrait of the Marquis de la Fayette, a Major General in the revolutionary armies of the U. S. which he offered to the acceptance of the Society.

The Recording Secretary, J. Pintard, Esq. read a paper, refuting a charge which appears in Chalmer's new 'General Biographical Dictionary,' article Washington, Vol. 31. p. 204. Where it is asserted that Genl. Washington *insultingly* erected in the view of the unfortunate Major Andre, several days before his execution, the gallows on which he was to be hung, also an allegation that he claimed from Lord Cornwallis his sword at the surrender of York-Town, contrary to the usages of war.

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LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Sitting of Sept. 15.

Dr. Mitchill, President of the Society, presented a specimen of a species of Sea Serpent, or marine Snake, from Guadaloupe, also of a new and remarkable species of Crab from Long-Island; a new species of molluscous animal of the genus *ascidia*, caught in Spermaceti Cove, near Sandy Hook, and a perfect specimen of the *Cistus Caradensis*, or frost weed, from Queen's County, Long-Island. These specimens were accompanied by a memorandum containing the Presidents remarks on them.

In behalf of Dr. Wharry, the President presented specimens of encrinites and other fossils, from Shawagunk, Ulster County.

The President also read a letter from E. Suffern, Esq. of Rockland, giving information of the discovery of certain teeth of great size, apparently the grind-

ers of an Elephantine animal, at New Antrim, on the south side of the Fishkill mountains.

Mr. Rafinesque presented a Fossil Shell of the genus *grighæa;* and Dr. Eddy deposited some beautiful specimens of Chrystallized Sulphate of Lime, or gypsom, from Nova-Scotia.

Sitting of Sept. 22.

Mr. Rafinesque made a report on three of the animals referred to him, on the sitting of the 8th of September, which he pronounced to be new species.

Mr. Torrey reported in regard to several aquatic insects presented by Mr. Clements at the last meeting, most of which being new species, he described at length.

Dr. Akerly presented specimens of two Corallines of our waters.

Mr. Maxwell presented an animal of the Lizard family from Rockland County.

Mr. Clements presented an aquatic insect, and a specimen of the crustaceous animal called *fish louse.* Mr. C. also presented a needle found in the gizzard of a fowl, where it had remained surrounded by a Cyst, without causing any apparent injury or inconvenience to the animal. Dr. Akerly observed that Dr. King, present at the meeting, had extracted from the thigh of a lady, a pin which she had swallowed a considerable time before.

Mr. Rafinesque read an interesting paper on the Osage Apple, mentioned by Pursh in his preface, but not described. Mr. R. gave it the name of *oxyton pomiferum.*

Sitting of Sept. 29.

Mr. Rafinesque made a report, in which he described a new species of *titurus*, or newt presented by Mr. Maxwell, and a new species of Cymothoa, or fish louse, presented by Mr. Clements.

Mr. Baudoine presented several specimens of Sponges and Zoophytes.

Dr. Townsend presented various specimens of minerals from Patterson, and Morris County, New-Jersey.

Dr. Akerly presented specimens of columnar basalt from the Island of St. Thomas, and specimens of load-stone from Patterson, New-Jersey.

Sitting of Oct. 6.

The president, in behalf of Mr. L. F. Swift, presented the lapheus gibbus, a fish from Nantucket.

Mr. F. D. Porter presented specimens of petrefaction from Greene County, New-York.

Mr. Paulding presented a specimen of geode, from Mr. John Van Nostrand of Long-Island.

Dr. Stevenson, from the committee to whom was referred several species of animals from Demarara, made a report describing and classing them.

Mr. Rafinesque presented a new species of grapsus, the *grapsus limonus.*

Mr. Clements read a very important paper on the disease of neat cattle, with the modes of cure.

Sitting of Oct. 13.

Dr. Kissam reported that the bird presented at the last meeting by Mr. Cumberland, is the *oriolus icterus.*

The following specimens were presented. By Dr. Kissam, six species of shells, and a species of tortoise from South America. By Dr. Mitchill, in behalf of Mr. Robinson, the jaws of the *delphinus phocana* or porpoise, a species of *tetradon* taken from the belly of a shark, &c. By Mr. Cuming, five species of snakes, a species of lizard, and the larva of the insect which destroys bees, all from Chatham, N. Y. By Dr. B. Akerly, limestone from the Island of St. Thomas, perforated by shells of the genus *pholas*, illustrating the nature and habits of these animals; also large specimens of the *torpedo navalis*, and in behalf of Dr. B. A. Akerly, petrified madrepores, and a large petrified oyster from Ontario County. By Mr. Knevels, specimens of three rare aquatic plants from Fishkill, N. Y.; one of them an undetermined species of *vallisnania.*

The society adopted resolutions, expressing their regret for the loss of their late respected associate Dr. James Mc Bride of Charleston, S. C.

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LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

Sitting of Oct. 9, 1817.

A communication entitled a Third Supplement to the Memoirs of C. S. Rafinesque on the Sturgeons of North America, was read by the author. In this paper, Mr. R. adds to the facts and opinions contained in his former essays, laid before the society, concerning the Sturgeons of the American waters.

Mr. Rafinesque also communicated to the society, an elaborate paper, entitled a Dissertation on the cubic size of organized beings, or animals and plants. Whereupon on motion, the papers of Mr. R. were referred to the counsellors.

The recording secretary communicated to the Society a letter addressed to Dr. Francis, from Olinthus Gregory, L. L. D. of the Royal Military Academy of Woolwich, near London, acknowledgi

his deep sense of the honour the society had conferred on him, in electing him an honourary member.

A letter of a similar nature was presented by Dr. Hosack, from Ashbell Green, D. D. President of Nassau Hall.

Several valuable donations for the library were received by the society from Dr. Albers, of Bremen, through the hand of Vice-President Mitchill.

Dr. Hosack presented to the society, as a donation from Sir James Edward Smith, the distinguished President of the Linnean Society of London, Hortus Gramineus Woburnensis, or an account of the results of experiments on the produce and nutritive qualities of different grasses and other plants, used as the food of the more valuable domestic animals; this work is in one volume, large folio, and illustrated with dried specimens of the plants, upon which these experiments instituted by the Duke of Bedford were made. Whereupon, on motion of Dr. Francis, it was resolved, that the thanks of this society, be voted to Dr. Smith, for his very valuable and acceptable donation.

At this meeting, C. A. Busby, Esq. architect, and Wm. Marret, mathematician, were elected resident members; and, as honourary members, Robert Brown, F. R. S. F. L. S. F. A. S. London, and George Currir, of the Royal Institute of France, F. R. S. &c. &c.

Art. 10. LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

In the London Gazette some extracts have been published of the journal of Lieut. Kotzebue, dated at Talcaguma on the coast of Chili, the 3d of March, and at Kamschatka the 10th of July, 1816. Lieut. K. is the navigator despatched by Count Romanzoff, to penetrate through Beahring's Straight into Baffins Bay.

Mr. Ogilvie is delivering his orations in London. He is spoken of in terms of commendation.

The late Richard Lovell Edgeworth has left memoirs of his life which will be given to the public.

Professor Jameson of Edinburgh is preparing for publication, in two vols. octavo, a treatise on Geognosy and Mineral Geography.

Miss A. M. Porter, author of the Recluse of Norway, &c. &c. is preparing for publication the Knight of St. John, a Romance.

FRANCE.

The French government is proceeding in a spirited manner with the Grand *Description of Egypt*, begun by order of Bonaparte. It is an immensely expensive work.

M. De Lalande, one of the directors of the Museum of Natural History, is preparing for a new voyage for the promotion of that science. During a short excursion to Brazil he collected more than 10,000 zoological subjects.

GERMANY.

The Emperor of Austria has availed himself of the occasion of the marriage of his daughter, the Arch-duchess Leopoldine, with the Prince Royal, of Brazil, to despatch a number of scientific persons and artists, in her suite to that country. Among these gentlemen are Dr. Miron, M. Gatterer, M. Endus, M. Schett, Professor Pohl, &c. M. Schreiber director of the Imperial Cabinet of Natural History is appointed to write the history of the voyage. Mess. Spix and Martins, members of the Academy of Sciences at Munich, have joined the expedition.

The Dukes of Saxe-Weimar and Saxe-Gotha have considerably augmented the revenues of the university of Jena.

Frederick Buchholtn edits a monthly publication in Berlin, entitled "*Journal for Germany.* The contents are historical *and political.* Its circulation is extensive.

RUSSIA.

The university of Dorpat, in Livonia, contains at this time 300 students. The library of this institution contains 30,000 volumes.

ITALY.

M. Michele Leoni has lately translated Goldsmith's *Traveller* into Italian verse. Mawe's Travels in Brazil have also lately been translated into Italian.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

C. Wiley and Co. of New-York, have in press, *Florula Ludoviciana*, or a Flora of the State of Louisiana, translated, revised and improved from the French of C. C. Robin, by C. S. Rafinesque, member of the Royal Institute of Naples, of the Literary and Philosophical Society of New-York, &c. &c.

C. Wiley and Co. will soon publish the 'Balance of Comfort,' a novel by the author of 'Paired, not Matched.'

Kirk and Mercein, of New-York, have

in press, a Geographical and Statistical View of the United States of America, and of South America; to which will be added, the Emigrants' Travelling Companion to the Western Country, by *William Darby*, author of a Statistical Survey and Map of Louisiana.

Kirk and Mercein, of New-York, have in press, A sketch of the Military and Political Power of Russia, in the year 1817.

We have begun a review of this very interesting Political Essay, from an English copy, and shall probably introduce the subjects of which it treats to the consideration of our readers in our next number.

F. Nichols proposes publishing, by subscription, a large Collection of Algebraical examples and Problems, for the use of Students in Colleges, by the Rev. M. Bland, A. M. of the University of Cambridge in England. Subscriptions for the work are received in New-York by Kirk and Mercein, and D. D. Arden.

Thomas R. Peters of Philadelphia, Counseller at Law, is preparing for publication, a Biographical Memoir of the late Major General Anthony Wayne, Commander of the armies of the United States, &c.

"This work will be principally compiled from an extensive collection of original and hitherto unpublished documents, (committed, for the purpose, to Mr. Peters by Isaac Wayne, Esq. the son of the late General,) consisting of his correspondence with the most conspicuous characters of our Revolutionary War, and of other valuable papers relating to that interesting period of American History.

Mr. Peters solicits the communication of materials subservient to the design now announced, from those who, with him, regard it as a duty to rescue from oblivion and record in a permanent form every memorial of those illustrious men, to whom we are indebted for freedom and happiness, which may yet survive in the memory of cotemporaries, or be locked up in perishable manuscripts."

Art. 11. RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

GERMANY.

ATTEMPTS are now making throughout Germany to unite the Lutheran and Reformed Churches into one Communion, which is to be denominated the *Evangelic Church*. The spirit of the times favours so important and desirable a measure.

RUSSIA.

From the last report of the Committee of the Russian Bible Society, it appears that the Society, since its commencement, has published, or is engaged in publishing, *forty three* editions of the Sacred Scriptures, in *seventeen* different languages, forming a total of 196,000 copies.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Rev. Noah Worcester, corresponding Secretary of the Massachusetts Peace Society, having addressed a letter to the Emperor of Russia in reference to the objects of that association, has received the following reply to his communication.

Sir—Your letter in behalf of the Massachusetts Peace Society, with the books accompanying it, were received. The object which this philanthropic institution has in view, the dissemination of the principles of peace and amity among men, meets my cordial approbation. My endeavours to promote peace and good will among the nations, are already known; and the power and influence which Almighty God has committed to me shall ever be employed, I trust, in striving to secure to the nations the blessings of that peace which they now enjoy.

Considering the object of your Society, the promotion of peace among mankind, as one so eminently congenial to the spirit of the Gospel of Jesus Christ, I have judged it proper to express these my sentiments respecting your labours, in answer to your communication to me on this subject.

Alexander.

To Rev. Noah Worcester, Sec'ry
of Mass. Peace Society.
St. Petersburg, July 4, 1817.

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On Wednesday, the 17th of September, the Rev. *David M. Smith* was ordained at Lewiston, to the work of the gospel ministry, by the Presbytery of Niagara, and installed Pastor of the Presbyterian congregation in that place.

The Rev. *Calvin Colton* was ordained as an Evangelist, by the Presbytery of Niagara, at the same time and place.

On the 1st Oct. the Rev. Stephen Bailey was installed over the Congregational Church in Raymond, (N. H.)

The Rev. John L. Blake has been inducted as Rector of St. Paul's Church in North Providence.

The Rev. Mr. Olney has been admitted to the order of Priests at the same place, by the Right Rev. Bishop Griswold.

A new church for Universalists, in Boston, has been dedicated to the service of God.

Art. 12. DRAMATIC CENSOR.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

September 25.

Town and Country—Bold Buccaniers.

THE only difference that we noticed in the cast of this stock-piece, was Mr. Simpson's personation of *Reuben Glenroy*. We approved the change. Mr. Simpson exhibited a degree of feeling with which Mr. Robertson's pompous monotony is wholly incompatible. We wish somebody could be found to play *Plastic*.

September 26.

Henry IVth.—'Tis all a Farce.

Mr. Hilson's *Falstaff* was a creditable performance. We should probably have admired it more had we not taken our first stage impression of the fat knight from Cooke. The comparison which we could not but institute, was unfavourable to our enjoyment of Mr. Hilson's humour. Mr. Pritchard ranted unnecessarily in *Hotspur*. By raising his voice too high, he lost its management, and was not able to give that force to his periods which results from marked emphasis. He seldom errs from excess of animation, but whenever he attempts to be animated, his effort discovers itself in the elevation of his tones, rather than in variation of feature or muscular movement.

September 27.

Soldier's Daughter.—My Grandmother.

September 29.

Busy Body.—Innkeeper's Daughter.

This comedy as it was performed, seemed a mere farce in five acts. The *Innkeeper's Daughter* is a new melo-drama, and was received with great applause. The story of it is the same, in its principal features, as that which forms the ground-work of one of Southey's most beautiful ballads, the "Maniac." We cannot but regard the melo-drama as the fruit of a bad taste; but we think this of the *Innkeeper's Daughter*, as little objectional as any: no horses or cattle of any kind are introduced, to rival the two-legged heroes of the sock or buskin, and in the final distribution of rewards and punishments, a laudable attention has been paid to the principles of poetical justice. Moreover, the scenery prepared on the present occasion, is *most strikingly fine and appropriate*, and does [illegible] *t credit to Messrs.* Holland, Ro[illegible]*tants. The piece* was well [illegible] *hree principal* parts, *Harrop*, [illegible] *ry*, were *well* played by Mr. Pritchard, Mr. Simpson, and Mrs. Darley. Mr. Darley, also, in *Hans Kelzler*, entertained us by his performance and the quaintness of his costume. We must not omit to mention, and with praise, Mr. Robertson in *Monckton;* Mr. Bancker, who was very useful, and active in *Edward Harrop;* Mr. Williams in *William*, who, though he had but little to say and do, said and did that little with a discretion uncommon in him; Mr. Baldwin in *Langley*, who played the part of the mean, cowardly, selfish, unprincipled magistrate, with much good discernment of the character, and Mr. Jones in *Tricksey*, who represented the stony-hearted, avaricious agent of the excise with very tolerable success. Mrs. Wheatley in *Marion* was very judicious, and represented so as to interest the feelings considerably, the faithful but oppreesed wife, and the tender, apprehensive mother.

September 30.

Rivals.—Innkeeper's Daughter.

Mr. Spiller made his first appearance this season, in *Acres*. He was received with evident satisfaction by the audience, and performed this whimsical part in a spirited manner.

October 1.

Apostate.—Padlock.

October 2.

Jane Shore.—Innkeeper's Daughter.

October 3.

Heir at Law.—Killing no Murder.

Mr. Spiller played *Dr. Pangloss* with great comic effect. Mr. Hilson was capital in *Ezekiel Homespun;* and Mr. Barnes personated *Lord Duberly* to the life. Mr. Simpson as *Dick Dowlas*, was hardly ungainly enough in the Attorney's apprentice, and dressed with too much propriety as a man of fashion, for a new made gentleman. Mrs. Baldwin was an excellent representative of *Lady Duberly;* Mrs. Williams made a first and favourable appearance in *Cicely Homespun*. In fact, with the exception of Mr. Williams's *Morland*, the piece went off with great *eclat*.

October 4.

Apostate.—Wags of Windsor.

October 6.

The Will.—The Ravens.

The Will is an interesting and amusing comedy; is very little tainted, in comparison

with some that are occasionally brought forward, with impure ideas or indelicate language; and was very well represented. Mr. Simpson in *Howard*, and Mr. Barnes in *Sir Solomon Cynic*, acquitted themselves with especial ability. Mr. Pritchard did not throw sufficient vigour into his personation of *Mandeville*, which it was in his power to have rendered quite an interesting character. Miss Johnson in *Albina Mandeville*, played with unequal success. In passages of her performance, she was, however, very happy; particularly in old *Copsley's* cottage, as *Herbert*; and generally, in the expression of her jealousy of *Cicely*.

The Ravens was brought out this evening for the first time, and was dismissed with deserved condemnation. Of the performance we have little to say, except that it was certainly better than the piece; which was intended by the author for a master-piece of terrible pathos, but failed entirely.

October 7.

The Slave.—

This was, to us, a very disagreeable piece; too much in opposition to the prejudices of education, as to plot; and too poorly written to furnish any remuneration to our feelings.

October 8.

Apostate.—Innkeeper's Daughter.

This tragedy has been often repeated, and on the whole, with increased excellence. It is well cast, and we doubt if it can be as well played by any company in the United States. Still, however, the performance is open to objection. Mrs. Barnes in *Florinda*, though she certainly displays fine talents and a discriminated and tasteful conception of the character, does, as certainly, sometimes rant; so do they all—all overstep the modesty of nature, at times, and detract much from the general merit of the representation. With regard to Mr. Pritchard's *Pescara*, though he has acquired much credit and added much, and deservedly, to his reputation by his personation of this character, yet we think he has not apprehended it with the nicest accuracy. He has given to *Pescara* too much passion, too much heat—made him too subject to impulse, to suit the design of the author, who we believe, intended to draw, with his utmost ability, a cool deliberate villain of the first water; and if he has not given him phlegm, he has given him so much self-possession as to look very much like it. There is a bitter, cool scorn in *Pescara's* treatment of *Hemeya*, which we should like to see more strongly marked in Mr. Pritchard's performance, which, though good, he might easily make better. Mr. Simpson, in *Hemeya*, played in a very good medium style; but it requires the first rate talents—all that is great in intellect, vehement in passion, and princely *in stature and motion, to do* justice to this *character. Mr. Robertson in Malec*, was very *well prepared in costume*, and had studied the character with some success, but his monotony, his eternal emphasis, his whipped-up sort of energy, that resembles the 'forc'd gait of a shuffling nag,' renders it impossible that he should ever suit a *discriminating* audience in *Malec*. Indeed tragedy is not the scene for Mr. Robertson. Comedy is his *forte*, and we are confident, that if he would cultivate his comic talents, that he would soon rival the first comedians in the country.

October 9.

She Would and She Would not.—Woodman's Hut.

This is a tolerable comedy, and was tolerably represented. Mrs. Darley had a manful air in *Hypolita*, but did not sufficiently disguise her voice when she assumed the garb of a cavalier. Her shrill piping must have betrayed her sex to any one not wilfully deaf to its evidence. Mrs. Williams in *Flora*, had she felt a little more at ease in her masculine attire, would have passed very well for a gallant.

October 10.

Isabella.—Highland Reel.

We have heretofore noticed the performance of this tragedy with high approbation. Mrs. Barnes in *Isabella*, displayed talents of the highest order: she was well supported by Mr. Simpson in *Biron*, and Mr. Robertson in *Villeroy*.

October 11.

Virgin of the Sun.—Poor Soldier.

October 13.

Tempest.—Apprentice.

We had looked forward with some pleasing anticipations to the revival of this drama, but were, in many respects disappointed in its representation. There is a great deal of ribaldry in the interpolations of Dryden, which might easily have been dispensed with, and which it was unpardonable to retain. The dialogue between *Miranda* and *Dorinda* is in the most indecent strain. Nothing but respect for the feelings of the ladies who filled those characters prevented the respectable part of the audience from testifying their disapprobation. Another capital defect in the performance was in the cast of the parts. If Mrs. Darley can personate *Hypolito*—which she did not—it is impossible for Mrs. Barnes to play *Dorinda*. By a transposition, both characters would be perfect. Miss Johnson is a very 'dainty,' *Ariel*. Pritchard did extremely well in *Prospero*. Barnes in *Stephano*, made a most magnificent sot, and Hilson in *Caliban*, a truly 'delicate' monster.'

October 14.

Tempest.—Aladdin.

October

Apostate.—Shipwreck.

October 16.
Wild Oats—Innkeeper's Daughter.

October 17.
Columbus.—Sleep-Walker.

October 18.
Castle-Spectre.—Children in the Wood.

October 20.
Love in a Village.—'Tis all a Farce.

The first appearance of Mr. Incledon in America in the character of *Hawthorn*, being announced in the bills, the house was crowded long before the rising of the curtain. This veteran singer was, however, too much affected by a consciousness of the extent of public expectation, and his own responsibility, to be able to fulfil the one or do justice to the other. He gave, nevertheless, some evidence of those powers which have gained him so high a reputation in England, and was particularly admired in the song of 'My Dolly was the fairest thing,' &c. As an actor out of his songs, he is every way indifferent.

The very circumstance which depressed Mr. Incledon, inspired the other performers. Mr. Darley sung remarkably well in *Young Meadows*.—Mr. Barnes gave us *Justice Woodcock* with great spirit and fidelity.—Mr. Baldwin obtained much credit in *Hodge*—and Mr. Bancker looked and behaved very well in *Eustace*. Miss Johnson sung charmingly in *Rosetta*—and Miss Dellinger, better than usual in *Lucinda*. Mrs. Baldwin's *Deborah Woodcock* was in her happiest manner, and we certainly never saw so much good acting in Mrs. Groshon, as she exhibited this evening in *Margery*.

October 21.
The Waterman—What's Next—The Quaker.

October 22.
Apostate.—Innkeeper's Daughter.

October 23.
Robbers.—Maid and Magpie.

October 24.
Maid of the Mill.—Animal Magnetism.

October 25.
She Would and She Would Not.—Aladdin.

October 27.
Beggar's Opera.—Midnight Hour.

Mr. Incledon's performances in some of the above pieces, which we have not room to notice, having obtained great eclat, the house was crowded to-night, to witness another exhibition of his talents. Such, however, was the disgust produced by the representation of this vulgar and licentious burletta, that the curtain dropt amidst the hisses of the audience. Mr. Incledon presented himself after the play, with an American patriotic song of British manufacture, which the house were polite enough to *encore*. But in no part of the entertainment had scope been given to those powers which the company had assembled to admire. A call soon became general for 'Black-ey'd Susan,' but no regard was paid to this expression of the public wish. The curtain rose for the farce, but the cries of Off! Off! were so loud that Mr. Simpson at last, came forward to inquire the pleasure of the company. 'Black ey'd Susan' was the answer. Mr. Simpson replied that Mr. Incledon had left the Theatre, and even were he present, was too much exhausted by his previous exertions to be able to comply with the desire of the house. The manner as well as the matter of this tardy excuse was unsatisfactory. The disturbance continued, though the farce proceeded. In the mean time the watchmen were called in, armed with their magic wands, to keep the peace. Such an attempt to intimidate served only to excite the indignation of the audience. The hisses and groans, and calls, lasted for a long time after the curtain fell. The house thinned by degrees. Some of the loiterers were taken into custody, and others, who were accused of treating the representatives of the laws with disrespect, were arrested the next day, and bound over to keep the peace.

October 28.
Poor Soldier.—Critic.—Turnpike Gate.

The house manifesting some displeasure on the appearance of Mr. Simpson this evening, that gentleman advanced and stated that he had understood, that a report had gone abroad that he had made use of disrespectful language on the last night—he declared himself incapable of a sentiment of disrespect towards the New-York audience, before whom he had been for eight years, and from whom he had received favours which he could never forget. With this apology the house seemed perfectly content, and the performances went on as usual.

We have endeavoured to give an impartial account of this *fracas*. We shall now offer our opinion on the whole affair. On the question of *legal right* there can be no doubt. An action could not be maintained against the managers for not giving what they did not advertise to give:—Every boy knows this. But in speaking of the rights of the public in the Theatre, no one who knows what he is talking about, has any reference to the statute-book. There is a tacit convention between the managers and the audience, which an intelligent public know how to enforce. Custom and common sense regulate this understanding. In England, where Theatres are established under patents, the public insist upon an adherence to usage. They would not suffer the slightest variation in the price of tickets, or in the arrangements of the house, on the opening of the new Theatre at Drury-Lane—though nobody pretended to dispute the legal title of

the proprietors to their own building. In this city there is no patent to be obtained for the opening of a Theatre, but there are means, equally efficacious, of obtaining an exclusive privilege of amusing the public with dramatic representations. An astute manager may purchase the lease of a rival establishment, may contrive to break up a Circus, and may *prevail* on popular singers not to give Concerts on their own account. A virtual *monopoly* may in this way be acquired, and the public left to Hobson's choice. A manager who should contrive such a scheme and carry it into effect, would stand precisely in the same relation with his audience that the manager of Drury-Lane does. Such a state of things it is to be hoped is far off from us—but should it ever arrive, we trust there is spirit enough in this community to found a Theatre, which should not become private property, nor fall under improper management.

In regard to the merits of the present controversy, we think the managers ought to have been very glad to buy off the disgrace of bringing out the Beggar's Opera, at the expense of a song. Mr. Simpson's apology is very well as far as it goes, but contains no excuse for not offering to notify to Mr. Incledon the commands of the house, or stating, (a fact which has never come out directly through the managers,) that Mr. Incledon had been requested to volunteer the song, before the call of the house, but declined on the ground of indisposition. The audience would very easily have dispensed with Mr. Incledon's song, and very readily have accepted any other which might have been tendered, as an evidence of a desire to consult their wishes. It was the apparent disregard of their feelings which roused their resentment. But admitting Mr. Simpson's atonement to have been ample, Mr. Price has made no expiation for a much more serious offence. It is understood that it was he who attempted to overawe the expression of public opinion by the introduction of the police officers—a proceeding equally ill-judged and indecorous, and which in any other theatre than ours, would infallibly have bred a riot. And though it would be unfair to charge him with having turned in his scene shifters, candle-snuffers, and supernumeraries to break that peace which the civil authority was charged with preserving, it was at least incumbent on him to restrain such people from committing violence upon the persons of spectators. Yet as the public have chosen to let the matter rest here, we have no inclination to agitate it anew. On the contrary, we are pleased to discover so many *virtues* in the "New-York audience." After giving abundant proofs of their *patience*, they may well get credit for their *charity*. One thing is certain, either the house is satisfied with Mr. Price, or Mr. Price *satisfies* the majority of those who compose it.

We have felt it our duty to express the sentiments we entertain on this, as on every other subject that comes under our cognizance without any reserve. We wish well to the Theatre, and we have no personal enmity towards the managers, with whose conduct generally we are content. It is the importance which we attach to the stage, that renders us anxious that the public should not lose that beneficial control over it which we think justly belongs to them:—And believing as we do, that the public had a perfect right to have prevented the representation of the Beggar's Opera altogether, and that they would have done well to exercise it, we cannot but regard the arrogant behaviour of Messrs. Price and Simpson, as wholly uncoming persons in their situation.

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BOSTON THEATRE.

October 6.
School for Scandal.—Honest Thieves.

October 8.
The Heir at Law.—Love Laughs at Locksmiths.

October 9.
Macbeth.—The Day after the Wedding.

October 10.
Town and Country.—Love, Law, and Physic.

October 13.
Pizarro.—Killing no Murder.

October 15.
The Poor Gentleman.—The Woodman's Hut.

October 16.
Manuel.—(1st time) The Bee Hive.

October 17.
The Soldier's Daughter.—My Spouse & I.

October 20.
Manuel.—Frightened to Death.

This elegant Theatre has been essentially improved since the last season, by new interior arrangements and decorations; and the company of performers has received a very considerable accession of histrionick ability. Mr. Dickson, one of the co-partners in the management, and a valuable actor, having retired from his public employments, Mr. Duff has become his successor in both capacities. The theatrical *corps* at present, consists of Messrs. Duff, Brown, Green, Bernard, Bray, Hughes, Drummond, Adamson, Pelby, Wheatly, &c. and Mesdames Powell, Duff, Wheatly, Barnes, Brown, Bray, Drummond, &c. Mr. Duff, abstracting a little for his inaccuracy, and more for his air of pretension, is a highly meritorious actor, but not in the parts in which he supposes his excellence to consist. He aims to strut in imperial tragedy robes, and it must be confessed they are not always unbecoming; but his great forte lies in a different path, in the Rangers, the Belcours, and the Rovers of the drama.

Mr. Brown arrived here from England during the last season, and is a very diligent and attentive performer. He possesses much versatility of talent; never rising however to the height of tragic grandeur, but maintaining the level of gentlemanly propriety, chastness and accuracy, in the various characters he assumes,

Mr. Green, an actor, well known upon the southern boards, is remarkable for his general and multifarious powers, without being particularly excellent, excepting in a few personations. His playing evinces feeling, and capacity; but his voice, deficient in harmonious intonation and extent, refuses to enforce the conceptions of his imagination. He performs with equal respectability in tragedy, and the high wrought characters of comedy; but in the extravagant humours of low farce, his drollery degenerates into grimace, and he becomes constrained in his action, and indefinite in his delineation.

Mr. Bernard, has long stood his ground as the best comedian on the American Stage, in certain respects. His *Major O'Flaherty, Lovegold, Lord Ogleby*, and parts of that elevated and marked peculiarity have probably never been excelled since the time of King, and in America have never been equalled. Nor should his talents in performing rustics be forgotten; there never was a better *Farmer Ashfield*, and although in *Robert Tyke* he may have found a rival in Mr. Hilson, yet let not

"Old Timotheus yield the prize,
"But both divide the crown."

Mr. Bernard is not yet so much impaired in his intellectual or physical powers, but that he can generally distance most of the competitors who run the race of excellence against him.

Mr. Bray is an actor of much merit in particular branches of low comedy. In the bumpkin, simpleton, and characters in which the defects of general nature form the peculiarities, his powers are evinced, in a more striking manner, than in those, where the whims and eccentricities of the mere individual predominate.

Of Mr. Hughes it is not the least merit that he is rising, from mediocrity towards excellence, in the path which he follows. In the representation of stedfast old men, of the *Friendlys*, and sedate monitors of the stage, his abilities are to be discovered.

Mr. Drummond and Mr. Pelby are, according to the green room phraseology, the walking gentlemen of the stage. The former has an air of sickening affectation, which any talents that he possesses cannot redeem from censure; and the latter, by bestowing great attention upon his study, and learning to acquire the ease of the man of fashion, will no longer commit solecisms, either in language or manner. In justice we ought to observe that he is daily improving, and the effect of his diligence is evident.

damson, a new performer from the n theatre, has performed Esekiel with much impression as to feeling and conception, but he had no *dialect*. It is impossible to give a settled opinion with regard to him. The same observation may be applied to Mr. Wheatly, who made his appearance for the first time, we believe on any stage, in *Careless*, in the School for Scandal. It is surprising what the habit of performing, and a minute attention to stage business will effect in building up the reputation of a man who begins even a bad actor.

Mrs. Powell, an actress, who has for twenty years filled the most difficult characters of the drama upon the Boston stage, continues occasionally to perform. Respectable in regard to talent, she never offends the spectator by extravagant errors, and singularly attentive to her professional reputation, she is sure never to neglect her costume, nor to be deficient in memory.

Mrs. Duff has improved since she played in Boston some years ago, when she was an interesting woman, and is now an interesting performer. She possesses pathos, and having the command of a powerful and harmonious voice, she frequently produces great effect.

Mrs. Wheatly has talents of no common order. Lively in her deportment, and powerful in the personification of comic characters, sustaining them with a rich colouring, and never flagging attention to their spirit, she is a valuable acquisition to this theatre. In the fine lady, however, she fails in her manner, which is deficient in refinement; a requisite so essential, that without it the character is destroyed. We would extend this hint into a further intimation, that all the points of repartee, and the insinuations of the double entendre, are sharper in proportion as they are polished.

"As in smooth oil the razor best is whet,
So wit is by politeness sharpest set;
Their *want* of edge, from the *offence* is seen,
Both *pain us least* when exquisitely *keen*."

Mrs. Barnes is a natural and very meritorious actress "in privileged old maids and disappointed widows." Few performers are more useful, and few more deserving of applause than this lady, for her spirited style of playing, and her vituperative energy of voice.

Mrs. Brown, without possessing striking excellence, is an actress of no inferior powers in nearly the same line of character in which Mrs. Barnes excels. Mrs. Brown's manner, however, is better adapted to high, than to low life.

Mrs. Bray is a lively little villager, who performs with effect, and Mrs. Drummond, if she would infuse more life into her manner, more manner into her action, and more sound into her voice, would render her pretty person and face highly acceptable to the public.

The record, at the head of the present paper will show that very little novelty, though some variety of entertainment has been brought forward since the opening.

The annunciation of Mr. Duff in *Macbeth*, attracted the curiosity of a large number of persons. He sustained the part with spirit, but much inaccuracy of perception was ob-

served throughout the performance. Great beauties frequently redeemed trifling errors; and sometimes in the midst of the most obvious misconceptions, a brilliant light would appear to illumine the surrounding darkness. Mr. Duff's principal fault appeared to be a misapprehension of the *whole* scope of the character of Macbeth, and a want of comprehension of *all* the emotions which are supposed to agitate him in many situations. Another error is to be remarked in the swelling utterance with which he gives familiar orders to his servants. The words,

"*Go bid thy mistress when the drink is ready*
She strike upon the bell."

and, "*Get thee to bed,*" were declaimed to the servants with the energy of violent passion. That difficult soliloquy beginning, *If it were done, when 'tis done,* was not understood clearly, and the meaning was indefinitely conveyed: but we have no further room to point out either particular beauties or defects.

The play of the *Poor Gentleman,* by G. Colman the younger, was excellently well cast, and admirably performed; and would have convinced us, if any confirmation were required, of the superior talents of this company for the representation of comedy, rather than of tragedy. Messrs. Bernard, Green, Brown, Dykes, and Hughes, were all excellent in their respective characters. Under this head we should not omit to mention the characteristical performance by *Mr. Bray* of *Lord Duberly* in the *Heir at Law.* The part we believe is new to him, and he surpasses, deducting a little for too much grimace, any performer we have ever seen "enact it."

The tragedy of *Manuel,* we presume, does not require a description, either of its characters or plot. The intrigue is not well designed by the author, and can claim very little merit in the unravelling. There is no uncertainty from the beginning, with regard to the real murderer of Alonzo, and we are, of course, not struck with surprise at the detection of *De Zelos* by means of the dagger.—This play has many poetical, but not many dramatic beauties; and it is remarkable, that some of the most splendid passages, rather retard, than assist the progress of the fable, and are too declamatory for the developement of character.

In consequence of such prevaling faults, it can easily be surmised that the tragedy would not excite much interest in the representation. It did not.

Mr. Duff did his best with the part of *Manuel,* and contrived to revive the impression of the character of King Lear, which produced an association by no means favourable to the character represented. There are expressions in this production obviously copied from Shakespeare and the old dramatists, and in situations where their value is very apparent.

Mr. Brown grappled with *De Zelos,* and succeeded in achieving a conquest, and Mrs. Duff was also successful in *Victoria.* As to *Torrismond,* by Mr. Drummond, and *Ximena* by his wife, we have only to repeat that a natural mode of utterance will inform the auditor what the author intended; but that affectation of any sort is insufferable. In any play, but in a new one particularly, it is the duty of performers to suppose the audience never to have heard it before, and therefore the clearest conveyance of the sense is an absolute pre-requisite to their comprehension of its scope and character.

Art. 13. MONTHLY SUMMARY OF POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

The foreign relations of Great Britain have undergone no change since our last, though report still speaks of some negotiation being on foot with Spain, touching the South-American colonies. His Royal Highness, the Commander in Chief, has refused to grant leave to any British officer to proceed to South America for the purpose of joining the patriots, and expressed surprise and dissatisfaction that such application should be made. The prorogation of Parliament has been continued from the 25th of August, to the 3d of November. Manufactures continue to increase—wages have risen, and national industry is reviving. Manufactures of cotton and iron are particularly in demand. It is estimated that the consumption of cotton, for the year 1817, will amount to ninety-two millions of pounds; the consumption for 1816 is supposed to have fallen short of seventy-five millions of pounds. Cotton manufactures have been sent to India, and a Glasgow paper remarks, "it is a flattering circumstance for our manufacturers, that the exportation of muslin to India from the Clyde, sold at such prices as to encourage a great extension of the trade; and considerable sales to fancy muslins have recently been made for that market." The harvest, also, is said to have been abundant, as well as of excellent quality. The tin and copper mine in the parish of Redruther, which had been suspended for two years, has begun again to be worked. This is the only mine in the country that has ever produced much cobalt, and from this, one stone has recently been taken, which weighed one thousand three hundred and thirty-three pounds. It is stated that there was imported from the United States of America into England, between the 1st of September, 1816, and the 1st of Sept. 1817, no less than four hundred and ninety-three thousand, five hundred and fourteen barrels of flour, which, with the grain imported from the same country, would sufficient to load two thousand seven hundred and eighty-six vessels of one hundred tons

Notwithstanding the disbursements from the treasury of Greenwich Hospital, which are necessarily very great, it has accumulated in the funds £3,760,000 of 3 per cent. stock. According to the books of the Hospital of the thirty-two thousand out-pensioners, now registered, from twelve to fifteen thousand are capable of active service afloat, and a further number, of shore or harbour service.

The Tavistock canal, which was commenced fourteen years ago, and forms a communication with Temar, was opened on the 25th August. It has cost £70,000. Upon the opening of it, a company of three or four hundred persons, in boats constructed of sheet-iron, passed through the tunnel, a distance of a mile and three quarters under ground, beneath a ceiling of solid rock, at a depth of four hundred and fifty feet from the summit of the hill, accompanied on their passage by music, vocal and instrumental.

A Syphon has been recently invented, to be used, instead of pumps, for the purpose of watering ships from a tank vessel. It is two feet and a half in diameter, and discharges twenty tons of water in an hour.

The Bank of England has declared itself ready to pay cash, from the 1st of Oct. for all its notes dated prior to the 1st of January, 1817; and has also agreed to receive the notes of the Bank of Ireland the same as its own. The Irish merchants heretofore, have been obliged to pay ten per cent. for the difference of exchange.

Ireland, in addition to her recent distresses on account of the scarcity both of food and labour, and probably in consequence of that scarcity, is now suffering from the ravages of an epidemical fever: among the victims of the disease is the celebrated Mr. Justice Osborn.

The number of emigrants that sailed from Belfast for America, between the 17th of March and the 21st of August, is dated at two thousand one hundred and fifty-nine.

Died.] At Plymouth, on the 31st of Aug. Sir John Thomas Duckworth, G. C. B. Admiral of the White Squadron, Commander-in-Chief of Plymouth, and M. P. for New Romney. He was promoted to the rank of Rear Admiral of the Blue on the 14th of February, 1799; was made a Vice Admiral on the 23d of April, 1804; and Admiral, on the 31st of July, 1810. On the seventh of February, 1806, he commanded the detachment of seven sail of the line, two frigates, and two sloops, which engaged, in the bay of St. Domingo, a squadron of French ships, consisting of five sail of the line, (one, the Imperiale, a three decker,) two frigates, and a corvette, which he entirely defeated after an action of two hours. Some years since, a pension of £1,000 per annum was settled on him for his services. His only son, Colonel Duckworth, was killed in Spain, under Wellington.

FRANCE.

election of deputies took place in *in September:*—the citizens were *exercise their new-found* right of suffrage, and rallied round the polls in great numbers.

A royal ordinance has been issued, for the purpose of forming, what are called *majorats*, for the hereditary peerage. A majorat is an hereditary fief. No individual except ecclesiastics can hereafter be called to the house of peers, who has not obtained the king's authority to form a majorat. These majorats are divided into three classes; those attached to the title of Duke are to consist of property of not less than thirty thousand francs, annual value; the majorat of a Marquis or a Count, of not less than twenty thousand francs, and that of a Viscount or Baron, of not less than ten thousand francs, annual value.

Archbishop Talleyrand Perigord, Duke of Rheims, not the celebrated statesman, Talleyrand—Prince Benevento—has been appointed to the See of Paris.

Some disturbances are said to have broken out at Lyons, but subsided without the interference of the military. Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr has succeeded the Duke of Feltres, in the War department, upon the resignation of the latter; and Count Mole has been appointed secretary of the Marine department. Marshal Marmont has been appointed to the command of the eighteenth military division, of which Lyons is the head-quarters. Marshal Davoust, Prince of Eckmuhl, has taken the oath of fidelity to Louis, and has received a Marshal's baton. The Count des Escotais has been appointed agent of the marine and commerce at the Cape of Good Hope, where he is to reside. The King has issued an ordinance for bringing into actual service the officers of the old army, who were upon half pay. The public sentiment is said to be undergoing a change, on the subject of religion, in some of the departments, in consequence of the exertions of Catholic missionaries. The French papers state, "around Nantz and Bourdeaux, nothing now so much attracts the attention of travellers, as the daily pilgrimages of repentant and converted atheists to crosses, erected by themselves to expiate their former crimes against religion. It is anticipated that the effect of this change will be favourable to social order and morality.

General Debelle, whose sentence of death was commuted, by the king, into imprisonment for ten years, and who was confined in the citadel of Besancon, has received a free pardon. It is said that he owes his liberty, as well as life, to the intercession of the Duke of Angouleme, who allowed him, out of his private purse, a pension during his imprisonment.

In consequence of the revival of manufactures in France, among other raw materials, iron is in great demand; this may also indicate a preparation for a state of national defence. Among other articles, French blue is said to be now manufactured at Paris, and of a quality superior to the Prussian blue. Although in some parts of France the drought has been excessive, yet, on the whole, the crops appear to have been abundant, and of a

good quality; a farmer in the neighbourhood of Neuville reaped more wheat this year on two acres and a half, than he reaped last year on ten acres. The French frigate La Fleur de Lis has been recently burned at Toulon, supposed by design; this vessel had been prepared for a voyage of circumnavigation.

Among the rarities at Paris, is a girl, who, though seven years old, is but eighteen inches high, and weighs only six pounds. She is well proportioned, and converses with ease and intelligence.

Died.] At Agan, recently; Madame Susanna Toussaint, Louverture, widow of the celebrated General Toussaint, of St. Domingo, aged about 50 years. Her character was estimable. She has left two sons—Placide and Saint Jean Louverture. The latter was placed in an English Academy, in 1804, where he has been educated at the expense of the British Government; he is about twenty years old. His elder brother remained in France, with his mother, and completed his studies at the Colonial College of Paris, where he received the rank of *Chef d'Escadron*. There was another, Isaac, the oldest, who died some twelve years ago, in Belle-Isle, whither he was exiled. He was a captain in the French army at the time of his death.

SPAIN.

Accounts from Spain state that the new system of taxation is very popular, as well as productive; that vessels are constantly arriving richly laden from Lima, Vera-Cruz, Porto-Bello, Carthagena, Havana, and Manilla; that the crops are plentiful, and that manufactures and commerce are reviving. The army and navy are said to be punctually paid, as also the dividends due to the public creditors. It is stated that 11,000 picked troops are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for immediate embarkation to Buenos Ayres, to proceed against the insurgents; and that the shipping is to be furnished them by the French Government, in consequence of an arrangement with the Court of Madrid. Ferdinand has ordered that all military men taken in arms, in South America; all spies, all instigators to rebellion, and deserters from the royal standard, shall be tried by Court Martial, and promptly punished. All other offenders to be tried by civil process, but execution to take place according to the summary method of military law.

On the 21st day of August the queen gave birth to an infanta, who has been christened by the name of Maria Isabella Louisa.

ITALY.

Two marriages have taken place in Florence, which will draw closer the relations of four courts. The prince of Carignan, of the blood royal of Sardinia will espouse the Archduchess; Maria-Theresa, daughter of the Grand Duke of Tuscany, and niece to the Emperor of Austria; and the hereditary prince of Tuscany will marry the princess Amelia, daughter of the king of Saxony.

His Holiness the Pope and the King of France have entered into a convention for the advancement of the interests of the Roman Catholic Religion.

The old king of Sardinia is said to have taken the habit of St. Ignatius, and dedicated himself entirely to the duties of religion.

A fatal fever prevailed at Messina, in August last, on account of which, vessels from Sicily were refused *pratique*, at Malta, *i. e.* admission after having performed quarantine.

It is asserted that the Lake of Canterno, called also Porciano, totally disappeared on the 24th of July, after a violent detonation. A large opening has been discovered at the bottom, through which probably the water ran into the crevices of the adjacent mountains.

SWITZERLAND.

The funeral obsequies of Madame de Stæl were performed at Copet, not far from Geneva, on the 28th of July. Her remains, at her own desire, were deposited along with those of her father and mother, Monsieur and Madame Necker. The ceremony was attended by great numbers from Geneva and its environs. In her will she made many beneficent appropriations to the poor. She left, it is said, above a million of dollars.

NETHERLANDS.

Messrs. Eustis and Gallatin, Ministers from the United States, are at the Hague, charged with the negotiation of a commercial convention. They have presented their credentials, and the king of the Netherlands has appointed commissioners to treat with them. The conferences have begun.

The army of the Netherlands was inspected in September; it is nearly 90,000 strong. Emigrations continue from the countries on the Rhine;—the emigrants shape their course for the southern and western parts of the United States of America. Seventeen distinguished French emigrants have been recently compelled to quit the Netherlands; just as the general order issued, Count Regnault St. Jean d'Angely, arrived at Antwerp with his wife, but was obliged to depart, and it is supposed he will retreat to Russia.

In the latter end of August and the beginning of September 140 vessels arrived at Amsterdam, laden with wheat and rye, chiefly from Russia and Prussia. Many also came, laden with buckwheat, barley, beans, oats, and peas. The crop of potatoes in the Netherlands is uncommonly plentiful. It is one hundred years since the cultivation of the potatoe was introduced into the Netherlands by the bishop of Namur.

The action brought by the Duke of Wellington against M. de Buscher, the editor of "The Journal of East and West Flanders," has been decided to be not maintainable and the Duke has appealed.

Vaccination has made such progress at Amsterdam, that out of a population of 200,000 souls, not one was attacked with the small pox in the first quarter of the year 1817.

GERMANY.

The Elector of Hesse, and the Hanse Towns, have acceded to the holy alliance. The Austrian Government has forbidden the exportation of warlike stores to any country in a state of insurrection. According to the last returns of the Austrian army, there are, of principal officers, 456 generals, and 380 colonels of which, 321 generals, and 163 colonels are unemployed. The infantry consists of 58 regiments of the line, 21 battalions of grenadiers, 17 frontier regiments, 1 regiment of Tyrolese chasseurs, 12 battalions of chasseurs, and 5 garrison battalions: the cavalry is made up of 8 regiments of cuirassiers, 6 regiments of dragoons, 7 regiments of light horse, 12 regiments of hussars, 4 regiments of hulans, and a corps of horse gendarmerie in Lombardy: the artillery comprises 5 regiments of artillery, a corps of bombardiers, and 19 corps of garrison artillery: of engineers, there are 6 generals, 30 staff-officers, 102 superior officers, and corps of sappers and miners. The Austrian corps forming a part of the army of occupation in France, consists of 6 regiments of the line, 2 battalions of chasseurs, 2 regiments of dragoons, and 2 regiments of hussars. The Austrian corps stationed in the Kingdom of Naples consists of 3 regiments of infantry of the line, and a regiment of dragoons. The last corps was expected to return home in October.

The Grand Duke of Mecklenburgh, Strelitz, was married on the 12th of August, to the Princess Maria, daughter of the Landgrave Frederick of Hesse. Mass has been celebrated throughout Austria, in thanksgiving for the abundant harvest of the year.

DENMARK.

The Danish government is said to be making great exertions to re-establish a navy; which at present, with the exception of some light vessels in the West-Indies, consists of the Phœnix, sixty-four gun; Princess Charlotte, sixty-four; a new ship just ready to launch, seventy-four; three new frigates, each thirty-six; three brigs, fourteen; and the keels of two more have just been laid, one to be a seventy-four, and the other a sixty-four gun ship. Denmark has obtained a loan, at Genoa, of 3,000,000 dollars.

SWEDEN.

Great efforts have been made in Sweden to introduce among the people habits of the most frugal economy, and to this end, in some of the provinces sumptuary laws have been enacted; but it is said the government has begun to relax its non-importation laws.

It is announced that Prince Oscar is to *marry a German Princess.*

They continue to work upon the grand ca- *between the North Sea and the Baltic.* *canal commences at Gothenburg, and* will finish at Soederkoeping, an extent of thirty-six Swedish miles. The expense is estimated at 7,500,000 crowns; more than half the canal is finished, and the whole will be completed in six or seven years.

RUSSIA.

The Emperor Alexander is performing a tour through the southern provinces of his extensive empire. He pays great attention to his army, and reviews his troops three or four times a week. He has augmented the pay of both officers and soldiers. He is also increasing his navy. Great improvements also have been made in St. Petersburg since the Emperor's return from his travels. The Emperor, indeed, seems wholly occupied with public affairs, striving to develope, as fast as may be, the resources of his empire, and bring his means under his control. He has determined to make Helsingfors the capital of Finland, instead of Abo, and accordingly has issued orders for all persons connected with the Government to go from Abo, after the 1st of October, to Helsingfors. This town, hitherto the capital of the province of Nyland, has a commodious harbour in the Gulf of Finland commanded by a powerful fortress. The mother of the Emperor has presented to the young queen of Spain the grand decoration of the Order of St. Catharine, and the Emperor has appointed the Spanish minister of foreign affairs (Pizarro) Chevalier of the order of St. Alexander. The Russian Envoy at Brazils is said to have taken offence and left that country.

The differences between the Turks and the Russians, it is said, are likely to be amicably arranged, and a negociation is on foot, by which it will be agreed that the sublime Porte do permit all vessels to pass the Dardanelles upon paying a moderate duty. Mr. Pinkney, the American ambassador at Petersburgh, is treated with great distinction, and it is supposed that very important negotiations are in progress.

A Prussian Princess arrived at St. Petersburgh, on the 2nd of July, under an escort of forty thousand soldiers, for the purpose of solemnizing her nuptials with the brother of Alexander. Before the ceremony could take place, however, it was necessary for her to make public renunciation of the religion in which she had been educated; in doing which, she is said to have fainted twice. Her age is about eighteen years.

On the 21st of June last, the ground of a village, a short distance from Abo, suddenly sunk to the depth of many fathoms, and took with it twelve houses, which were so entirely swallowed up, that no trace of them remained. A Similar event occurred in the same place in 1755 and 1786. This phenomenon is ascribed to the swampy marsh upon which the village is built, and to the river which flows through it

TURKEY.

Intelligence from Constantinople states, that the Kiaya Bay, or minister of the interior, has been suddenly sent into exile—the cause is

not known. The celebrated Servian chief, Czerny George, has been apprehended at Semendria, and beheaded. His skin was stuffed with straw, and sent to Constantinople. This man had given the Turks much trouble in their wars with the Servians, and he had always received encouragement from Russia. The reason of his going to Semendria was that he had left there, in his flight from Servia some years before, the sum of 50,000 ducats, and he went in disguise to recover it, and escape to Russia. A pretended friend, however, betrayed him. He was known to be an imperial Russian general, and was decorated with the order of St. Ann. It is thought, therefore, that Alexander will revenge his death, and protect his family. This extraordinary man was born about the year 1770, not far from Belgrade, and rendered himself memorable by the struggle which he maintained to free his country, Servia, from the yoke of the Ottomans. His figure was tall, but spare, and he wore a quieu which covered his whole back. His appearance differed from that of a common peasant in no respect, except that he always wore a dagger and pistols. His violent and stern temper early displayed itself, and hate for the Turks seems to have been born with him.—When quite young, meeting a Turk in the street, who told him in an imperious tone to get out of his way, or he would shoot him, Czerny advanced upon him and laid him dead at his feet. After this he fled into Transylvania, and became an officer in the Austrian service, being then only 18 years old. Here, however, he did not long remain, but returning, in disgust, to his native country, he headed a band of robbers, at the head of which he severely harassed the Turks: he in his victory, sparing neither sex nor age. The Turks, in retaliation, condemned 26 Servians to death, and collected troops to attack Czerny's band; but the oppressed Servians, from all sides, flew to his standard, and the Turks were repulsed. His father renounced him, and set out for Belgrade to deliver him to the Turks. The son used every persuasion to make his father desist, but failing, shot him. On this account he obtained the name of *Czerny*, which means *black*. Though destitute of education, knowing neither how to read nor write, he had great gifts; he well understood the conduct of troops, and how to animate them in battle.

ASIA.

EAST-INDIES.

Since the fall of fort Hattrass, the British troops have taken, it is said, eleven other forts, which leaves the whole country entirely at the mercy of the British.

It is said that Lord Moira, as soon as the season would permit, intended to invade the Marhatta dominions with 30,000 men.

The frontiers of Madrass, northward and westward, are infested with large bodies of freebooters, who have laid waste the whole province, and exercised the greatest cruelties upon the inhabitants, cutting off their noses, ears, fingers, &c. A major, with a detachment of 300 men, met 10,000 of these marauders, and killed 300, and captured 1000 horse, without any loss.

AFRICA.

The plague continues to spread its ravages in the Barbary states. At Algiers 80 died in a day. The superstitious Turks saw with unconcern, persons momently falling dead around them, but did nothing to arrest the dreadful malady. The Turks are all predestinarians.

AMERICA.

SPANISH AMERICA.

VENEZUELA.

Morillo has been driven from the island of Margarita, and is now at Cumana. The patriots are triumphant at present in the province Guayanna, and it is expected they will soon advance upon Carracas, whither Morillo is preparing to proceed. Amid confusion and distress, the stagnation of business, and the enormities of an atrocious warfare, the cause of the Independents seems to be slowly gaining ground.

CHILI.

By the last accounts from Chili, it appears that the independents have had a battle with the royalists, and were victorious. The royalist commander, Sanchos, who commanded at Talcaguana, the sea-port, had received a reinforcement of 500 men from Lima, which augmented his army from 1,400 to 1,500 men. The patriot commander, Hevas, had about 1700 men, having been joined by 200, part of the 1000 who went with general O'Higgins. The royalists made a sortie with their whole force, but were completely defeated, with the loss of 160 men and three pieces of cannon. The Lima squadron was still at Talcaguana, for the purpose of taking, as was supposed the royal troops to Peru.

MEXICO.

Colonel Perry and Major Gordon, who had been despatched by General Mina, with forty-six men, to proceed to Nachitoches, were attacked on their way at Cow-pens, near Labid e, by 300 Spaniards, or according to the Spanish Official, by 100 men, and entirely routed,—twenty-seven were killed, the remainder wounded and taken prisoners, except two, who fled. Perry and Gordon are killed.

General Mina, after having erected a small fort at Soto la Marina, left in it Major Pierre of New-Orleans, the patriot Bishop Mier, and 200 men, consisting chiefly of inhabitants who had come to his standard, proceeded himself, with 800 to 1000 men, into the country toward St. Louis de Potosi. The fort has been reduced by Arredondo, who, also, despatched a colonel with about 3,000 men, of whom 600 were cavalry, after Mina. Upon coming up with Mina, a battle ensued, and the royalists were repulsed with heavy loss. Mina proceeded on to join a corps

garden of Messrs. W. & A. Chapman, in Middlebury, Vt. which weighed, including the top, 24 1-2 lbs.; without the top, 16 lbs. 14 ounces.

NEW-YORK.

Governor Clinton has issued a proclamation, that the 13th of November be kept as a day of prayer and thanksgiving.

The canal continues to be worked, with great success. Contracts have been made for the construction of the canal as far as Montezuma, and at a rate uniformly lower than the estimate of the commissioners. The difference in the distance already let out, between the estimate and the contracts, is about $500,000.

Cessions of land have been very readily made on almost the whole of the route already contracted for, and in some instances the cessions have been accompanied with the offer of donations in money when requisite. In very few instances have there yet been claims for damage.

The utility of this great work is almost universally allowed, and will receive some illustration from the fact, that between the first day of May, and the first day of August, a single carrying-house in Ogdensburgh transported to Montreal, forty thousand barrels of flour.

James Dill, Esq. has been appointed clerk of the district Court, vice Mr Finn, deceased.

A Fire Engine on a new principle has been recently invented by two gentlemen in this vicinity, and has been inspected with much approbation by several scientific gentlemen. —The principal benefit of the improvement consists in the cheapness of the construction, which is such as to bring it within the means of every village in the country, and indeed of every wealthy private individual. The following also are among the advantages of the new construction:

1. They work without friction; of course a smaller number of men is necessary to work them.

2. All the essential parts of the Engine can be made by common mechanics; consequently, they can easily be repaired in the country.

3. They will throw water as high, and in every respect as well, as on the common construction.

4. They can be taken to pieces; every part examined; and put together again in a few minutes.

The above invention has been patented.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The election for Governor, which in this State, is held once in three years, is just over: Mr. Findlay is elected.

The celebrated picture of "Christ healing the sick in the Temple," painted by West, and presented by him to the Pennsylvania Hospital, has arrived in Philadelphia. It came in the ship Electra, and was insured at 3,000 guineas.

There is now upon the land of Judge Rush, *near Bustleton*, an Apple Tree, that has on it three distinct growths, or crops of apples; the first ripe and fit for use: the second half grown; the third smaller, and about the size of nutmegs, the whole interspersed with a variety of blossoms, in full bloom; thus indicating the approach of a fourth crop.—The Tree has never been grafted.

MARYLAND.

A meeting of Merchants has recently been held in Baltimore, for the purpose of taking measures for *establishing a Company to import goods from all parts of Europe*, in order to secure to that city the trade to which its situation is considered as entitling it. Resolutions were adopted to carry the project into effect, and a committee of twenty-five appointed to make the arrangements necessary for that purpose. It is suggested that the capital of the company is to be three millions of dollars.

The election in Maryland has given a federal majority of about 10, in the House of Delegates.

VIRGINIA.

A memorial is before the legislature of this State, in behalf of a communication, by means of a canal and a short portage, between the navigable waters of James' river, and those that flow to the Ohio; and leave is asked to incorporate a company for improving the navigation of the James' river above the limits of the James' river company; for opening and constructing a turnpike road from the highest point of navigation on the waters of James' river, to the nearest point on the waters of the great Kenawha susceptible of navigation; and for improving the navigation of the latter river and its waters, to their confluence with the Ohio. That the commonwealth may liberally vest her funds in the stock of such company; and that the government of the United States may be invited to patronize the work, by becoming stockholders to such amount as will secure confidence and effect to the enterprize.

It is stated that at the institution of Mr. Braidwood for the instruction of the deaf and dumb, at Manchester, Virginia, a young man, who had been for several years a burden to his parents and a disregarded member of society, has been enabled to read, to write, and to *speak intelligibly*.

The Theatre is rebuilding at Richmond, and will be opened, it is expected, by next July or August. Mr. Gilfert, son-in-law of the late Mr. Holman, and a celebrated musician, both composer and performer, has taken it on a lease for seven years.

It is said that Mr. Everard Hall, formerly of North-Carolina, but now residing on Little-Island, in Princess-Ann county, has discovered a process by which salt of a superior quality can be made from ordinary sea water, and afforded cheaper than it can be imported. Five hundred bushels can be made in one day at a trifling expense, and sold at the factory on the sea shore for 25 cents a bushel, which upon the smallest calculation (according to the inventor) will yield one

hundred and fifty per cent. per ann. upon the capital employed.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

The city of Charleston has suffered severely from the yellow fever this season. The Board of Health has published a list of the deaths in that city from the 1st of October, 1816, to October 1st, 1817, by which it appears that the whole number amounted to 1249. Of this number 232 died of the yellow fever; 85 of small-pox, and 157 consumption. The number of whites 607—blacks 640.

The rice crops are said to be very abundant, especially in the vicinity of Georgetown, this season.

A considerable portion of tide-land was this year planted with cotton, which has produced well.

GEORGIA.

General Gaines has required of the governor of Georgia, a detachment of the militia of that state, to consist of one battalion of riflemen, and one battalion of light or mounted infantry, to aid the troops under his command in an expected contest with the Seminole Indians.

James M. Wayne, Esq. the new mayor of Savannah, has issued a proclamation dated the 11th of September, requiring all vessels coming from Charleston, (S. C.) and from any port or place in the West-Indies, (Bermuda and New-Providence excepted,) to come to in Cockspur Roads, in Savannah river, for examination by the health officer of the port. And all persons coming from either of the above named places are forbidden to enter the city of Savannah, until after 15 days from the time of their leaving Charleston or any port in the West-Indies. Thus the new mayor thinks the yellow fever is a *contagious disease*, though the health officer does not.

ALABAMA TERRITORY.

This fertile territory is settling very rapidly. Mobile is its principal sea-port, and Blakely is its capital, standing at the head of ship navigation. A large colony of French emigrants have located themselves on the Tombigbee.

It is stated that corn, planted, in the vicinity of Fort Claiborne, in February was ripe by the 16th of July, and that a second crop was planted. Peach-trees were in blossom on the 4th of March.

LOUISIANA.

Mr. Jones introduced in the House of Representatives a resolution to inquire into the expediency of repealing an act of the legislature of the territory of New-Orleans, granting to Robert R. Livingston and Robert Fulton the privilege of using Steam-Boats for a limited time. The committee, appointed to report on this subject, strongly advocated the continuance of the law, and the grant to Livingston and Fulton was preserved.

The Board of Health, at New-Orleans, report 80 deaths in that city and suburbs, for one week, viz: from the 18th to the 25th of September, inclusive. Of these, 48 were men, 8 women, 4, children, and 17 coloured people.

The deaths at New-Orleans, from the 25th of August to the 3d of September inclusive, were, on an average, 10 a day.

From the commencement of the year 1817 until the first of October, were interred in the burying ground of New-Orleans, 679 catholics and 248 protestants.

MISSISSIPPI.

The first election took place, in this new state, in the first week of September. David Holmes is elected governor, and George Poindexter, representative to congress.

KENTUCKY.

A museum of Natural and Antiquarian History is opened in the town of Lexington in Kentucky. It is designed by the proprietor to display the natural history of Western America—to illuminate the dark origin of the arts, manners, and customs of the Aborigines. The name of the proprietor is John D. Clifford.

The directors of the Bank of the U. States have determined to establish a Branch Bank at Louisville, in the state of Kentucky.

A Louisville paper states that there are nine Steam Boats building on the waters of the Ohio and the Mississippi, which will complete the number of *twenty* on those waters.

INDIANA.

It was said, September 16th that one half the crop of wine then growing on the farm of David Golay, was sold at public auction for the benefit of his heirs, at 73 cents per gallon, to be delivered as coming from the press, the purchasers to furnish the casks. The whole of the crop, the product of about three acres and a half, is estimated at 11 or 12 hundred gallons. Two men and a few children, besides attending that vineyard, raised a considerable quantity of corn and other articles.

ART. 15. MONTHLY CATALOGUE OF NEW PUBLICATIONS, WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

ELEGANT EXTRACTS. A Copious Selection of Instructive, Moral, and Entertaining Passages from the most eminent Poets. Vol. I. Book 1. 2. Devotional and Moral. New-York, Kirk & Mercein, 12mo. pp. 284.

We have compared this edition of the Elegant Extracts, with Sharpe's English edition, from which it was copied, and consider the execution of it in every respect equal to the exemplar;—it is with satisfaction we can add that it is charged at a much lower price

Opinion of John Woodward, Esquire, of the City of New-York, in the case of the St. Michaels and cargo, of Baltimore, vs. the King of Holland, (now styled the King of the Netherlands,)—involving a view of the legal effect of recent events upon the continent of Europe, especially as they relate to the rights and losses of neutral merchants, as connected with the change of Dynasties on that continent.

This is an ingenious and learned argument on a point of great interest to the mercantile portion of this community, and does great credit to Mr Woodward's talents and research. We are sorry that the performance, which is generally written in a fair style, should be marred by several verbal inaccuracies.

The Law of Baron and Femme; of Parent and Child; of Guardian and Ward; of Master and Servant; and of the Powers of Courts of Chancery. With an Essay on the terms, Heir, Heirs, and Heirs of the Body. By Tapping Reeve. New-Haven, Oliver Steele, 8vo. pp. 500.

The Reputation of Judge Reeve as a Lecturer on the Common Law, is so widely spread and so justly appreciated, that we need say nothing more of the above treatises, than that they compose the substance of his didactic course, on the domestic relations. We had the satisfaction, some years since, to hear these lectures delivered, and though our judgment may, perhaps, be influenced by grateful recollections, and though this volume cannot carry with it the charm with which Judge Reeve's amiable manners and venerable appearance could invest every subject of which he treated, we may still venture to recommend it to the gentlemen of the profession as a highly valuable compend, containing copious references to adjudged cases, with nice distinctions of the principles decided in each.

The Bridal of Vaumond; a Metrical Romance. New-York, James Eastburn & Co. 18mo. pp. 186.

This is an original poem from the pen of a young gentleman of New-York, and on that ground has a claim to our attention. Our limits do not, however, allow us at this time, to enter upon a criticism of the performance, either in regard to its object or execution.—We shall refrain therefore from the expression of the opinion we have formed of the work, till we have an opportunity to discuss its merits.

A Brief Outline of the History of the Bible, and of the signal providence of God, in all ages, for preserving and diffusing the knowledge and blessings of its th and salvation in the world: toge- *r with* some remarks on Bible Socie- *in a Sermon, preached* in the city *Hudson, Sept. 10, 1817,* before the Auxiliary Bible Society of the County of Columbia. By Thomas Warner, A. M. New-York, Printed by J. Seymour.

Modern Book-Keeping by Double Entry, adapted to Commission Business, as it is conducted in the United States of America, designed for mercantile young men. By Charles Gerisher. New-York, E. Conrad, 8vo.

The Blind Farmer and his Children. By Mrs. Hofland, Author of The Son of a Genius, &c. New-York, W. B. Gilley, 18mo. pp. 144.

This is an agreeable and affecting little story. It is the last of several written by Mrs. Hofland, with a very obvious and excellent design,—to inculcate moral truth and induce good actions, by virtuous examples and elevated motives. The author declares herself to have been induced to the invention of this tale, by the approbation which Mr. and Miss Edgeworth, and many other enlightened persons have bestowed on her former works. Inspired by such praise, it is to be wished that she had more perfectly imitated the pure style and well defined thoughts of one who is a model in this kind of writing; to be the subject, however, of this praise, and to deserve it, is sufficient to prepossess the reader in favour of Mrs Hofland, and of a book which professes to improve the hearts and refine the taste of the young. The history of the Blind Farmer's family resembles in its spirit the sweetness and tenderness of Simple Susan. It exhibits the same virtues, industry, patience, and benevolence,—it commends the interest of the poor, to the protection of the rich and powerful, and instructs that dependent class, that they may hope for the aid of the affluent, if they practise the virtues which are equally the duty of all,—and shows that the desire of mental improvement, the enlargement of knowledge, and the habit of self-cultivation, which give the highest pleasures that the rich can feel, shed comfort on the lowest state the poor can suffer.

E. R

Blunt's Stranger's Guide to the City of New-York. Comprising a Description of Public Buildings, Dwelling-Houses, including Population, Streets, Markets, Public Amusements, the Bay, Harbour, Docks, Ships, Forts and Fortifications:—With an Account of the Literary, Philosophical, Medical, Law, Religious, and Benevolent Institutions, Commercial Establishments, Manufactures, &c. To which is prefixed, an Historical Sketch, General Description, Plan and Extent of the City. With an Appendix, containing the Time of Sailing, and Departure of Steam-Boats, Stages, &c. with the Fares: Rates and Regulations of Hackney-Coaches, Carters, Porters, Chimney-

Sweepers, Weigh-Masters and Measurers: Market Regulations, Assize of Bread, Money Tables, Corporation Laws and Ordinances, Inspectors of Native Produce, Masters and Wardens of the Port, Pilots, Slave Regulations, &c. &c. Embellished with a Plan of the City, and Engravings of Public Buildings. New-York, Printed for, and Published by Edmund M. Blunt, 24mo. pp. 308.

This is a very useful publication; full and accurate. The body of the work is important to the stranger, as it points out whatever is worthy of examination in the city, and, also, the readiest means of access to the repositories of literature and the arts. The appendix contains an abstract of the municipal regulations of New-York, and will be found a great convenience both to the resident and foreigner, as it enables them to guard against imposition, and points out the proper modes of redressing the injuries, to which every person, ignorant of the law, is continually liable. It contains well-executed engraved views of some of the most considerable public buildings, and is accompanied by an excellent map, which exhibits not only a plan of the city, but also a directory to all the public buildings of every description. T.

Placide, a Spanish Tale; translated from Les Battuecas of Madame De Genlis, by Alexander Jamieson. New-York, Kirk & Mercein, 12mo. pp. 143.

This is an interesting work, written with great feeling, containing striking views of civilized society, as existing in Europe, and exhibiting the advantages and disadvantages—the abuses and improvements, incident to that state of society, in strong and fine contrast of light and shade. The doctrine contained in the work is equally true and important, and explained with great power of thought, and felicity of illustration.

The Adopted Daughter; A Tale for Young Persons. By Miss Sandham, Author of the Twin Sisters, &c. New-York, W. B. Gilley, 18mo. pp. 172.

This tale seems to have been written for *very* young persons,—to such it may be interesting.

Sketches of Lower Canada, Historical and Descriptive; with the Author's recollection of the soil and aspect; the morals, habits and religious institutions of that isolated country; during a tour to Quebec, in the month of July, 1817. By Joseph Sansom, Esq. Member of the American Philosophical Society, Author of Letters from Europe, &c. New-York, Kirk & Mercein, 12mo. pp. 316.

We have not yet had leisure to read this volume, which from the setting forth of the title page claims more consideration than we should be able to give it in this catalogue.

Art. 16. REPORT OF DISEASES TREATED AT THE PUBLIC DISPENSARY, NEW-YORK, DURING THE MONTH SEPTEMBER, 1817.

ACUTE DISEASES.

FEBRIS Intermittens, (*Intermittent Fever,*) 13; Synocha, (*Inflammatory Fever.*) 1; Febris Continua, (*Continued Fever,*) 8; Febris Infantum Remittens, (*Infantile Remittent Fever,*) 12; Hernia Humoralis, 3; Phlegmone, (*Inflammation,*) 3; Otitis, (*Inflammation of the Ear.*) 1; Ophthalmia, (*Inflammation of the Eye,*) 4; Cynanche Tonsillaris, (*Inflammation of the Throat.*) 1; Bronchitis, (*Inflammation of the Bronchiæ.*) 1; Pneumonia, (*Inflammation of the Chest.*) 4; Pneumonia Typhoides, 1; Mastitis, (*Inflammation of the Female Breast,*) 1; Splenitis, (*Inflammation of the Spleen.*) 1; Rheumatismus, (*Rheumatism,*) 3; Cholera, 2; Dysenteria, (*Dysentery,*) 5; Erysipelas, (*St. Anthony's Fire,*) 3; Vaccinia, (*Kine Pock,*) 5; Dentitio, (*Teething,*) 2.

CHRONIC AND LOCAL DISEASES.

Asthenia, (*Debility.*) 3; Vertigo, 6; Cephalalgia, (*Head-ach,*) 6; Dyspepsia, (*Indigestion,*) 15; Gastrodynia, (*Pain in the Stomach,*) 6;; Enterodynia, (*Pain in the Intestines,*) 5; Colica, (*Colic,*) 3; Obstipatio, (*Costiveness,*) 15; Paralysis, (*Palsy,*) 1; Epilepsia, (*Epilepsy,*) 3; Hysteria, (*Hysterics.*) 3; Ophthalmia Chronica, (*Chronic Inflammation of the Eyes.*) 3; Cynanche Tonsillaris Chronica 1; Catarrhus, (*Catarrh.*) 1; Bronchitis Chronica, 5; Asthma et Dyspnœa. (*Asthma and Difficult Breathing,*) 2; Phthisis Pulmonalis, (*Pulmonary Consumption.*) 6; Hepatitis Chronica, (*Cronic Inflammation of the Liver.*) 1; Rheumatismus Chronicus, (*Chronic Rheumatism.*) 8; Pleurodynia, 3; Lumbago, 9; Hæmoptysis, (*Spitting of Blood.*) 2; Dysenteria Chronica, 12; Diarrhœa, 27; Amenorrhœa, 9; Ischuria, (*Retention of Urine.*) 1; Dysuria, (*Difficulty of Urine,*) 1; Lithiasis, (*Gravel,*) 1; Plethora, 2; Anasarca, (*Dropsy,*) 1; Hydarthrus, (*White Swelling.*) 3; Vermes, (*Worms.*) 15; Syphilis, 16; Urithritis Virulenta, 8; Phymosis, 1; Tumor, 3; Hernia Inguinalis, 2; Luxatio, 2; Stremma, (*Sprain,*) 1; Contusio, (*Bruise,*) 7; Vulnus, (*Wound.*) 5; Abscessus. (*Abscess.*) 3; Ulcus, (*Ulcer.*) 17; Fistula in Perineo, 1; Odontalgia, 12; Sepra Venerea, 1; Ptoriasis, 1; Ptoriasis Gyrate Venerea, 1; Euythena, 1: Urticaria, (*Nettle Rash,*) 1; Impetigo, 3; Porrigo, 4; Scabies et Prurigo, 11; Herpes, 15; Aphthæ, 1; Eruptiones Varicæ, 5.

The change of of temperature during September, has been considerable, but not frequent. A prolongation of the summer heats, with occasional calms, marked the first twelve days: on the 13th the weather became more cool, and continued temperate, or moderately warm, throughout the remainder of the month. The winds, though mostly from the south and southwest, have been somewhat various and irregular, as is usual about the time of the autumnal equinox, when more or less revolution and commotion take place in the whole atmosphere, accompanied, generally, with one or two storms. The whole quantity of rain that has fallen in this month was equal to 4 inches and 6-10, being little more than half the quantity for August.—Showers occurred on the 5th, 11th, 12th, 17th, and 27th; a considerable rain through the night of the 14th, a more heavy one on the 15th, and 16th, and again on the 23d and 24:—no thunder storms, but incessant lightning during the evening of the 11th. The highest temperature has been 83°; lowest 48°; greatest diurnal variation 18°; mean temperature of the morning, 60° and 3-100; of the afternoon, 71° and 70-100; at sunset, 67° and 83-100;—greatest elevation of the mercury in the Barometer, 30 inches and 35-100; greatest depression, 29 inches, and 36-100.

Both the diseases and the mortality of this month have, in the aggregate, increased, but not to any considerable extent, or so as materially to impair the public heatth.—The autumnal season, in this climate, generally brings with it an augmentation of diseases,—and is particularly favourable to the extension, or at least to the continuance of fevers, dysentaries and diarrhœas. Among the more obvious causes that contribute to, and tend to produce this morbid influence of the autumn, may be reckoned the impaired energies of the constitution itself, induced by the debilitating power of excessive heat, continually operating during the preceding summer months; the diminution of perspiration; the sudden reduction of external temperarature; the variable state of the weather; and lastly, the impure condition of the surrounding atmosphere, which, at that time, is more generally loaded with noxious miasmata, exhaled from large quantities of decaying or putrifying animal and vegetable matter.

The diseases that have principally prevailed, during September, were fevers, and disorders of the primæ viæ, chiefly in the form of dysentery, diarrhœa, and dyspepsia, with most of its consequent affections. There has also been some intermixture of inflammatory and especially rheumatic complaints.

Cholera, though on the decline, was not unfrequent in the early part of the month; but it rapidly diminished after the cessation of hot weather, and has almost entirely disappeared within the last two weeks. Dys*ary and diarrhœa* have, on the contrary, *er increased in frequency,* but have exhibited no very obvious change of character, except a great proneness to degenerate into the chronic form. Some cases of diarrhœa were accompanied with large dejections of bile; but in the majority of instances, the complaint was without any preternatural increase of biliary secretion, and oftentimes seemed to be owing principally to a want of due tone in the intestines themselves. And indeed, a relaxation of weakness or the intestines, produced by the hot season, may be considered as the most general predisposing cause of these autumnal complaints of the bowels. Hence it is, that dysentaries and diarrhœas with us, seldom begin to prevail much till towards the conclusion of summer or beginning of autumn, when the hot weather constantly acting for several months together, has had its full influence in debilitating the animal system;—and they do not cease before the approach of winter, when the corroborant power of atmospheric cold has braced up the solids and implanted new vigor in the constitution.

Fevers have continued to make their appearance under a variety of forms; and have more frequently shown marks of degeneracy, or a stronger tendency to assume the characteristics of the malignant or putrid type. Some have exhibited malignant symptoms from the very commencement, being attended with anxious and difficult respiration, hot and offensive breath, brown dry tongue, pungent heat of skin, violent pains of the head, confusion of ideas, or stupor.

In some few cases of remittent and continued fevers, a diarrhœa accompanied them during the three or four first days, and probably arose not merely from congestion, produced during the cold fit, but also from the usual tendency of the humours to flow towards the intestinal canal, when in a relaxed and debilitated state. In one instance in which this symptom existed, it was almost immediately relieved by venesection.

The remittent, judging from Dispensary Practice, has been the most general form of fever; and has assumed, in different individuals, a sub-inflammatory, bilious, or putrid diathesis. In the two former kinds, the use of the lancet was, in a few instances, had recourse to in the beginning of the first stage of the fever, and with decided advantage.

From a review of the diseases of the three last months, it appears that we have had fevers, which have assumed all the different forms, or types, that usually occur in this climate. The writer is happy to have it in his power to state, that we have not, in addition to these, been alarmed by the appearance of that occasional visiter and scourge of our city, the yellow or pestilential fever. The unfavourable state of the summer season, being accompanied with great and continued heat, along with frequent, and oftentimes heavy rains; the early occurrence of yellow fever in the West-India Islands; its subsequent appearance in some of the southern ports of the United States; and the report of

the existence of some cases at our Quarantine Ground, introduced by vessels coming from infected ports, all concurred to indicate approaching danger. and to excite serious apprehensions. But by the strict enforcement of Quarantine Regulations to guard against the introduction of contagion from abroad, the city of New-York has again escaped a visitation of this dreadful pestilence.

As the avowed object of these Reports, is a history of the weather and prevailing diseases, with details of practical facts and observations,—the writer forbears to enter upon any formal discussion or examination of the important questions which have divided the medical profession of this country, as to the nature and origin of this pestilential disease: whether it be contagious or non-contagious; whether it be a foreign or domestic production; a disease of a peculiar and specific character, originating only in tropical climates, or merely our common autumnal remittent, rendered more violent and fatal from local impurities, from a deranged state of the atmosphere, or from other accidental circumstances. It may, however, be proper to add, that our city, during the last season, has been under the influence of all the causes* which the advocates for domestic origin, have considered necessary for the production of yellow fever, and yet it has not occurred; from which the conclusion must follow, that either these causes are not in themselves sufficient. or else that "similar causes have, in the present instance, ceased to produce similar effects."

The deaths recorded in the New York bills of mortality for September, are as follows:

Abscess, 1; Apoplexy, 3; Asthenia, 1; Cancer, 1; Caries, 1; Child Bed, 1; Cholera Morbus, 2; Consumption, 51; Convulsions, 20; Diarrhœa, 9; Drinking Cold Water, 1; Dropsy, 5; Dropsy in the Head, 9; Dropsy in the Chest, 1; Drowned, 5: Dysentery, 23; Inflammatory Fever, 1; Intermittent Fever, 2; Hectic Fever, 1; Remittent Fever, 3; TyphusFever, 21; Infantile Flux, 6; Hæmoptysis, 1; Hæmorrhage, 2; Hives, 3; Inflammation of the Bowels, 5; Inflammation of the Brain, 2; Inflammation of the Chest, 2; Inflammation of the Liver, 4; Inflammation of the Stomach, 1; Insanity, 1; Intemperance, 5; Killed, 1; Marasmus, 3; Mortification, 2; Nervous Disease, 1; Old Age, 10; Palsy, 2; Peripneumony, 1; Quinsy, 1; Rickets, 1; Scrophula, 3; Sprue, 7; Still Born, 17; Sudden Death, 1; Suicide, 1; Tabes Mesenterica, 4; Teething, 3; Unknown, 4; Worms, 1.—Total, 259.

Of whom there died, 73 of and under the age of 1 year; 37 between 1 and 2 years; 13 between 2 and 5; 8 between 5 and 10; 17 between 10 and 20; 23 between 20 and 30; 18 between 30 and 40; 25 between 40 and 50; 18 between 50 and 60; 8 between 60 and 70; 8 between 70 and 80; 8 between 80 and 90; and 1 of a 100.

JACOB DYCKMAN, M. D.

New-York, September 30th. 1817.

* These causes are a continuance of heat and moisture, with a quantity of decaying animal and vegetable matter. With regard to the two former of these, it must suffice to observe, that it will scarcely be denied that they have, during the last season, existed to an extent quite equal to that of some of the years in which yellow fever has appeared:—and as to animal and vegetable filth, it may safely be said, that our city has seldom, if ever, presented a greater abundance! In addition to other nuisances, our streets, docks, wharves and market places, have been notoriously foul. So great, inded, was the annoyance, and so serious the apprehensions from some of these sources of disease, that we witnessed the extraordinary and unusual occurrence of a presentment of the "Grand Jury," in behalf of the people of the city and county of New-York, actually preferred against the guardians of the public health, the Mayor and Corporation, for dereliction of duty, in not interposing their authority, in order to remove and prevent, as far as possible, these several nuisances, so obnoxious to the health of the city. In the said "presentment of the Grand Jury," among other things, it is remarked that, "at no time for many years has the public health been exposed to greater danger, from pools of stagnant water, carcases of dead animals, and large heaps of street manure, which are suffered to remain in the very heart of this populous city, and at this season of the year, when the Board of Health invite the serious attention of the citizens 'to the means provided by law for the purpose of guarding against malignant and pestilential diseases;' And the Jurors, aforesaid, do further present, that at the intersection of Orange and Leonard streets down to Collect street; in Collect street down to Canal street; in and across Canal street nearly to the foot of Hester street, down to the river, diverse miry, offensive and unwholesome places remain, and are permitted, to the great danger of the public health, and annoyance of the people thereabout inhab.. ıg; and so the Jurors, aforesad, do present 'the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty, of the city of New-York,' for permitting the said places and streets aforesaid, which remain to the great danger of the good people, and to the great scandal of the city of New-York."

been conspicuous in the clouds to-day. The long lines of *cirrus* extending to either horizon, large well-defined twainclouds to leeward, and waineclouds in the intermediate region of the atmosphere, formed a character of sky contrasted to the rapid productions of rainclouds and showers which had gone on almost every day for a week before.—The barometer was stationary nearly all day, and till midnight, at 29·43.

The Journal of Augsburgh of the 8th ult has published the following observations made in the Observatory of that city:—"On the 7th inst. at 42 minutes past eight in the evening, Professor Stark observed, in a serene sky, a luminous band, of a colour similar to the Milky Way, in the direction of the head of Serpentarius, in the constellation Hercules; and which passing below the Northern Crown, and then between the tail of the Great Bear, and the head of the Little Bear, ended in the star Alpha of the Dragon. Its length was 71 degrees, and its breadth, almost every where uniform, was two apparent diameters of the Moon. This phænomenon, which had a great resemblance to the prolongation which rapidly took place on the 13th of September 1811, in the tail of the great comet, disappeared at 58 minutes past eight. From this moment until one o'clock in the morning the Professor observed that the nebulous part No. 8, of the constellation of the Buckler of Sobiesky, when the luminous band had commenced, seemed to be surrounded with an *aureola* greater, more lively, and more sparking than usual.

The great spot or crevice, which appeared on the 23d of July last on the sun's disk, disappeared on the 4th of August. There were afterwards formed a great number of small spots, arranged in several groups, which Professor Stark intends to describe in a work which he proposes to publish soon.

Among the rare events of the present age, few have happened more rare, or interesting than the following.

A person who had made a considerable fortune in Philadelphia, as a butcher, went on board one of the last ships from Amsterdam, which had a number of German redemptioners, for the purpose of purchasing one to assist him in his business. After examining the physiognomy of several of the passengers, without being able to please himself, his attention was arrested by the tranquil and composed countenance of a man rather advanced in years, but with much appearance of strength and activity. Not less pleased with the conversation of the German than with his exterior, he described the purpose for which he wanted a servant, and obtained the man's consent to purchase his indentures, provided he would also purchase those of his wife, who had accompanied him. The parties then went ashore to complete the business, attended by the captain; and upon the names of the persons being mentioned, to insert them in the writings, they were the same with those of the purchaser's father and mother; and, upon further inquiry, he ascertained them to be, in fact, his father and mother, the latter declaring, that if he was their son, he had a remarkable mole upon his left arm—which proved to be the case! It is added, that nothing could surpass the joy of all parties. The Providence of God has snatched the venerable pair from poverty and servitude, and conducted them to plenty and independence, under the protection of an effectionate son. He, it seems, had run away from his parents when quite a boy, and from the continual wars in Europe neither had ever heard of the other since. *Raleigh Reg.*

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

C. is right in his suggestion and in his emendation.

We are obliged to *Corrector* for pointing out an error in the review of the Manual of Botany in our last number. He informs us that Mr. Eaton, so far from having been a lecturer in Yale College, only attended the lectures given in that institution, for a short time.

Mr. M. Nash's communication on the subject of determining the latitude and longitude of places on the land, with the mean of his observations on the latitude of the City Hall, which was received too late for insertion in this number, shall appear in our next.

We have on hand a communication from our valued correspondent, J. A. M. but do not consider it quite suited to our columns, although we approve its tenor. We shall be happy to hear from him on any topic that falls within our range.

Democritus will perceive that we have taken as much notice of a late occurence at the Theatre as is requisite at present. We agree with him, that the managers of the play-house stand exactly on a par with the players in regard to their responsibility to the public, and shall always exercise the same freedom of animadversion in regard to them.

Several interesting communications on file, shall appear in our next.

The *Mathematical Department* is unavoidably omitted in this number.

Corrections in No. 6, vol. I. p. 427. where it is mentioned that Richard's Dictionary does not contain modern improvements, strike out Willdenow, Acharius and Smith, since they appear to have been consulted.

Vol. I. p. 435, for Gen. Hawkins, read General Humphreys.

ERRATA.

Page 13, of this Number, for 'such a *trick*' read 'such a *truth*.'

P. 27. Vol. 2. for *court* read *cour*.

P. 30. Vol. 2. for *ballot* read *ballet*.

THE

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE

AND

CRITICAL REVIEW.

No. II.....Vol. II.

DEC. 1817.

Art. 1. ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Survey of the progress and actual state of Natural Sciences *in the* United States *of* America, *from the beginning of this century to the present time.*

INTRODUCTION.

MERCHANTS feel an interest in trade, poets in literature, painters in pictures, every one in the objects connected with his pursuits and labours: it is therefore very natural, that those who have devoted a share of their attention to the noble pursuits of science, should likewise feel a desire to take an occasional survey of the progress, situation, and prospects of the various branches of science, which they may have undertaken to cultivate, as well to ascertain their positive advances as their relative improvements.

Among sciences, those connected with the natural and material objects of the universe, claim of course a conspicuous rank, since they relate to every thing which we perceive, or which falls under the observations of our senses. Even the numberless arts which human ingenuity has devised, for the purpose of imitating or modifying those objects, ought to class with them; but custom separates them, while it acknowledges their intimate connexion, and absolute dependance. Natural Sciences are therefore limited to three great branches: Cosmony, or Natural History, which enables us to distinguish, describe, value, and employ the natural objects and bodies: Physics, or Natural Philosophy, which teaches us their functions, laws, and phenomena: Chemistry, or Natural Analysis, which decomposes and recomposes them, reaching the elements of nature. They are divided into many collateral branches, such as Astronomy, Geonomy, Botany, Zoology, Optics, Statics, &c. which are again subdivided into numberless minor branches.

In the last century these sciences were yet in their infancy in the United States, as was every thing else; but nevertheless, that first period of their cultivation was adorned by the following eminent or worthy writers, Winthrop, Franklin, Jefferson, Rittenhouse, Clayton, Bartram, Walter, Barton, Muhlenberg, Priestley, Drs. Mitchill, Colden, Garden, Marshall, Carver, Belknap, Cutler, &c. and among the visiters or travellers, Catesby, John Mitchill, Kalm, Bosc, Castiglione, Vieillot, Palissot-Beauvais, Volney, Mason, Mackenzie, Frazer, Dupratz, Charlevoix, Michaux, Schoepf, &c.—some of whom belong to both centuries, and will be noticed again hereafter.

Since 1800, a great impulse has been given to some branches of these sciences; many societies have been established for the purpose of fostering their study; museums have been formed in many cities; professorships established to teach every branch; and, at present, a great number of young and able observers or writers begin to appear every where, who bid fair to reflect honour on themselves and their country. To encourage the disposition which is manifesting itself is the design of this review. The record of the labours of their predecessors, whilst it is a grateful tribute for past services, will tend to excite the emulation of the rising generation, and may serve to enlarge the ideas of European writers, in reference to our general and national character.

All those who pursue the noble path of natural knowledge are united by a friendly bond; although strangers, although distant, as soon as they become known to each other, either personally or by fame, they are friends: it is our object, if practicable, to strengthen those ties, not merely among ourselves, but between American and European writers.

Let no national rivalry interfere—it ought to be unknown among men of enlightened and enlarged minds: and let no mean jealousy arise among ourselves

can never be fostered by the generous and the wise. But above all let us disregard those snarlers and sneerers, whose profound ignorance prevents them from conceiving the scope and use of our pursuits, and without allowing ourselves to deviate from the honourable paths of knowledge and improvement, let us steadily persevere in observing, collecting, and imparting, useful facts and truths—in improving ourselves and mankind.

We shall divide this subject into two parts: first, collective improvements and labours—second, individual labours and discoveries, concluding by some remarks on what remains to be done.

Part I. *Collective Improvements and labours.*

At the beginning of this century there were only three learned societies in the United States, which included natural sciences within their range; and even they did not assume their study as the base of their labours.

These were the Philosophical Society, at Philadelphia, founded in 1744; the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, at Boston, founded in 1780, and the Connecticut Academy of Arts and Sciences, founded in 1799. Some other societies had directed their pursuits towards some of the auxiliary branches; such as the Agricultural Societies of Charleston, and Massachusetts, the Society for the Promotion of Useful Arts and Agriculture, &c. of Albany, and several Medical or Chemical Societies in different cities.

While these societies are mentioned, it will not be improper to notice their labours in this century. The Philosophical Society of Philadelphia has published three volumes of transactions in 1802, 4 and 6, containing many valuable communications; but it has promulged nothing since, and the Magellanic premium, of which it has the disposal, has not been awarded for many years. The Academy of Arts and Sciences of Boston has published two volumes of transactions, 2d. and 3d. The Society of Albany has published, occasionally, some tracts connected with its views. The Connecticut Academy has published a volume of transactions in 1810. The other societies have not published any thing to our knowledge; but they have probably been instrumental in imparting knowledge to their members, and nourishing a taste for their pursuits.

Since 1800 the following learned societies have been established, mostly, as [illegible]erceived, for the cultivation of [illegible]iences.

The Linnean Society of Philadelphia, founded in 1804: whose first president was Dr. Benj. Barton, and whose actual president is Dr. W. P. C. Barton. It has not been very active, and had even become nearly extinct; but has lately been revived. None of its labours have been published except an address of the first president.

The Linnean Society of Boston, founded in 18**. Its actual president is Judge Davis: it has not published any transactions.

The Columbian Chemical Society of Philadelphia, founded in 1811, which has published a volume of memoirs in 1813.

The Literary and Philosophical Society of New-York, founded in 1814. President, Dr. Dewitt Clinton. It has been very active, has published in 1815 a first volume of transactions highly valuable, and is preparing a second for the press.

The Literary and Philosophical Society of Charleston, founded towards 1814. President, Stephen Elliot, who has published his Introductory Discourse.

The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, established in 1815. President, Mr. Patterson: the members meet weekly, and instruct each other by lectures; an example worthy of imitation. It has formed a museum; and since May, 1817, has begun to issue a monthly sheet, under the name of Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and after the plan of the *bulletins of the Philomatic Society of Paris*, which is the first of its kind in the United States, and will materially contribute to spread natural knowledge.

The Cabinet of Sciences, of Philadelphia, established in 1815. President, Dr. Clymer. Nearly on the plan of the foregoing society; but not so active, it has undertaken to form a botanical garden.

The Columbian Institute, of Washington, was established in 1816: the president is Dr. Cutbush; it has for its object to encourage the cultivation of sciences and arts; but as it meets only twice a year, it will not be able to become of much avail.

The Lyceum of Natural History, of New-York, was formed in 1817: President, Dr. Mitchill—it holds weekly meetings. Within a few months, this society, by the activity of its members, has begun a museum, and an herbarium: it has appointed lecturers on all the branches of Natural History, and travelling committees, and proposes to publish its transactions in a short time.

Besides the above, another learned so-

ciety, under the name of School of Arts and Literature, has been established at Cincinnati, in Ohio, towards 1814; but we are unacquainted with its officers or labours: it deserves attention, however, as the first instance of such an institution in the Western States.

Several other minor societies, for auxiliary branches of natural sciences, have likewise been established at different periods; such as, the *Agricultural Society of Philadelphia*, of which Judge Peters is the worthy president, and which has been very active, having published two volumes of important papers: the *Historical Society of New-York*, which has lately assumed the subject of natural history, and formed a museum, &c.—besides some new Medical Societies, to whose lot it falls to elucidate the natural history of man; and three Botanical Societies in Utica, Philadelphia, and Boston, lately established.

The collective labours of these societies have been surpassed by the personal labours of their members, and other individuals, which we shall notice at length in the second part: but we mean to give here an account of the gradual means employed by them.

Only two small museums of natural history existed in the United States in 1800, in Philadelphia and Boston. These establishments, which increase the taste for natural beings, or even create it, when the simple survey of nature cannot inspire it, have become numerous and splendid of late; some of them begin to equal the best European museums; among which, those of Peale in Philadelphia, and Scudder in New-York, deserve particular notice for elegance of taste and abundance of objects. There are also public museums and menageries, or exhibitions of living animals, in the following cities: Boston, Salem, Baltimore, Charleston, Norfolk, Lexington, New-Haven, &c. They have all been collected by individual exertions, and the liberal patronage of the public has generally well rewarded them; in some instances legislative or municipal patronage has been extended to them, by the grant of suitable rooms, &c.

Private collections are increasing every day in number and value; almost every University and College has a small museum, or a collection of minerals, shells, &c.: many gentlemen and ladies begin to delight in procuring collections, which has a general tendency to increase the taste for rational and innocent amusements. Among those private collections, the following deserve notice, as the most rich and valuable. The mineralogical collections of Dr. Bruce in New-York, of Col. Gibbs, in the museum of the Historical Society of New-York, and of Yale College at New-Haven, &c. The conchological collections of John G. Bogert, Esq. of New-York, and of the Academy of Natural Sciences, in Philadelphia, &c. The entomological collections of Mr. Say in Philadelphia, of Mr. Torrey in New-York, &c. The general collections of Dr. Mitchill in the University of New-York, of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, &c.

Herbariums, or collections of specimens of plants, have been made by many, but they are generally confined to American plants; the most valuable are those of the late Rev. Dr. Henry Muhlenberg, in the possession of his son, Dr. Muhlenberg of Lancaster, of Mr. Elliot of Charleston, of Mr. Collins of Philadelphia, of Dr. Eddy of New-York, of Dr. Bigelow of Boston, of Dr. W. P. C. Barton of Philadelphia, of Mr. Torrey of New-York, of Mr. Rafinesque of New-York, &c.

Botanical gardens are connected with botany, medicine, agriculture, horticulture, and become useful appendages thereto, when properly directed; but no such public gardens have been endowed as yet in the United States, upon the liberal European system. Mr. Bartram's private botanical garden was perhaps the only one in existence at the beginning of this century; since which period many similar private gardens have sprung, such as Mr. W. Hamilton's at the Woodlands, near Philadelphia, Dr. Hosack's at Elgin, near New-York, several in the vicinity of Boston, and one in Charleston, &c. The garden of Elgin has lately been purchased by the legislature of New-York, and given to the University; but it is much to be regretted, that it has meanwhile been neglected, and almost destroyed, because no able director was appointed. Several new botanical gardens are in contemplation, by subscription, in Philadelphia, New-York, and elsewhere; but unless they are liberally endowed, they will not become of permanent utility. The botanical garden at Cambridge, forms however a partial exception, and is an useful appendage of that University.

Gardens on a more moderate scale, but not less useful, are common near Charleston, Alexandria, Baltimore, Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, &c. where useful and ornamental plants, trees, and seeds are raised for sale: those of

Macmahon near Germantown, and of Mr. Prince at Flushing, &c. may be quoted as examples. The establishments more closely connected with agriculture, such as nurseries, seed-stores, &c. have also increased in proportion, among which the nursery of fruit trees of Mr. Cox, near Burlington in New-Jersey, has ranked among the most valuable.

Agriculture, the base of our real wealth, is of course attended to with unceasing care, and a few worthy individuals, such as Chancellor Livingston, Dr. Mease, Judge Peters, John Lowell, Esq. &c. have been endeavouring to study it and teach it as a science; but their attempts have generally failed, because the great mass of farmers conceive they know enough! Enlightened proprietors and farmers, are not however, willing to admit of improvements, and to allow their practice to be directed by a wise theory.

Horticulture, both practical and ornamental, is likewise become fashionable among our wealthy citizens. The cultivation of our native ornamental plants and shrubs is spreading everywhere, and exotics are not neglected; green-houses are quite common, and some hot-houses are to be found in the vicinity of every city.

Extensive public libraries, on a liberal plan, had been established last century; they have gradually increased their stock of books, where valuable materials for the study of natural sciences are to be met; those of Philadelphia, Baltimore, New-York, and Boston, hold the first rank. The libraries of Hospitals, Colleges, &c. have likewise been materially and usefully increased; the libraries of Dr. Benjamin Barton, and Dr. Hosack, have been purchased by the hospitals of Philadelphia and New-York, and are exceedingly rich in rare books of natural history.

Most towns, and even many villages, have established circulating or subscription libraries on improved plans; they convey useful publications into every corner of the Union. Atheneums have been formed in Boston, Philadelphia, Lexington, and elsewhere, whose object is to collect useful works, and where the literary journals of America and Europe are regularly received; as they are likewise in the Literary Rooms of Messrs. Eastburn and Co. of New-York. The Atheneum of Boston contains one of the most extensive and valuable libraries in the United States. Reading-rooms and atheneums, on a minor scale, are not uncommon throughout the Union.

Public instruction has kept pace with our rapid increase of population, which is evinced by the general increase of students, and the endowment of many new colleges and academies, particularly in the western and southern States, among which may be mentioned those of Lexington in Kentucky, of Millegeville in Georgia, of Columbia in South Carolina, &c. In all the colleges of the United States, which amount to more than forty, natural philosophy is taught; in some of them chemistry; in a few natural history.

In the Universities, all those branches have professors, often men of ability; but they are generally annexed to the schools of medicine. In the University of Cambridge, however, a distinct course of lectures on Natural Sciences, is delivered by professors in all the branches of those sciences. In the University of Pennsylvania, since the death of Dr. Benjamin Barton, a faculty of natural sciences has been established last year: this is the first instance of the kind in the United States. The following professorships were appointed and filled; of natural philosophy, of botany, of natural history, particularly zoology, of comparative anatomy, of mineralogy and chemistry applied to the arts;—those of the institutes of chemistry and materia medica, being left united with the medical faculty.

It is to be regretted that professors are sometimes appointed who have yet to learn what they are to teach: instruction will flourish with more rapidity when they shall be selected, in all instances, among the most worthy and learned candidates.

Public lectures on the most popular branches of natural sciences have been given by many private lecturers, e. g. by Mr. Correa in Philadelphia, on botany, and the natural method; by Mr. Whitlow, on demonstrations of botany, in New-York, Philadelphia, Albany, New-Haven, Boston, &c.; by Mr. Hare, on chemistry, in Philadelphia; by Dr. Bruce, on mineralogy in New-York, &c.

Natural knowledge has been gradually diffusing itself by all these means, as well as by the individual exertions of the observers of nature, their writings and publications; among which, periodical ones are not to be reckoned the least useful. Even newspapers and literary journals have often been the vehicles of much useful knowledge on the physical and geological geography of our country, the natural history of our shores, meteors, &c.: and even those daily papers which appear to be the most hostile to knowledge and science, cannot help to convey, occasionally, valuable facts belonging to, or connected with, natural sciences. The periodical works dedicated to literature,

such as the Port Folio, the Analectic Magazine, the Portico, &c. have not forgotten to bestow a share of their attention on sciences. But it is in the periodical medical journals, (and scientific publications,) that the greatest share of natural knowledge has been introduced, as if we would imitate the early periods of European science, in connecting natural with medical sciences. The Medical Repository of New-York conducted principally by Dr. Mitchill, and alternately by Dr. Miller, Dr. Akerly, and Dr. Pascalis, and which begun in 1797, has lasted with success ever since, includes the greatest mass of facts and knowledge on the natural history of our country, and on physical and chemical improvements. Dr. Benjamin Barton's Medical and Physical Journal, which lasted only from 1804 to 1808, ranks next, and contains many valuable tracts on natural history. The other works of a similar nature, which may deserve our notice, are Mease's Archives, Cooper's Emporium, the Medical Journals of Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston, the Medical and Philosophical Register of New-York, the Eclectic Repertory, &c.

Periodical works, exclusively dedicated to natural science generally, or to peculiar branches of it, have not yet been numerous, owing, perhaps, to a deficiency of public patronage, although it would appear that the numbers of individuals feeling an interest in such studies, might afford a sufficient encouragement. Whenever a regular and general work of that nature shall be countenanced it may become of permanent utility. Dr. Bruce's Mineralogical Journal, which began to appear in 1810, but of which only a few numbers have been published, at irregular intervals, was perhaps the first ever attempted in the United States; and it contains much valuable matter on mineralogy and geology: it is contemplated to be continued occasionally. The Monthly Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences, of Philadelphia, begun this year, is the next; it assumes zoology and botany principally, and its concise shape will not diminish its utility. The Annals of Nature, which were to begin this year, have been postponed for a few years, and the Annals of the Lyceum of Natural History are soon to be undertaken on a suitable plan.

Notwithstanding the collective utility of the above works, they are liable to one objection, if they contribute to spread and diffuse knowledge, yet they scatter it too much; as it is difficult to become acquainted with, or to possess the whole collections; so that if it were possible to embody, in some suitable shape, the most interesting, or new matter, which they contain, the acquisition of such knowledge would be greatly facilitated hereafter. Many tracts and pamphlets are often lost or forgotten, which might by this means be rescued from oblivion.

Although a particular notice of the works of each author will belong to the second part of this Essay, it may be proper to indicate here which were the principal works on natural sciences, published during the period we allude to, or some of those which we conceive to have a claim on our gratitude, as having aided to enlarge the sphere of our knowledge.

Those that deserve the first rank are Wilson's Ornithology of the United States, which, for brilliancy of style, elegance, accuracy and novelty, can boldly be compared with Buffon's natural history of birds.—Muhlenberg's botanical works now in the press.—Elliot's Botany of the Southern States, which has just begun to be published.—Mitchill's Fishes of New-York, an original work, on a subject entirely new.—Lewis's and Clarke's travels on the Missouri and to the North-West Coast of America, which are replete with new facts and discoveries, &c.

The following claim also our attention, although of minor importance: Cleavelands's Mineralogy, Barton's elements of Botany, Clinton's Discourse, Drayton's view of South-Carolina, Drake's view of Cincinnati, Williamson on the climate of America, Mease's Geological survey of the United States, Ellicot's astronomical and meteorological observations, Morse's geography of the United States, &c.

Many valuable works have been published in Europe, which have a reference to our country, and are grounded on observations made in it: they belong, therefore, (in part at least,) to our scientific attainments. Among these the following deserve our notice: Volney's view of the climate and soil of the United States, Michaux's Flora Boreali-Americana, Pursh's Flora of North-America, Vieillot's Histoire naturelle des Oiseaux de l'Amerique Septentrionale, (a work anterior to Wilson's, but unknown to him,) Robin's voyages à la Louisiane, Michaux Junior's Trees of North-America, &c.

A small proportion only of the valuable works published in Europe on the natural sciences are reprinted, or even imported into the United States; but some popular works are occasionally r

periodically republished, which help us materially to improve ourselves; among which we deem the following worthy of notice; Davy's philosophy of chemistry and agricultural chemistry, Rees's Encyclopedia, the Edinburgh Encyclopedia, (which contains the latest improvements in natural sciences,) Chaptal's chemistry, St. Pierre's Studies of Nature, Volney's view of the United States, Aikin's Mineralogy, some scientific journals, the travels of Salt, Barrows, Humboldt, &c. A few original translations have even been undertaken, such as Molina's history of Chili, Richard's Botanical Dictionary, &c.

The printing of useful works has generally increased in this century, not however in proportion with the publication of books of a less permanent value. It is much to be wished that our publishers, without divesting themselves totally of their private views and purposes, would encourage and patronize works of an original nature, or an useful tendency, in preference to those of a lighter cast.

The States which have conspicuously distinguished themselves in the cultivation and promotion of science, or the number of eminent characters they have produced, are New-York, Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, and South Carolina. Those which appear to have been the least conspicuous, are New-Jersey and Vermont, the small States of Delaware and Rhode-Island, and the new States of Tennessee, Louisiana, Indiana, and Mississippi. Let us hope that a noble emulation may arise between them, destitute of any little jealousy, each striving to excel the other in liberality, energy, and accumulation of knowledge.

We shall proceed to give a survey of the collective labours of each class of society, and each class of scientific writers, wishing thereby to inspire them likewise with a spirit of emulation, that each may endeavour to do most, and become preeminent.

The class of Physicians has stood till now, foremost in point of numbers and qualifications; their liberal education and extensive instruction fits them for study and scientific pursuits. They fill generally the chairs in the universities, and some of our most eminent writers belong to this class; such as Dr. Mitchill, Dr. Barton, Dr. Rush, Dr. Hosack, Dr. Mease, &c. They are continually increasing in number and respectability; when it is considered, that nearly hundred students of medicine an- attend the lectures in the Uni- s of Philadelphia, New-York, Boston, Baltimore, &c. and more than one hundred receive annually their degrees, it may easily be conceived that their body is not likely to diminish.

We shall probably be unable to notice, in our account of individual labours, all the members of the medical class who have communicated to the public, through the journals, or otherwise, partial labours, connected with natural sciences, but we avail ourselves of this opportunity to mention the names of some of those, who have added to our stock of knowledge.

Some facts connected with the natural history of man have been partly elucidated by Dr. Warren of Boston; Drs. Pascalis, Francis, and Hosack, of New-York, Dr. Davidge of Baltimore, Dr. Wistar, and Dr. Physick of Philadelphia, Dr. Rush, Dr. Brickell, Rev. Dr. S. S. Smith, &c.

Mineral Springs have been analyzed by Dr. Seaman, Dr. Waterhouse, Dr. Meade, Dr. Rouelle, Dr. Green, Dr. Steele, &c.

Many important parts of materia medica have been illustrated, particularly those derived from the vegetable kingdom, by Dr. Macbride, Dr. Lining, Dr. Chapman, Dr. Akerly, Dr. Glen, Dr. Bigelow, &c. and of course by Dr. B. Barton and Dr. S. L. Mitchill, who have paid attention to this and every other part of medicine connected with nature.

Among the inaugural dissertations or theses, published annually to obtain the degrees of M. D. several are on the properties of our native plants, which have, thereby, been often thoroughly investigated. A collection of those theses, or rather an epitome of their contents would be a valuable addition to our knowledge of practical botany. It may not be improper to notice a few: on *Phytolacca decandra*, by Dr. Shultz, on *Fucus edulis*, by Dr. Griffin, on *Rhus glabrum* and *vernix*, by Dr. Horsefield, on *Arbutus uvaursi*, by Dr. J. J. Mitchill, on *Magnolia glauca*, on *Eupatorium perfoliatum*, on *Liriodendron tulipiferum*, on *Cornus florida*, on *Pyrola maculata*, on *Asclepias decumbens*, &c. &c.

Fewer parts of animal materia-medica have been investigated; we can only remember the memoirs of Dr. Isaac Chapman, on some new American species of officinal Meloes, and Dr. Waterhouse, Junr. on some new species of American officinal Leeches or Hirudos, &c.

Some other medical gentlemen have paid attention to the economical uses of organized bodies, and their natural history, such as Dr. Bancroft on vegetable dyes, Dr. Seybert, on fixing the dyes afforded by plants, Dr. Barnwell, and Dr.

Fothergill on the power of habit in plants and animals, &c.: but we are yet in want of a general work on our native dyes, and all the economical uses of our native plants.

The names and labours of many other worthy physicians may be seen on perusal of the Medical Repository, and other medical journals, which we unwillingly omit, from a fear of swelling this essay beyond our original intention.

After the medical faculty, the next class is that of our enlightened clergymen: many of whom do not disdain to enlighten the minds as well as the souls of their fellow-citizens. Their attainments and leisure enable them to devote much learning and time to useful pursuits whenever they are so inclined. Their influence is great over the bulk of the nation, and their examples might find many imitators. They generally fill the literary professorships in the colleges, and on them devolves therefore the instruction of youth. Among the worthy members of the clergy who have studied or taught to advantage, the natural sciences, we shall mention the Rev. Dr. Henry Muhlenburgh, the Rev. Drs. Cutler, Collins, Dwight, S. S. Smith, Vanvleck, Schœffer, Steinhover, Dencke, Melsheimer, &c.

Our enterprising merchants have it in their power to do much in favour of science, and to forward or increase our knowledge of foreign countries and productions by employing enlightened supercargoes and captains, or by directing them to bring home useful and rare productions, with which they may chance to meet. Let us consider that we scarcely know yet one third part of the fishes and animals that swim in the sea, that the whole productions of the east and west shores of Africa, the whole west shore of America from Cape Horn to Behring's strait, and nearly the whole of the eastern shore from Cape Florida to the islands of Falkland, besides Australia, Polynesia, Borneo, &c. are nearly unknown; even their plants, reptiles, and shells! What a vast field of inquiry for whoever has the least share of self-pride or good will! Our mercantile gentlemen and travellers may therefore add greatly to our general knowledge, and raise our national character. They have begun to do it, and we could name many merchants and mariners who have added to our collections and museums; and not a few who have increased the stock of our knowledge: but our catalogue would be too incomplete to do justice to this class of our fellow-citizens.

Gentlemen of the navy, and consuls, have the same means in their power abroad, and officers of the army on our frontiers. I shall mention with pleasure the names of Com. Decatur, Capt. Porter, &c. of the navy; Mr. Rich, consul at Alicant; Mr. Warren, consul at Paris; and Capts. Lewis and Clarke, and Major Pike, &c. of the army; as having partly been engaged in enlarging the sphere of our knowledge.

The profession of the law would appear the least likely to afford men of science, yet we feel proud to notice among its members some of our most eminent and useful citizens, such as Chancellor Livingston, Judges Peters, Cooper, Davis, Woodward, &c.

Among our wealthy citizens, planters, proprietors, &c. we notice with pleasure the names of Thomas Jefferson, De Witt Clinton, General Humphreys, Col. Geo. Gibbs, Messrs. Dunbar, Z. Collins, R. Haines, Leconte, W. Hamilton, Herbemont, &c. Such gentlemen possessing wealth and leisure, employ both to advantage and honour by patronising those who are deficient in either, or by attending carefully to the pleasing studies which natural objects afford.

Some other classes or professions have also produced men of talents and zeal: we shall notice among the professors, Messrs. Peck, Griscom, Patterson, Cleaveland, &c.; among the engineers and surveyors, Messrs. Ellicot, Fulton, Dewitt, Partridge, Latrobe, Baldwin, &c.; among the geographers and travellers, Messrs. Mellish, Spafford, Morse, Darby, Harris, Brackenridge, Ker, Hutchins, &c.; and among the historians, Belknap, author of the history of New Hampshire; Sullivan of Maine, Williams of Vermont, Ramsay of South Carolina, Williamson of North Carolina, Smith of New-York, &c.; some of which were published at the close of the last century. They have all added something to the knowledge of our country.

Many ladies begin to show a taste for useful pursuits; they attend botanical and chemical lectures; but none have, as yet, distinguished themselves. The only one that may deserve mention, is Mrs. Gambold, who sent plants to the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg from the Cherokee country; others are satisfied by feeling a lively interest in the pursuits and success of their relatives.

Writers, or eminent professors, on natural sciences, may be divided into seven classes; 1. astronomers, 2. philosophers, 3. chemists, 4. geogno

5. mineralogists, 6. botanists, 7. zoologists. We shall notice under each class a few of those amongst us, whose reputation or real worth entitles them to be known.

Our best astronomers are, or have been, during this century, Dr. Webber, Messrs. Ellicot, Dewitt, Williams, Bowditch, Gannet, Winthrop, Bradley, Lambert, Farrar, &c. &c.

Our philosophers are Messrs. Jefferson, Clinton, Vaughan, Bentley, Winthrop, Patterson, Williamson, Griscom, Wood, Dupont, Woodward, Rafinesque, &c. Drs. Rush, Cutbush, Mitchill, Ramsay, Priestley, &c. &c.

Our chemists, Drs. Macneven, Dexter, Silliman, S. L. and T. Mitchill, Coxe, Cutbush, Seybert, Priestley, Gorham, &c. Messrs. Cooper, Hare, Griscom, &c. &c.

Our geognosists, Drs. Mitchill, Drake, Cleaveland, Mease, &c. Messrs. Volney, Rafinesque, Cutbush, Wood, Lewis, Dunbar, Day, Maclure, Hayden, &c. &c.

Our mineralogists, Drs. S. L. Mitchill, Cleaveland, Bruce, Seybert, &c. Messrs. Steinhover, Gibbs, Bogert, Collins, Conrad, &c.

Our botanists, Messrs. Michaux, father and son, Pursh, Peck, Rafinesque, Collins, Leconte, Elliot, Bartram, Bradbury, Nuttall, Torrey, Robin, Correa, Rich, &c. Drs. Muhlenberg, Benjamin Barton, W. P. C. Barton, Bigelow, Boot, Eddy, Brickell, Waterhouse, father and son, Cutler, &c. &c.

Our zoologists are, or have been the following, during this century, which we divide into general zoologists, such as, Drs. Benj. Barton, S.L. Mitchill, S. Akerly, S. Mott, Waterhouse, Jun. &c. Messrs. Bartram, Rafinesque, Lesueur, Bosc, Leconte, Say, Peale, Ord, &c.; and partial zoologists, who have only studied one branch of the science, such as ornithology, ichthyology, entomology, conchology, or zootomy, which are Messrs. Wilson, (o) Torrey, (e) Melsheimer, (e) Clemens, (z) Bogert, (c) Knevels, (c) Dr. Wistar, (z) &c.

They cannot boast to have made so many discoveries as their fellow-observers in England, France, Germany, &c. particularly in the former branches; but yet they have somewhat increased the general stock of science, and have materially added to the physical and natural knowledge of our country, and North-America in general.

Our astronomers and philosophers *have observed, with* accuracy, the dif*ferent celestial phenomena* visible in our *'e globe, such* as comets, eclipses, *ds or spots*, &c.; longitudes have been taken or verified, new magnetic properties ascertained, several ingenious theories offered, and scientific principles taught with care.

Our chemists and mineralogists have discovered many substances heretofore not detected in North-America, and even some new substances; they have verified the European discoveries, and in a few instances anticipated them in some measure; mineral waters, metallic substances, and fossil bodies, have been analyzed; some improvements in nomenclature, apparatus and experiments have been introduced, and experimental chemistry has been eagerly taught to all the classes of society.

Our geognosists have been very successful in the study of our atmosphere, waters, and solid earth. Many meteors have been observed and described, such as parelias, aurora-borealis, meteoric stones, unusual lights, shooting stars, globes of fire, &c.; new theories of tides have been proposed, the Atlantick currents have again been examined, the floating islands of ice discovered in their southern course, their influence proved; the theory of our winds completely investigated, and their influence on our climate ascertained; our mountains have been thoroughly explored, their heights measured, and their structure explained; the Missouri has been navigated to its source, five thousand miles from the sea, and many other rivers accurately surveyed; a sort of tide has been detected in our great lakes, and the beds of our ancient lakes have been perceived. The limits of our different soils have been fixed, the ancient state of some districts properly inquired into: many organic remains have been found all over the alluvial and secondary stratas; those of the huge Mastodon or Mammoth were brought to light nearly entire, Elephants, Rhinoceros, Megasaurus, Sharks, (equally bulky,) &c. have been dug from their graves; numberless fossil shells, and polyps, have been met every where; beds of coal are found from the shores of the Atlantic to the foot of the rocky mountains; many mines and native metals have been discovered; and every part of geonomy relating to the United States more or less illustrated. Yet much remains to be done in order to acquire a complete knowledge of our part of the earth, or even to bring that knowledge to a level with the geognosy of Europe.

Our botanists have succeeded in enumerating nearly five thousand species of plants, (one half of which were new,) with-

in our territory; the eastern productions have been thoroughly examined, and probably three-fourths of the species actually existing, within the limits of the Atlantic States, are now described and named; one half of those living in the western States, and one-fourth of those inhabiting our territories and immense western region. Two general Floras have been published. The economical and medical properties of many of our trees, shrubs, and native vegetables, have been likewise attentively investigated; their geography and natural history have been carefully attended to, their physiology and disorders partly inquired into, and some parts of their botanical pathology have been brought into notice. Our trees have nearly all been ascertained, and the greatest proportion of our shrubs: the study of phenogamous plants has been well attended to, and that of our criptogamous plants attempted in many instances. The elements of botany have been taught with success on the Linnean principles, with a few improvements occasionally; but not with all those lately introduced in Europe. Many parts of botany, such as etymology, biography, bibliography, anatomy, and the knowledge of exotic species, have very seldom been attempted. The cultivation of useful and ornamental trees and plants, in fields or gardens, has met with much attention and success.

Those philosophers and naturalists who have taken up the subject of man, and animated beings, have been enabled to add much to our previous, but scanty knowledge of the American aborigenes and animals: their exertions have been rewarded by luminous discoveries. Many new nations, and tribes of the American race have been visited; and it has been ascertained that the Malay breed has widely contributed to the population of our continent, in addition to the Atlants, Tartars, Samojeds, Scandinavians, Europeans, and Africans: the natural and civil history of those nations has begun to be elucidated: and the physiology and medical history of the human species has been greatly enlarged, and its unity demonstrated. More than eighty new species of quadrupeds have been detected within our possessions; nearly as many new species of birds; about the same number of reptiles; nearly one hundred and sixty new species of fishes from our seas, lakes, and rivers; about five hundred new species of insects; fifty of crustaceous, one hundred and eighty of living or fossil shells and molluscha, besides many new species of worms, polyps, &c.: but some of them have not yet been described, and no general enumeration of our animals has been attempted. The manners and life, faculties and history of many species have been ably illustrated, particularly among the birds, quadrupeds, and fishes. General zoology and zootomy have begun to be taught in the universities; but, with the exception of medicine, the others auxiliary branches of zoology, have not yet attracted our attention; and entomology, polypology, and zoochrony, as well as exotic zoology, have been scarcely noticed, or are much neglected: merely one half of our animals have been described as yet.

Such have been our labours within the short period of seventeen years: from this outline, what has been done may be seen, and how much remains to be done may be conceived.

C. S. R.

(The second part will appear in a future number.)

For the American Monthly Magazine.

To Astronomers and Navigators.

Considering the great care used in calculating the Nautical Almanack, I had been accustomed to rely upon it with almost implicit confidence; but having for several years past, made use of Blunt's American edition of that work, I have noticed several errors in it. These are not all chargeable to Mr. Blunt; for some of them are in the English edition. I have never seen a London copy for the year 1814, and it is probable that few of them were brought here, as war existed at that time between the United States and Great Britain. I cannot therefore state whether the errors in the Almanack for 1814 were made by Mr. Blunt, or are to be found in the English edition; and as to this particular, for the years 1816 and 1817, I am obliged to rely chiefly on memory, as I have not the London copies at hand; but I am sure with regard to those of the Almanack of 1818.

In the Almanack of 1814.
Blunt's Edition.

Page 16. In the left hand column, at the bottom, the number 12 stands where there should be 21. *Page* 37. Venus is put down twice stationary on the 3d and 15th days of the months, which is not possible. It should be Mercury stationary on the 15th.

From March to August, inclusive them both, in all the months, on the

pages of the months, the *emersions* of Jupiter's first and second satellites, at the head of the columns, containing their eclipses, are stated to be *immersions.* That these are errors is manifest from an observation on page 153 of the same Almanack. "Before the oppositions, (of Jupiter,) the immersions only of the first satellite are visible; and after the opposition, the emersions only. The same is generally the case with respect to the second satellite." Now Jupiter passed his opposition, in 1814, on the 23d astronomical day of February, and did not reach his conjunction with the sun till the 15th of September. In the intermediate time, therefore, the *immersions* of his first and second satellites were not visible.

For 1816.

In Blunt's Edition.

On the second page preceding the first page of January, five Chronological Cycles, twelve Ember Days, and twelve Moveable Feasts are wrong; answering to 1812, instead of 1816.

In the London Edition.

Page 66. June 19th, at noon, the moon's declination is put down, 0° 16′ N. It should be 2° 16′ N.

Page 136. In the left hand column, at the bottom, 21 is put where there should be 31; and there is nothing where there should be 21. The geocentric latitude of the Georgian is also omitted on the 21st day.

For 1817.

In Blunt's Edition.

Page 109. On the 23d day of October, the sun is said to enter ♍, Virgo; which is impossible. It should be ♏, Scorpio.

In the London Edition.

Page 43. April 15th, at midnight, the moon's parallax is put down fifty seconds too small.

For 1818.

In the London Edition.

On the second page preceding the first page of January, at the bottom, the mean obliquity of the ecliptic, as determined with extreme precision with the new mural circle, is stated to be 23° 27′ 50″. It should be 23° 27′ 50.″

Page 4. On the 15th day of January, Venus is stated to pass the meridian at 20 hours. It should be 23 hours.

Page 73. In the column headed "Other Phenomena," against the 29th day, it is put down thus ♀ ☌ ; that is according to the language adopted in the Nautical Almanack, *Venus and Conjunc-* *junction.* It should be ♀ ♂ ; ♀ Mars in conjunction.

Page 78. July 22d, at noon, the moon's declination is put down 3° 52′ S. It ought to be 2° 52′ S.

Page 83. The geocentric longitude of Mercury on the 31st day of August is stated to be 4 S. 4° 20′. It should be 6 S. 4° 20′.

Page 90. The moon's declination on the 24th day of August is stated to be 24° 5′. It should be 24° 55′.

These errors are offered to astronomers and navigators, without comment. I would only observe, that Mr. Blunt "pledges his reputation it (the Nautical Almanack) shall not in one instance deviate from the English Edition;" and offers a reward of "ten dollars" for the discovery of an error. He has been written to several times on the subject; but his answers were evasive and unsatisfactory.

Edward Hitchcock.

Deerfield, (Mass.) Oct. 29, 1817.

To the Editors of the American Monthly Magazine.

I notice a small error in Dr. Akerly's valuable communication on the Locust tree. He says it "is a native of the United States, but was not "known north or east of the Potomac before the white settlers brought it from thence."

About 30 miles southeast from Catawissy in Pennsylvania, on the road to Philadelphia, there is a ridge called "*the Locust Mountain,*" on which this tree appears to be indigenous. The south part of that elevated tract is encumbered by the *Pudding Stone*, which is very loosely cemented, and to its disintegration ought to be referred the origin of the soil. But nearly all the declivity on the northwest side presents new scenery. A reddish loam, moderately fertile, rests on rocks of Mica-slate, if my recollection is distinct, and from the scrubby oak and pine of the opposite side, we pass into a forest of Locust and Chesnut, which, though not stately, extends to the east and west, as far as the eye can distinguish such objects. This vegetable assumes every appearance of having been one of the original possessors of the soil. The fewness of the inhabitants in the valley below, and their characteristic lack of energy, preclude the idea of its being a naturalized stranger, neither have I ever seen it at any of their farms.

Southwest of this place, near the Susquehanna, the frequency of this tree in the fields left no doubt in my mind of its being a native. Near the Schuylkill it is cultivated on land which I should judge equally favourable for its growth, but it is

not scattered over the farms as on the Susquehanna. The inference from this fact is, that the roots of those trees, which once constituted a part of the ancient forest, have remained unsubdued. Indeed I recollect no instance of young plants shooting up in old cleared land without the fostering hand of the nursery man.

Further, it appears in situations on the hills north of Pittsburgh, which leaves no doubt of its being indigenous; and sixty miles west of that city, in the State of Ohio, whenever the forest is reduced, and the soil burnt, it springs up in abundance. It will be observed that this is considerably north of the Potomac.

It will, doubtless, be a satisfaction to Dr. Akerly to be apprized of these facts, which, though varying from the information he had procured, by no means derogate from his general accurracy.

Respectfully, &c.

DAVID THOMAS.

Scipio, 9 mo. 25, 1817.

An account of the cause and symptoms of the disease of neat-cattle, called the foot-rot or canker, with the best mode of treatment, by JAMES CLEMENT, Veterinary Surgeon, New-York.

The prevalence of a disease attacking the feet of neat-cattle, at this season, and particularly in the vicinity of New-York, induces me, for the benefit of agriculturists, breeders, milkmen, &c. to give a few outlines of the disease, with the best mode of treatment, it being a disease little known or understood in this part of the country.

In demonstrating this subject, I laid before the Lyceum of Natural History, preparations of the foot, so as to convey a more perfect idea of the nature and extent of the malady in question, with the various names under which it has been treated. It has been called the *Lowe*, the *Foul*, and the *Foot-rot*, but would be better denominated *Canker*. The symptoms in the early stage are extensive swelling of the leg, affecting the action of the animal; great heat and tension; starlog of the hair, with a dead appearance; loss of appetite; wasting of the flesh; and in a cow, giving very little milk, so as to affect the profit of the owner, and cause inquiry into her condition. On examining between the cleft of the diseased foot, will be discovered a thin ichorous, fœtid discharge, exuding from the superficial blood vessels of the skin; which, from the great vascularity of these parts, heightens the violence of the inflammatory action, and eventually, if not stopped in its progress, extends itself to the sensitive sole, seating itself in the heel, and producing an extensive ulcer, so much so as to cause a detachment of the horny box from the living parts; which, when effected, is the second stage of the disease. In this second stage, the disease is seated immediately on the heel, inflaming the vascular sole, from which ensues an extensive ulceration, producing a separation of the horn from the sensitive parts. The suppurative process is accompanied with the sprouting of a luxuriant, peculiar fungus, which is with difficulty kept down, even by the skilful, and entirely baffles the well-meant endeavours of those not acquainted with the disease.

In regard to the treatment, the practice which I would recommend, is to have the cattle removed to a dry healthy pasture, there to be examined. Such as are found to be diseased should be taken to a barn or out-house, and the feet washed clean, particularly between the cleft, with a hard brush and strong suds. In cases of early standing, as before described, let the diseased feet be immersed in strong lye, as warm as the hand can bear, from five to ten minutes, using brisk friction in the cleft: let a poultice, made of bran, or shorts, with hogs-lard, be ready, sufficiently large to envelope the whole foot, which should be changed twice a day till the active inflammation subsides; dress with mild astringents, adding liberal pressure between the phalanges, or divisions of the foot, with lint, or fine tow, so as to prevent their coming into contact. The feet should be wrapped in canvass, and the animal kept on a dry floor. Attention should be paid to the general habits of body: should the inflammation extend up the legs, bleed, and give aperient medicine; when extreme pain exists, anodynes, administered with discretion, will prove beneficial.

In the second stage a different mode of treatment will be necessary. The animal being secured, proceed to remove the horn that surrounds the cankered parts, and follow up with a knife so as thoroughly to separate the offending parts which surround the opening where the fungus arises. Should hæmorrhage take place, as it frequently does, it is easily checked by touching the part with the *muriate of antimony*, sometimes called, among farmers, the *butter of antimony*. Should the fungus rise higher than the surrounding surface, use the kni[illegible] to bring it on a level; dress wit[illegible]

rotics, adding considerable pressure. The best covering in this case is a compress of oakum, securing the whole with canvass. Cleanliness and an entire exclusion of moisture are indispensably necessary. The feet should be dressed once a day, and in bad cases, twice. When the animal is sufficiently recovered to be turned out, the bottoms of the feet should be coated with tar.

The opinion, that this disease arises from fulness of habit, is without foundation. It attacks fat cattle and lean alike, and is not confined to the fore-feet or the hind-feet. It has been considered epidemic, having made its appearance for successive years; this is an erroneous opinion. Cattle in upland, where the soil is dry, are never known to be effected with it; it is those fed on swampy or springy ground are liable to it. The cause of the disease being thus pointed out, remove the cattle to dry pasture and its ravages will cease.

To the Editors of the American Monthly Magazine.

Gentlemen,

If the following remarks, (produced by the perusal of Mr. Wood's observations respecting the swallow,) in your 4th No. Vol. 1. p. 292, from lady in Chambersburgh, Penn. to her correspondent in this city, should appear useful in helping naturalists to describe the habits of this species of the feathered tribe, they are at your service. K.

"Many years ago, while setting in my father's garden at Loudon forge, we noticed the chimney-swallows collecting in great numbers in the air, and sweeping in a circuit large and wide, past an old hollow locust tree, whose top had been blown off. This excited our curiosity, and induced us to watch their motions, when we observed them pouring in parcels (funnel shaped) into the tree, and those that missed getting in, flew off in the air, renewing their circuitous route, and gathering as before, lodged themselves in the same manner until there was not one to be seen, before the twilight closed. This was continued year after year, and was an object of great curiosity, which often amused both ourselves and our visiters, until by the burning of some brush-wood, in an adjoining meadow, the tree caught fire and was consumed. Their roosting place afterwards was in a hollow sycamore, on a small island below the house; though we had the pleasure to know they were near neighbours, yet the curiosity was in a great measure destroyed, as the tree, where they deposited themselves, was at some distance, and our view of it intercepted by other trees.

"In Chambersburgh I have observed the same habits in these birds. They would collect in the evening about sundown, and pour themselves into my neighbour's chimney. I have often sat in my piazza and viewed them with pleasure, until my neighbour was apprized of the fact and closed the chimney. This you may have an opportunity of viewing any summer yourself.

"The reason for finding dead birds and bones, is obviously from such numbers depositing themselves in the trunk of a tree, where the weak must be pressed, and where want of air produces suffocation. In chimnies the air being communicated both from top and bottom hinders suffocation."

S. B. D.

Messrs. Editors,

The following hints on the methods of determining the latitude and longitude of places on the land, are respectfully submitted for publication in the American Monthly Magazine.

It will readily be admitted by all who are in any degree acquainted with geography and astronomy, that it is of the utmost importance to the geographer to have the latitude and longitude of several extreme and intermediate points of a country correctly ascertained, in order to construct a map of the same with precision. And although much has been done in the science of geography, by the aid of astronomical observations, it is well known that the great degree of imperfection which still remains, is more to be attributed to a deficiency of these observations, than to any other cause. Hence we may perceive that it would be a meritorious act in the government of every country, to employ persons of competent skill, and furnish them, at the public expense, with suitable instruments for making correct determinations of the latitude and longitude of every important place therein. These, combined with accurate surveys of the boundaries, would give to this science a degree of perfection hitherto unknown.

The most useful instruments for these purposes are an astronomical quadrant, a circular instrument of reflection, a por-

table transit instrument, a telescope of sufficient magnifying power for observing the immersion and emersion of Jupiter's satellites, and a time-keeper. The quadrant might be of two feet radius; the circular instrument of fifteen inches diameter, a refracting telescope of Dollond's or Tully's construction, about four feet in length, of focal distance, with a triple object glass of three and three-fourth inches aperture, would answer very well for the travelling astronomer. His transit instrument might be of moderate dimensions, and a watch of the best kind might serve for his time-keeper. But since these alone would form an expensive apparatus, which presupposes in its use, an accomplished practitioner, acting under liberal patronage, it seems improper to undertake a description of the instruments, or to give directions for using them. A full description of these may be found in Vince's and La Lande's astronomy, and the article Astronomy in the New Edinburgh Encyclopedia. We shall only suppose, that a person of ingenuity, and some previous knowledge of the theory, should become desirous of exercising his talents in this way, and being sufficiently independent in his circumstances to expend a sum of eight hundred dollars in the purchase of instruments, and employ several months in the year in finding the latitude and longitude of a considerable number of places through which he should travel for that purpose. With the above sum he might purchase a patent lever or horizontal watch, a sextant of the best construction, contained in a square mahogany box, which should also contain an artificial horizon, and a case of quicksilver to be used in the same. To these he might add a telescope, of the dimensions already given. The Nautical and Astronomical Ephemeris of the English Board of longitude, Bowditch's Navigator, and Mackay on the longitude, contain a sufficiency of instructions and astronomical tables for his purpose. He should also have with him the best map of the country or territory in which his observations are made that can be procured, and a case of mathematical instruments. The map would enable him to find more nearly an estimated latitude and longitude of those places, whose positions would otherwise be too uncertain to be made the basis of his calculations.

Our intended practitioner, after being instructed in the use of his instruments, and their adjustments, must, in every observation for obtaining the longitude, find the error of his watch for apparent time, and its gain or loss of time in 24 hours. The most effectual method of doing this will be, by taking the mean of 5 or 6 altitudes of the sun in the morning, and afternoon of the same day when the sun bears nearly east or west. Or, if the sun cannot be observed in that position, the lowest altitudes that can be taken. The apparent time is used in all astronomical problems except that of determining the longitude by the eclipses of Jupiter's moons. Because the time of their immersions and emersions at Greenwich are given in the tables for mean time, the error of the watch must be found for the same at the meridian of the observer. This method of determining the longitude of a place is one of the most simple, though not the most accurate; but will generally approach so near the truth as to be very useful in geography. In attempting this, the greatest power the telescope will bear, consistent with distinct vision, should be employed. The observer, according to the directions given in the Ephemeris, should be ready with his telescope at a suitable time before the ingress or egress of the satellite into, or out of Jupiter's shadow, takes place. And at the instant it happens, must give notice to his assistant, holding the watch, to note the time shown thereby. Then, making an allowance for its error, the difference of time between his observation and that of the Ephemeris will be the longitude of his meridian, expressed in time.

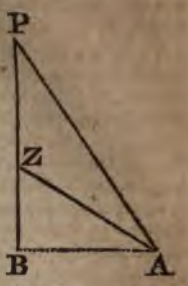
The simple telescope may also be used, instead of the transit instrument, for determining the longitude, by observing the time at which the moon's eastern or western limb passes the meridian. The manner of doing this, and also of observing when an eclipse of the sun or moon commences or terminates, are fully explained in Mackay's treatise on finding the longitude by sea and land. An eclipse of the sun affords the best means for a correct determination. That of the moon is attended with some uncertainty; but should always be observed with care whenever an opportunity occurs.

The lunar method, which consists in observing the angular distance between the moon and the sun, or a star, measured by the sextant, and noting the apparent time of observation, enables the observer to find the true distance, the true time at Greenwich corresponding thereto, and consequently, the differens

of time between the two meridians. This method, if practised with due skill and care, will be attended with success. But the distances taken will be more successful when not exceeding 100°. And the mean of several results are always preferable to that of a single observation.

Having nothing more in view than to show what may be accomplished by private individuals who may have leisure and inclination to give their services to the public in this manner, I proceed to give some hints on the methods of determining the latitude. This is done, both by sea and land, by taking altitudes of the heavenly bodies, chiefly of the sun. And the meridian altitude is always preferred, because it requires little calculation, and is generally thought to be more accurate. When taking altitudes on the land with a sextant, the artificial horizon becomes necessary. And since the image of the sun, reflected from the quicksilver, is depressed as far below the true horizon as the real sun is above it, the index of the sextant must be moved twice as far, to bring the two reflected images together, and thereby obtain the altitude, as when it is obtained by using the horizon of the sea. For this reason it will be expedient to take the meridian altitude at such times of the year as it does not exceed 50°. The angular distance of the images should not be more than 100°, because a greater angle, as I have found by experience, will be incorrect; and the error appears to be occasioned by the oblique reflection from the mirror of the moveable index. In my late attempts to find the latitude of this city, out of one hundred altitudes taken between the 20th of August and 20th of September, 1817, not more than twenty of them succeeded.

When the meridian altitude has been too great to be observed by the sextant, the following method has been tried, and produced a satisfactory result. Several altitudes were taken in the morning, and the apparent time deduced from each separately. If three, four, or five of these in succession, agreed within one or two seconds of time, the mean of the altitudes was then taken, and the time again calculated therefrom. Then reducing the sun's declination to the apparent time thus found, the resolution of two spherical triangles produced the complement of the latitude. This is recommended in Wallace on the Globes and *Practical Astronomy*, page 165.



In the annexed diagram, let A represent the sun's place at the mean altitude; B, the point of intersection of a perpendicular from the sun's place to the meridian; P, the pole, and Z, the zenith; PA, will represent the complement of the declination; AZ, the complement of the altitude; and the angle, APZ, the time from noon.

The latitude was thus attempted to be found at No. 331 Broadway, from 6 altitudes taken, Aug. 26, 1817. The horary angle, or time, from noon, was 3h. 43m. 46. 2 sec.; or, APZ=55° 56′ 33″ 4; the complement of the declination, or AP=79° 32′ 23″ 8; the complement of the altitude, or AZ=57° 35′ 56″ 5. Then by trigonometry, Radius: Co-sine of APZ :: Tangent AP : Tangent BP=71° 45′ 16″ 6. Co-sine AP : Co-sine BP :: Co-sine AZ : Co-sine BZ=22° 28′ 16″ 6. BP—BZ= PZ 49° 17′, the complement of the latitude. Hence 90°—49° 17′=40° 43′, the latitude North.

In another trial with four altitudes, taken, Sept. 27, 1817, the horary angle was 36° 5′ 15″; the complement of the altitude, 53° 34′ 39″; the complement of the declination, 91° 37′ 39″; and the latitude resulting, was 40° 42′ 59.″ 9. These results, differing only one-tenth of a second, were extremely satisfactory. Because the time deduced from the altitudes was believed to be true to the nearest second, and consequently the altitudes must have been correctly taken. But the mean of a great number of results by the other method was 40° 42′ 56″; it was therefore thought best to take the mean of these, and thus the latitude of my plan was settled at 40° 42′ 58′ N.

Great confidence is placed in this last result. It has been effected by much labour and rigid calculation. But the difficulty of arriving within two or three seconds of the truth is considerable. If the latitude of internal places in general, can be obtained within one minute, or geographical mile, it will be sufficiently correct for constructing maps of large territories. But when fixing the position of important places, the greatest accuracy is desirable. For my own part, I am satisfied that the latitude of the City-Hall, should be recorded at 40° 42′ 45″ N.

and the longitude, 74° 0′ 25″ W. of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich.

As it appears to have been unknown to the citizens in general, that the latitude of several places in the city, has been well determined heretofore, the following information may be acceptable. In the year 1769, our illustrious astronomer, David Rittenhouse, took the latitude of Fort George, 40° 42′ 8″ N.; a Spanish astronomer, of great skill, from eight to ten years ago, did the same at 182 Fulton, then Partition-street, 40° 42′ 40″; our Professor of Mathematics, &c. Columbia College, 40° 42′ 44″; a respectable shipmaster, Mr. Bowers, of a house in Water-street, 40° 42′ 26″. By including my own, and applying the difference between the City-Hall and these places, we have its latitude by five different observers, viz.

	° ′ ″
Mr. Rittenhouse, at Fort George, add 32″ lat. City-Hall, is	40 42 40
Don Jos. T. de Ferrer, 182 Fulton-street, add 4″ . .	40 42 44
Mr. Adrain, Columbia College, sub. 3″	40 42 41
Mr. Bower's, Water-street, (Mrs. Spence's) add 17″	40 42 43
M. Nash, No. 331 Broadway, subtract 13″	40 42 45 N.

Hoping that the foregoing remarks and observations may be acceptable to the public, and in some degree interesting to the friends of science, I remain, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

M. Nash.

New-York, Oct. 27, 1817.

THANKSGIVING.

Messrs. Editors,

As the Executive of this State has lately adopted an institution long prevalent in New-England, that of setting apart one day in each year, after the in-gathering of the products of the earth, as a day of thanksgiving to the Dispenser of every good, for his continued bounty; it may not be uninteresting nor uninstructive to your readers to learn in what manner this festival is celebrated in that part of our country where it was first established. No sooner is the day fixed by proclamation, in one of the New-England States, than arrangements of some sort are concerted for its observance throughout the community. It is regarded not only as a religious but as a social anniversary; and all the branches *of every family* calculate *to assemble on Thanksgiving*-day, under their paternal roof, to give scope to their filial and fraternal affections, and to cherish those ties which are equally sanctioned by humanity and revelation. Under such auspices much generous and rational hilarity may well be supposed to mingle with grateful devotion. It is indeed rendered a holyday in its most common acceptation, a day of gayety and feasting. And as a fitting offering at such a season, alms are liberally distributed to the poor, that they may enjoy a consonant spirit of cheerfulness, and indulge in the prescriptive festivities of the day. Collections are made in all the churches for the poor; and even the entertainments, which usually crown this day of rejoicing, are made to contribute to the purposes of charity. A ball is given in almost every village, and the tickets are put at a price which commonly leaves a surplus to be bestowed upon the necessitous. And here I cannot but express my regret that the managers of our Theatre should have mistaken Thanksgiving for a *Fast!*—as possibly, had they understood its nature, they would have entered so far into the liberal spirit in which this institution originated, as to have given some moral, or at least innocent exhibition on that evening, and appropriated the receipts of the house to benevolent uses: I regret, I say, that they should have lost such an opportunity of being, in some measure, the almoners of that bounty in which they so largely share, from a mistaken apprehension of violating the sanctity of a day on which it is the office of religion to banish sorrow, and which only requires temperance and decency in the ebullition of that mirth which is the best indication of a grateful heart. Nothing can be further removed from humiliation and fasting than a primitive Thanksgiving.

In New-England divine service is performed in the churches in the morning, and in the morning only. At dinner all the scattered members of each family, with all their offspring, meet at the hospitable board of its head. On this day that board is spread with unwonted profusion. Every delicacy, proportionate to the means of the entertainer, is here to be seen, and at every, the meanest table throughout the country, a roasted turkey, a smoaking plum-pudding and *pumpkin-pies* regale all the senses at once. The affluent minister to the wants of their needy neighbours; and in the very prisons and poorhouses, on this day, peace and plenty reign. After an ample repast, and becoming libations, the male members of the family, old men and boys, repair to

the fields, and divert themselves till sunset at football, cricket, and similar sports. The evening is spent in dancing, playing at blindman's-buff, snap-dragon, or some game of hazard.

Such is the manner in which Thanksgiving-day is kept by the descendants of the pilgrims; and by keeping it in this way it becomes an efficacious means of invigorating those social virtues, of which a people stand so much in need.

THEOPHILUS.

We agree, generally, with our correspondent, that a day of Thanksgiving ought not to be made a day of mortification. As to his suggestion in regard to the Theatre, we doubt not that the managers will readily take the hint, and devote the profits of the same on Christmas to some such purpose as he proposes. We would recommend to them the Society for the promotion of Industry as most deserving of encouragement among our eleemosynary institutions.

It is a constant practice in Boston, and if we remember right, in Philadelphia and Baltimore, for the managers of the Theatre to bestow one or more benefits every season upon some public charity. Such praise-worthy conduct has a strong tendency to conciliate the good-will of the more respectable part of society towards dramatic entertainments. There are few who will not tolerate a doubtful evil for the sake of a positive good.

ART. 2. *Plaide: a Spanish Tale. Translated from Les Battuécas of Madame de Genlis, by Alexander Jamieson.* 12mo. 143 pp. Kirk & Mercein. New-York, 1817.

MADAME de Genlis has seldom been equalled either in the amount and variety, or the vivacity and pathos of her writings. More than sixty octavo volumes already attest her genius and industry, and though now at a very advanced age, she continues to dispense the accumulated treasures of her mind, and exercise her pen, for the instruction and delight of mankind. Her fellow-creatures still retain a claim upon her services, and a place in her sympathies; and to rectify the principles which govern society and give elevation to the objects of life, still constitutes the important end of her labours. Mistress of an eloquence almost as impassioned and magical as that of Rousseau, her principles are pure, and her philosophy practical. If search were made among the wise women of Great Britain for a parallel to this illustrious ornament of French literature, Miss Edgeworth would be found to resemble her most, if not in the prominent features of her mind and her peculiar modes of feeling, at least in the general character of her studies, her general theory of life, and the leading purpose of her writings. Madame de Genlis has more of romance in her character—more enthusiasm in her feelings, and a more poetical fancy, than Miss Edgeworth; but these differences appear to be more accidental than original and inherent—such as would be *produced* in the same mind according *as it should be born on one or the other of the channel*—whether educated *the influence* of an ancient and gorgeous religion, and the most splendid of the feudal monarchies, but passing, in its maturity, through a period of such convulsions, as to overturn the most venerable monuments of church and state,—or under the influence of a religion comparatively simple; a government limited, and from which the feudal traits have principally disappeared, and during times of general tranquillity. Both, however, are distinguished by a fine spirit of observation—a peculiarly happy talent of drawing just and striking inference from examples, whether recorded or contemporaneous. These endowments, aided in both by a high degree of literary culture, and the most advantageous intercourse with society, have enabled them to engage attention and sympathy, by means of the interest always attached to pictures of actual life and manners; and under the guidance of an enlightened and kind-hearted philosophy, they have both taught lessons of universal and permanent utility. Early in life, Madame de Genlis was engaged in the task of educating the children of the Duke of Orleans, and her studies being necessarily conformed to the nature of her employment, the whole strength of her fine intellect—all her literary acquisitions, and all the results of her experience, were united to give value to her instruction; the bright light of her genius was all reflected upon the subject of education. She has laboured for the benefit of society by addressing herself to both sexes, to the young and the old, and has adapted her lessons to the higher classes of

society, on which the welfare of the whole, at least in a monarchial government, mainly depends. She has written many fictions, but not in the common way. Most novelists write merely to amuse, and endeavour only to copy, in glowing colours, indeed, and with hyperbolical proportions, the general course of life, leaving their pictures too deficient in precision of purpose to convey instruction, or operate upon conduct. But Madame de Genlis has constructed her fictions with the especial design of teaching some definite and important doctrine, either of private, or social and political morality. This has given to her writings a value far beyond the ordinary standard of fictitious productions, and elevated the writer to the rank of a moral teacher of the most interesting and influential kind. We will close these preliminary remarks with an extract from Mr. Walsh's very interesting letters on France and England, as published in the American Review of 1811. While in Paris, Mr. Walsh visited Madame de Genlis, and in the course of his account of her situation and character, he thus expresses himself. "The conversation of this lady impressed me with a high idea of her powers, and corresponded to the celebrity of her name. She appeared to me rather solemn and didactic than otherwise, and displayed much less fancy and vivacity in discourse than I was led to expect from the rich imagery, and the glowing pictures, with which her works abound. But I was still delighted with the depth and beauty of her observations on human nature; and with the rational and philosophical strain of her ideas. I could discover, at every moment, proofs of the most acute discernment; of a memory uncommonly tenacious, and of a very singular faculty of description. The chief merit of her writings may, indeed, be said to consist, not so much in the flights of a vigorous imagination, as in the expression of strong feeling, and in the skill with which she discovers and exhibits the various shades, and the ridiculous points of the human character. She paints the depravity and follies of the world with a force and fidelity which lead you to suppose that she must have had for a long time some horrible models before her eyes, and retained many bitter recollections of them in her heart."

The last part of the foregoing extract is fully exemplified by Placide, the book before us. The design of this work the writer has herself explained in her preface. "My object," says Madame de Genlis, "was not to satirize civilization; on the contrary, my design has been to prove that heroic virtue, which is nothing but the happy exercise of a strong mind, is never to be met with where there is nothing to combat, and is never to be found but in the midst of every species of seductions, which unite to overcome and annihilate it; and, consequently, must be sought for in a state of civilization."

The doctrine which Madame De Genlis has in this passage declared it her intention to enforce, is not more beautiful and elevating in theory, than it is literally true and practically important. It corresponds exactly with the metaphysical nature of man; and the conviction of its truth is precisely the conviction adapted to dispose men to the most strenuous exercise of their faculties, and the most faithful discharge of their relative duties. The consequences of such doctrines are, furthermore, favourable to the improvement of the human race, not only as they are calculated to win men from barbarism and lead them to unite in various political combinations, but also, as they are opposed to all those arbitrary principles of government which tend to exclude any portion of community from the benefits of the social compact, as well as to the monastic institutions and predominating power of the old ecclesiastical establishment of Europe. Having redeemed men from the unconnected and sterile condition of savage life, they do not suffer them to remain stationary. Harmonizing with the versatile and progressive nature of the human mind, they accompany and accelerate the developement of its faculties, and remove the obstacles which would impede the advancement of civil society towards that ultimate perfection, which though it may not be absolutely attainable, is not, for that reason, the less to be sought after. But though the principles, and the general strain of reasoning and sentiment, in the work before us, be undoubtedly opposed to a state of indian vagrancy and unproductiveness, yet it was the specific design of the writer to support the cause of civilized, cultivated, refined, society, in opposition to a barbarism of a milder and more attractive character than that commonly understood by the term *savage state*; one which, though it give no scope to the high faculties of the mind, or the grand and ennobling qualities of the heart, is, nevertheless, compatible with the exercise of many gentle domestic affections, and which owes its charm

in the eyes of a superficial or misanthropic observer, to its simplicity and innocence. Such a state of barbarism is, equally with the savage state, one of ignorance and inutility, but is more tranquil and equable; and resembles a barren, but sunny hill-side, decked with a scattered and stinted vegetation, producing a few blossoms which the mildness of the climate, not the bounty of the earth, has suffered to expand, compared with some bleak and weather-beaten declivity of northern aspect, that lifts at intervals its dwarfish but sturdy growth, in despite of the inclement sky and the penurious soil.

But still, though Madame de Genlis is a zealous advocate for that condition of society in which all the faculties of man may find opportunity for exercise, and which gradually extends its limits as these faculties improve, as one best suited to the dignity of the species, and the exaltation and enjoyment of the individual, she does not shut her eyes to the evils of civilization, nor by any means maintain that the present social system of Europe is modelled upon unexceptionable principles. On the contrary, she takes occasion throughout the whole work to expose whatever is unjust, pernicious, absurd, or ridiculous in that system, and to contrast its defects of principle, sentiment, and conduct, with the principles, sentiments, and conduct, which unprejudiced reason and unperverted feeling would naturally and *logically* lead men to adopt and pursue.

The story which the writer has constructed for the purpose of illustrating her opinions is short and simple, but filled with a happy selection of incidents described in perspicuous, eloquent language. The scene is laid in France and Spain, chiefly in the latter country; the period chosen commences with the sanguinary reign of Robespierre, commonly denominated the "reign of terror," and is continued down to the invasion of Spain by the troops of Napoleon Bonaparte. The narrative opens with the flight from Paris of a French nobleman, the Marquis of Palmene, and his son Adolphus, who had rendered themselves obnoxious to the Directory by the integrity of their sentiments, and the independence of their conduct. Six weeks prior to this event the Countess Auberive and her daughter Calista, to whom, on the very day of her departure, Adolphus was to have been married, had been compelled to save *r lives by escaping* into Spain, and it *there that the parties* expected again *et. The Marquis* and his son, however, upon reaching Madrid, could gain no tidings of the Countess and Calista. After remaining eighteen months in Spain, the Marquis received a letter from the Baron d' Olmar, a French nobleman who had accompanied the flight of the Countess and Calista, and was a particular friend of the Marquis. "The Baron wrote that he had conducted the Countess Auberive and her daughter as far as Bayonne, under fictitious names, but had been there separated from them by a very strange event. The day after his arrival at Bayonne he received a note from Calista, which informed him that her mother had changed her design; that she would not go into Spain, and that she had found another asylum, which, from prudential motives, she must, for the present, keep secret. The note ended with protestations of gratitude, and a promise of yet informing the Baron of their place of refuge. This note the Baron enclosed in his letter, and Adolphus knew the hand-writing. At the conclusion of his letter, the Baron added that he himself had been arrested that same day, and detained a long time in prison." After passing three months longer in anxious but vain endeavours to learn the fate of Calista, the Marquis received another letter mysteriously conveyed to him, which enclosed one for Adolphus, and which he perceived by the hand-writing of the superscription to be from Calista. This letter informed Adolphus that he would never be able to see her more, and that any attempt to discover her retreat would be utterly fruitless; she spoke of the unchangeable peace of her asylum, and promised to send him a letter every six months. Adolphus was unable to solve the mysterious conduct of Calista, except by supposing that she had taken the veil, and was a nun in some convent in Portugal, or Germany, or Italy. After a residence in Spain of six years, the Marquis began to think of returning home, and arranged his affairs so as to return to his native land the following year. Adolphus had now attained his twenty-fifth year. "He was sensible, noble minded, and generous, and had tried to forget his unfortunate passion by application to study." Before they left Spain, however, the Marquis and his son resolved on completing their travels through the country which had so hospitably received and sheltered them in their exile; and, in the year eighteen hundred set out to visit those provinces with which they were yet unacquainted. On their tour they stopped at Salamanca. The host at the

inn where they lodged in this city was an intelligent, shrewd man, and in his conversation he made frequent mention of a small community, in the heart of Spain, called the Battuécas. The account of this community is very interesting, and is substantially confirmed by history—Madame de Genlis assures us it is strictly true. "There exists in Spain," says she, "about fourteen leagues from Salamanca, in the diocess of Coria, in the kingdom of Leon, and about eight leagues from Cuidad-Rodrigo, a fertile valley, enclosed on all sides by a chain of enormous rocks, forming round it a rampart, which, during centuries had rendered this retreat inaccessible. This canton is called the vale of the Battuécas. It extends itself almost a league; and during entire ages the entrance to it was truly inaccessible. The frightful and wonderful relations respecting this mysterious valley had increased without bounds as time rolled on. The shepherds of the surrounding country, and travellers who had lost their way, had seen clouds of smoke, flames, and apparitions of extraordinary figures; formidable voices had been heard to pronounce unknown words, and no doubt was entertained that this dreadful place was the abode of cruel monsters and evil-minded magicians." Indeed such terror was inspired in the neighbouring peasantry that no one ever dared attempt to explore the valley, and every spring the rectors of the country would assemble, form a solemn procession, and with songs and superstitious ceremonies, exorcise the place, where the "prince of the power of the air," with every denomination of evil genii seemed to hold his court. But the spot, which ignorance and fear had invested with so many terrors, was, in reality, one of the greenest and most fertile vallies in all Spain. It was inhabited by a simple people, tranquil as their valley, and innocent as the flocks which they tended. Accident made known the actual character of the place and its inhabitants. "The Duke d'Albe, in the sixteenth century, having lost himself one day in its vicinity, with a small retinue, penetrated into the valley without knowing where he was. He admired the fertility of the place, whose approach had in it something solemn and grand. He found a pretty good number of cottages, covered with the foliage of trees, and a people mild and timid, who spoke an unknown language, and in whom his aspect seemed to inspire fear rather than curiosity. Light draperies of white skin formed their vestments. The girls were crowned with flowers, and the boys with green leaves; their young mothers wore in their hair garlands composed of ears of barley, symbolical of a happy fruitfulness." This adventure of the Duke d' Albe aided the investigation of the history of the Battuécas, of which the following is what, according to Madame de Genlis, is most authentic. This small people are supposeed by some to be the descendants of the Goths, who fled from the tyranny of the Moors; while others suppose them to be "a remnant of the ancient Cantabrians, who had sought shelter in this retreat, where nature seemed to offer them riches sufficient for human happiness, and of that description which conquerors never yet coveted. Flocks of wild goats grazed in this enclosure, and salutary plants, and fruitful trees grew spontaneously in the valley, which was watered by innumerable springs issuing from the rocks. According to a tradition preserved among the Battuécas, towards the year one thousand and nine, the torrent of Tormes having changed its course, blocked up the only penetrable entrance to the valley, and the inhabitants lived for ages, in the bosom of Spain, strangers to their country, and separated from the rest of the world, whose very existence became problematical to them. By degrees they forgot their maternal tongue, customs which they could no longer observe, laws which had become useless to them, worship without temples, and even without priests, and their first origin. However, they preserved among themselves, by oral traditions, some ideas of a supreme being, and sentiments and customs which real savages can never be supposed to have. At the end of two or three centuries an earthquake altered, suddenly, the direction of the torrent which enclosed their asylum. The entrance of the valley, though still difficult of access, was more free; but this great event made no impression upon the Battuécas, for satisfied with their lot, they did not seek another residence. It is only our recollections, and comparisons of the transitions from an obscure situation to a brilliant destiny, that can produce in us impetuous desires, and inflame our imagination. The Battuécas had no ambition, for they had no idea of any condition superior to their own; their possessions, though limited, were sufficient for their wants. They did not imagine it was possible to have more dainty food than the herbs and their fruit, nor a drink more delicious than their fresh water wl

flowed pure from their fountains, nor habitations more agreeable than their humble cottages. They lived in happy union one with another, for nothing could excite in their breasts envy or emulation; strength had there no power, for they admired only equality, peace, and repose; nor had crowns ever been given to the most enterprising, the bravest, or most ingenious. They were not entirely ignorant, however, that other beings existed beyond the boundaries of their republic. They had often seen with horror, from the top of their rocks, several intruders; but fear and indolence kept them fixed in their tranquil abode." Soon after the visit of the Duke d'Albe, missionaries were sent into the valley, and the benevolent and peaceful doctrines of the gospel were embraced with gladness by the Battuécas. The missionaries became strongly attached to their new converts. They hollowed out, in the rocky rampart of the valley, a temple for worship, and erected a monastery, for their private studies and devotion. The church and the monastery still exist, and an unbroken succession of pious pastors have resided here since their foundation, performing the functions of priest, legislator, and physician. The Marquis and Adolphus were so much interested with the narrative of their host, that they resolved forthwith to visit the valley of the Battuècas, and they left Salamanca without delay. On entering the valley they were charmed with the bold and romantic character of the craggy enclosure, and the spirit of innocence and tranquillity that reigned within. They had passed from a world of turmoil and feverish excitement, to a scene of untroubled quiet, where their hearts found refreshment, and which seemed like a reminiscence of the age of gold. From among the inmates of this peaceful retreat, in whose character we may trace one spot of untarnished white, on the many-coloured robe of human nature, Madame de Genlis selects the hero of her story. His name is Placide. He is introduced to the Marquis and his son by Father Isidore, the superior of the convent, who, previous to the introduction, gives his visiters an account of the character of Placide, referring them to Placide himself for a recital of the adventures of his life, and a fuller description of the peculiar complexion of his feelings and opinions. On the character of this young Battuécas, Madame De Genlis says, in her preface, that she has bestowed the most profound attention. "He is not," in the language of the author, "a savage without reflection or judgment; nor is he a misanthrope, who sees every thing on its dark side only. He is animated with benevolence to all mankind, and enlightened by the truths of christianity, he possesses that true cultivation of mind which gives perfection to our moral ideas. Endowed with the happiest organization, born with an ardent imagination, and a noble feeling heart, he is suddenly thrown into the great world, without knowing the secrets of our arts and sciences, and entirely ignorant of our follies, customs, and manners." There, such is the enthusiasm of his feelings, and so nice is his discernment of what is just or unjust, decorous or indecorous, magnanimous or base, he is alternately filled with the most cordial admiration, or the most vehement indignation, and is confounded at the strange union, which society exhibits, of truth and error in opinion—purity and depravity in sentiment, and rectitude and wickedness in conduct. "His censures and praises are never exaggerated, yet their energy would not be natural in a man whose habits have been familiarized from his infancy with our follies and vices; but they are strikingly just in the mouth of a Battuécas, for such must be the impressions of a rational, intelligent being, whose judgment hath never been corrupted, and who, far from being cloyed with the specious appearance of the world, must feel and enjoy its charms with avidity." This character, Placide, is plainly intended, by the inventor, to exhibit a just specimen of an uncorrupted man, of one whose reason is mature, whose active principles are in a state of healthy excitability, and whose will moves with a well-regulated energy, ready to obey with promptitude the dictates of conscience, and follow with alacrity the path of duty; in short, he is held forth as a mirror of plane surface and perfect polish, to give a faithful reflection of the forms, whether well-proportioned, or distorted, in natural and probable combination, or grotesque and enormous, which are furnished by the actual state of civilized society in Europe. Nor is this all: Placide, in his own personal history, exhibits, in a beautiful manner, how important knowledge and action are to solid and permanent enjoyment, and that there is no state more incompatible with happiness than one in which the mind finds itself cramped in the exercise of its faculties, and lies, like a stranded leviathan, wasting its strength in vain endeavours to regain its natural

element. A state of mere innocence is not enough for the great ends of our being; our intellectual as well as our moral powers must be cultivated in order to invest our nature with its true dignity, and render it worthy its immortal destiny. The pursuit of knowledge and the expansion of our faculties is, doubtless, and must be, from the imperfection of our nature, attended with many dangers to virtue, but the triumph will be therefore the more glorious; it is our destiny that every wealthy place must be sought through fire and through water, and to condemn man to a fixed condition, no matter what may be its accompaniments, so long as it is surrounded by a barrier that cannot be surmounted, is to render his creation abortive, to blight his hopes, and strike him down from that station, "a little lower than the angels," for which he was designed. The restless impatience of a mind, bound, by the strong necessity of external circumstances, to one unchangeable condition, and its earnest struggles to get free, is well described by Madame de Genlis, in the history of Placide's youth, given by Father Isidore to his visiters, and the more full disclosure of his feelings and aspirations afterward made by Placide himself. After having described the tranquillity which had always reigned in the valley, Father Isidore pursues his narrative in the following words. "There has, however, been one exception to this love of the valley, among the Battuécas. A young man, an orphan these some years, bolder and more enterprising than his companions, hath given us great uneasiness these two years past. He is called PLACIDE:—he possesses considerable genius, and born with an ardent imagination, and a most feeling heart, he has shown from his infancy a passionate admiration for the people of the other world, (for 'tis thus the Battuécas designate the Spaniards of other cantons.) 'Those ingenious people,' he would say, 'are the inventors of all arts.' Yet here nothing is known beyond that common industry which has for its object to provide the ordinary necessaries of life. All the science of the best informed of the Battuécas goeth not beyond the elements of reading and writing. Our religious men, the instructors of this small colony, have strictly avoided bringing into this retreat any refined inventions. Divine worship, the ornaments of the church, a crucifix of stone, an image of the virgin, coarsely cut, two or three indifferent pictures, and the vocal music of the church service, have, notwithstanding, given to the Battuécas some ideas of sculpture, painting, and even of poetry; for we also, in our church, sing hymns in the vulgar tongue. These pieces of poetry so much struck the mind of Placide, that, at the age of fifteen years, he composed some verses himself; and these juvenile productions evinced so much talent, that I could not help putting into his hand five or six volumes of sacred poetry of our best authors. Then his enthusiasm for *the people of the other universe* had no bounds. He has become one of the best poets of Spain, and I have had printed, unknown to him, at Madrid, a selection of his poetry, without naming the author, and which hath been very generally admired. He was then twenty-two years of age. Thus this young poet, living in obscurity, had, without being aware of it, a very great reputation. His works were in every library. He was even ignorant of his talent; notwithstanding his inventive genius made him improve himself daily in the mechanical arts which had been introduced among the Battuécas, and of which he had only seen the most simple elements. He guessed at things invented for ages. But, as for him, it was creating."

At length the patience of Placide is exhausted, his curiosity is irrepressibly excited by the taste he had enjoyed of those few specimens of the refinement of the great world, which had been brought into the valley, and he determines to go to Madrid. "One day," pursued Father Isidore, "Placide came to me, saying that he was determined to make a long journey, and go to Madrid. Pray think well of it, said I, before you throw yourself without any experience upon a new world. I will know, said he, those men better informed than the Battuécas; those inventors of writing, arithmetic, and all our arts. What can I risk among them? They are christians, more enlightened than we are, and therefore must be more virtuous."

"You are determined to believe, my dear Placide, that those men, who are more learned than we, are also better; but in this you are mistaken; for I must apprize you, that in Madrid you will find vices of which you have now not the slightest idea; 'I own I cannot be persuaded of that declaration; for, it seems impossible to me, that vice and science can be allied.' Yet, my son, you must know what pride and forgetfulness of God have produced even on angels.—'But with revelation and the sublime morality of the gospel, how can mortal men, whose residence on earth is so short, fall upon the

dreadful wanderings of the heart? Pride hath overcome immortal creatures, who knew God through his magnificence alone. We shudder at their ingratitude, but it is less inconceivable than would be the same culpability in fragile beings, doomed to death, and who, with the full knowledge of the goodness and the supreme power of the Deity, are also aware of his much dreaded justice. In short, I am determined, and I have been so this long time.'

All the arguments of Father Isidore to induce Placide to remain in the valley were ineffectual, and he departed in company with Don Pedro, a nephew of Father Isidore, who had come on purpose to conduct him to Madrid. Placide was twenty-three years of age when he for the first time left the sheltering precincts of his native valley. The first incident which gives him any insight into the new principles, among which he has just arrived, is one that occurs at the second post, while the carriage is waiting for a change of horses. Here he is first made acquainted with the idea of property, for in the valley every thing, all the fruits of the earth and the increase of the flocks was enjoyed in common. The incident referred to is thus related by Placide to the Marquis and Adolphus. "Don Pedro was sleeping most profoundly, and I was leaning on the door of the carriage, looking with curiosity on every thing which presented itself to mine eyes. We were at the extremity of the village, and directly opposite to a baker's shop, when a woman covered with rags, and carrying two young children in her arms, approached our vehicle, and begged alms of me, saying in a lamentable voice 'That she and her children were dying with hunger.' What! cried I, do not you see that quantity of loaves? go and take some.—'Alas! I will not be suffered.' How? said I; in the situation you are in?—Upon saying these words, I opened the carriage door, jumped out, flew towards the baker's shop, and seized a large loaf, giving it to the poor woman; at the same time saying to the baker, my good friend, you see I have not taken this loaf for myself, it is for this woman, who is poor, and complains she is hungry. 'Pay me then for it,' replied the baker; I cannot, I have no money; I tell you again, it is for this unfortunate woman. 'We have many other poor, and I cannot give to all,' said the baker. As long as you see any poor and have bread, you must give it, said I. You *only sell it to the rich to* enable you to *the poor. 'In this* manner,' quoth r, '*our trade would* truly go on well.'—Yes! said I, for God would bless it. At these words, the poor woman, fearing the resentment of the baker, wished to return the loaf, which he was going to take hold of, offering her a smaller one; but I opposed it. She shall have the one I chose for her, cried I, dragging the larger loaf out of the hands of the baker, who furious, instantly called his two men servants, and they came running to his assistance. I valiantly defended myself with the very loaf I had made a conquest of; I broke it upon the baker's shoulders, whom I threw down, and overturned at the same time one of his men; I seized the other by the throat, and hurled him to the other end of the shop. My physical strength filled them with fear, and I was left master of the field of battle, when Don Pedro, awakening by the noise this scuffle made, ran up to me to demand an explanation.

"I was so confounded that he did not partake of my indignation against the baker that I remained immoveable and dumb. Besides I had, for the first time in my life, put myself in a passion; for in the valley, it hath not been known that any ever quarrelled or fought. I was as uneasy as I was angry, for I feared I had dangerously wounded my adversaries; but I soon saw, to my great pleasure, that they had escaped with only a few slight contusions. Don Pedro easily appeased them by his liberality, and gave also to the poor woman the loaf I had broken in her cause, and some money besides.

"Every one was satisfied except myself; for passion still suffocated me, and I was sorry at having ill treated my fellow creatures."

After the travellers had re-seated themselves in their carriage, and as they were proceeding on their journey, Don Pedro took the opportunity to explain to Placide the nature of the distinction of property, and the absolute necessity of giving to each individual, in large communities, an exclusive power over the products of his labour and whatever he may acquire in exchange for them. The argument, on this subject, is plainly and forcibly stated by Don Pedro, and produces entire conviction in the mind of Placide, who takes up the train of thought furnished by the discussion, and pursues it in a beautiful manner to some of its finest and most elevating conclusions. Don Pedro urges the importance of the distinction of property, not only because the state of society to which it leads is productive of a far greater number of desirable tempo-

ral results than would be attainable without such distinction, but because it is more consonant to the spirit of true religion; and goes on to remark that "virtue can shine with all her beauties only among civilized nations." "Yes," exclaims Placide, "I perceive the more man rises by his virtues and his genius, the more effectually he fulfils the views of his Creator, who hath animated him with his divine breath. To extend as far as possible our intellectual faculties, is one of our chief religious duties, and fulfils also the end of our destiny on earth. God hath made nothing in vain, and the virtuous employment of our physical and moral powers, is, without doubt, in his sight a worthy homage of our gratitude. Human industry honours the Creator, since it brings into action every faculty we have received from his goodness. To remain, therefore, wilfully in ignorance, is to despise and reject his benefits. God gave us the empire of the world, because man alone, of all the animated creation, can cultivate the earth and compel her to disclose those treasures which are hidden in her bosom. Without man the magnificence of the earth would be useless as if it did not exist; and treasures are scattered over her surface, or hidden in her bowels to be the objects of our admiration or of our discovery." "Without doubt," said Don Pedro, "every beauty of creation must command our tribute of admiration, and, therefore, those arts which develope and employ them are of divine origin. We may say the same of all sciences. Their mysterious elements are all found in nature; we are able to discover certain laws and their results, and to make from them useful applications; but the primary cause remains concealed, and will always be inexplicable. Like the bountiful Nile, which fertilizes the land it overflows, but the source of which is unknown; science spreads its beneficent influences among those who cultivate it, but the source remains unexplored; the wonderful cause of so many admirable effects is in the all-powerful hand of the Creator, and is now, and always will be hid from us by an impenetrable veil." Placide listened with rapture, and soon forgot his anger and indignation. "These reflections," exclaimed he, "are sweet and consoling! To those who know how to admire the sublime works of the Eternal, they will never fail to yield delight and consolation. This noble creature, who owes his existence to immortal thought and infinite love, man, created to know and worship the author of so many wonders, will ever live. His gratitude is the sure pledge of his happy immortality, since it is a part of the glory of the benefactor, and no part of this glory will ever be annihilated." "You perceive, then," replied Don Pedro, "that a state of ignorance and idleness, in which every thing is in common, is not the state for which man was created, since it favours only those individuals who are destitute of genius and industry." Placide assented, and promised that he would not again be guilty of theft, and that he would strike no more bakers who should stand up in defence of their property. The travellers arrived at Madrid in the night, and Placide being much fatigued by the unaccustomed mode of conveyance hastened to bed. But he could not sleep for the very reason which probably contributed most to the repose and refreshment of Don Pedro, that is, the softness of the bed, and he lay awake all night. He appeared so ill the next day that it was proposed to send for a physician. "No, if you will take from me this fine bed, and all its useless furniture," said he, "and allow me to make more use of my legs, and give me less of your dainty fare, I shall soon recover my health." Madrid was to the young Battuécas a scene of wonders; his imagination was dazzled by the splendour, and bewildered and fatigued by the variety of the objects which thronged around him on every side. Soon after his arrival he visited, in company with his friend, one of the principal churches in Madrid, and the impression produced upon his feelings is natural, and forcibly described. While remaining to view the temple, and examine the fine paintings with which it was decorated, after the worshippers had departed, he discovered a female figure, veiled, and kneeling in the attitude of prayer by the side of a superb monument of white marble. This lady was Donna Bianca Xenila, a young widow of surprising beauty, fine talents, and rare virtue. Placide falls violently in love with her, and though his passion is returned, he cannot marry her, for he had engaged himself to a young virgin of the valley before his departure. The effect produced on his character by this new object of admiration and attachment is finely described, and furnishes an occasion for the author to discover her profound knowledge of the human heart. In contrasting the two characters of Donna Bianca, and Inés, the Battuécan virgin, Madame de Genlis has beautifully and truely shown how insufficient is mere personal beauty to secure a deep-felt and

alterable love, and how mighty the influence of woman is rendered by associating with the facination of form, a cultivated understanding, and an enlarged heart.

One morning when his time of his absence from the valley had expired, and as he was suffering the most acute distress from the struggle between his sense of duty to Inés, and his vehement love for Donna Bianca, he received a letter from Father Isidore, informing him that Inés had eloped with a stranger "who came in the dusk of evening, and whose stay was so short that no one learned his name." This released Placide from his vows, and left him and Donna Bianca at liberty to marry. On the very eve, however, when the marriage ceremony was to be performed, when the offering on the altar of Hymen was just about to be kindled by love's own torch, and the temple filled with its incense, it was discovered that Inés had not forgotten her engagement with Placide, that she had been decoyed from the valley by falsehood and deceit, and that she was now confined in a neighbouring castle, under the idea that she was in the care of religious people, and was preparing to take the veil. This was no sooner known to Placide and Donna Bianca, than in obedience to duty, and the impulse of their generous nature, they determined to restore the innocent Inés to liberty and happiness, though it would be at the expense of their own perpetual separation. "Dear Placide," said Donna Bianca, "religion, honour, humanity, command us to act with zeal and promptitude; this is no time for sorrow and tears; let us fulfil our duty, and we shall rise superior to the chastisements of fate." Placide soon after the recovery of Inés marries her, and returns with her to the valley. After some time had been allowed for the mitigation of recent sorrow, and after the consciousness of having acted right had applied its healing efficacy to the lacerated hearts of Donna Bianca and Placide, and left the former at leisure to reflect upon her situation in life, and the claims which society still held upon her abundant means of usefulness, she resolved not to abandon herself to despair, and at the instance of Placide in the first place, was ultimately united to Don Pedro. In the course of time, Don Pedro and Donna Bianca were blessed with a daughter, and Placide and Ines with a son. Six years elapsed before Placide again left the valley. In this interval he devoted himself to the study of the arts, but did not find them alone sufficient to fill his time with occupation, nor satisfy his desires, for he wanted the stimulus of praise from those who could appreciate his performances. Virtue is, to a considerable extent, its own reward; though it may derive some ardour from the breath of praise, yet it will gain from it no addition to its self-satisfying power, and its light will waver if visited by that breath too roughly; but the intellect and the imagination require the excitement of competition; glory is their reward, and they must receive their laurels from the hand of admiration.

Just before Placide ventured forth from the valley a second time he was surprised by a visit from two strangers. These were the Baron d'Olmar, (mentioned in the beginning of the story as the friend of the Countess Auberive,) and his niece Leontine, the early and most intimate friend of Calista and Adolphus. During this visit Placide learned from the Baron that the Countess Auberive had died at Bayonne on her flight from Paris, that Calista had been seized by the agents of the Directory and carried back to Paris, where, after languishing for a time in prison she was brought to the guillotine, and that Adolphus, though he still cherished the memory of Calista with the sincerest tenderness, had not found himself able to resist the charms of Leontine, who had indeed always loved him, and that they would be married as soon as the Baron and his niece should arrive in France. The manner in which Calista met her fate, and the magnanimous efforts of Leontine to save her, are deeply interesting, not merely because the events in themselves are afflicting, but because they impressively illustrate the energies of our nature, and the sustaining power of righteous principles animated by virtuous affection.

The occasion of Placide's second departure from the valley was his hearing that war had broken out in Spain, and his consequent anxiety for the welfare of Don Pedro and Donna Bianca. He set out for Madrid, but on his way he received information that his friends were still in France; his journey to the capital of Spain would not only be fruitless, therefore, but, from the hostile troops, which beset the roads, would be attended with the greatest danger, and after about a week's absence he returned to his family. During this short period, however, he met with several interesting adventures, and had many of those opportunities which war furnishes in such lamentable frequency, of displaying his hu-

manity and heroism. Among other generous actions he rescued a child from the flames, and as the only person to whom it seemed to be related expired just as he arrived to save it, he took it with him to the valley. After the lapse of some years, news reached the valley that the war was ended, and Placide received a letter from Don Pedro, informing him that he had returned, with his wife to Spain, but that they had lost their child, that grief had brought Donna Bianca to the verge of the grave, and requesting him to repair, with family, immediately to Madrid. Placide obeyed the call, he found his friends in the deepest affliction, but providence had enabled him to bring with him healing and consolation. The child, which he had so fortunately rescued, and cherished in the valley, was the lost daughter of Don Pedro. Thus ends the story.

The incidents which Madame de Genlis has selected are interesting, and are individually well described, though the story itself does not manifest much epic skill; and the work owes its charm to the design of the author—to the conception on which it is founded, and to the generous strain of feeling, and the impressive eloquence which pervade it, not to any complexity of plot, or any ingenious and unexpected turns in the narrative. Indeed the design of the author rather forbid the exercise of invention in weaving an intricate fable; all that was required, in this way, being only a judicious selection of such a state of society, and some of the prominent scenes by which it is characterized, as would furnish apt occasions for the discussion of general principles, as well as striking illustrations of their truth: accordingly the work is more didactic than narrative. The style of the work has suffered very considerably by the translation, which abounds with inaccuracies both of language and construction; in the present edition there are not a few typographical errors.

L.

Art. 3. *Biographia Literaria; or, Biographical Sketches of my Literary Life and Opinions. By S. T. Coleridge, Esq.* New-York. Kirk & Mercein. Two volumes in one. 12mo. pp. 379.

OUR readers will, perhaps, think it hardly worth while, after the specimen which we have recently exhibited to them of Mr. Coleridge's poetical powers, to trouble themselves with inquiring into the history of either his life or opinions. But if he have failed to interest them as an author, he will at least amuse, and may even instruct them, as a man;—the blank simplicity with which he relates the many 'disastrous strokes that his youth suffered,' converts even distress into matter of merriment; whilst his experience, unprofitable as it has been to himself, can scarcely fail to convey a wholesome lesson to others. The impression made on us by the perusal of this 'singularly wild and original' production, is, we confess, on the whole, not unfavourable to Mr. Coleridge; since it affords not less evidence of the goodness of his heart, than of the badness of his head; and we are always willing to admit a small portion of the one as an equivalent for a large share of the other.

Mr. Coleridge commenced his literary career in the year 1794, by the publication of 'a small volume of juvenile poems.' This work we have never seen since we were in any degree competent to pronounce *upon its merits;* and our recollections of it are too imperfect to form the grounds of a judgment now. We believe, however, that it was more favourably received than any of his subsequent works; either because it was freer from faults, or that its faults were deemed the venial errors of an immature mind, which would easily be corrected by riper reason. Mr. Coleridge tells us that his early essays were censured for their 'excess of ornament,' and their 'strained and elaborate diction;' the first of which charges certainly will not lie against his later performances, nor was it, as we remember, any further applicable to the poems alluded to, than that they betrayed a degree of quaintness and affectation of phrase—but the last attaches with equal force, though in a different manner, to all his writings. It is not less unnatural nor less laborious to sink below the dignity of a subject, than to soar above it—whilst it is difficult to decide which is the more ridiculous. Yet into one or other of these follies Mr. Coleridge has ever run. What renders this vacillation and incongruity of his style the more remarkable, is, that he discovers a good taste in estimating the relative rank of the ancient classics, and discriminates with considerable accu-

racy the defects and excellences of some of his most distinguished cotemporaries. It is true that the faculty of perceiving beauties in the works of genius or of art, is widely different from the power of producing them. We may admire what we cannot hope to imitate—nor would it be strange if we should for that reason admire it the more. But we seldom imitate what we condemn. We may, perhaps, bestow our approbation where it is not deserved—we may mistake blemishes for graces—but it is strangely inconsistent to commit the very faults which we are first to detect, and foremost to censure. Mr. Coleridge seems, however, to have adopted as the motto of his literary morality,

——————— Video meliora, probaque;
Deteriora sequor.

That Mr. Coleridge was early sensible to the ridicule of which affectation of any kind is susceptible, is evident from the happy manner in which he has burlesqued his own style. After charging most of his predecessors with ignorance of the true art of poetry, he has still the candour to admit, that—" Every reform, however necessary, will by weak minds be carried to an excess, that itself will need reforming." "The reader will excuse me," he continues, " for noticing that I myself was the first to expose *risu honesto* the three sins of poetry, one or the other of which is the most likely to beset a young writer. So long ago as the publication of the second number of the monthly magazine, under the name of NEHEMIAH HIGGENBOTTOM, I contributed three sonnets, the first of which had for its object to excite a good-natured laugh at the spirit of *doleful egotism*, and at the recurrence of favourite phrases, with the double defect of being at once trite and licentious. The second, on low, creeping language and thoughts, under the pretence of *simplicity*. And the third, the phrazes of which were borrowed entirely from my own poems, on the indiscriminate use of elaborate and swelling language and imagery."

These sonnets must not be omitted, since they contain touches of that humour which is Mr. Coleridge's best talent, and of which we shall select not a few instances from these volumes.

SONNET I.

Pensive at eve, on the *hard* world I mused,
And *my poor* heart was sad; so at the MOON
I gazed, and sighed, and sighed; for ah, how soon
Eve saddens into night! mine eyes perused
ith tearful vacancy the *dampy* grass
That wept and glitter'd in the *paly* ray;
And I *did pause me* on my lonely way,
And *mused me*, on the *wretched ones* that pass
O'er the bleak heath of sorrow. But alas!
Most of *myself* I thought! when it befell,
That the *soothe* spirit of the *breezy* wood
Breathed in mine ear: "All this is very well,
But much of ONE thing, is for NO thing good."
Oh *my poor heart's* INEXPLICABLE SWELL!

SONNET II.

Oh I do love thee, meek SIMPLICITY!
For of thy lays the lulling simpleness
Goes to my heart, and soothes each small distress,
Distress tho' small, yet haply great to me;
'Tis true, on Lady Fortune's gentlest pad
I amble on; and yet I know not why
So sad I am! but should a friend and I
Frown, pout, and part, then I am *very* sad.
And then with sonnets and with sympathy
My dreamy bosom's mystic woes I pall;
Now of my false friend plaining plaintively
Now raving at mankind in general;
But whether sad or fierce, 'tis simple all,
All very simple, meek SIMPLICITY!

SONNET III.

And this reft house is that, the which he built,
Lamented Jack! and here his malt he pil'd,
Cautious in vain! these rats, that squeak so wild,
Squeak not unconscious of their father's guilt.
Did he not see her gleaming thro' the glade!
Belike 'twas she, the maiden all forlorn.
What tho' she milk no cow with crumpled horn,
Yet *aye* she haunts the dale where *erst* she stray'd:
And *aye*, beside her stalks her amorous knight!
Still on his thighs their wonted brogues are worn,
And tho' those brogues, still tatter'd and betorn,
His hindward charms gleam an unearthly white.
Ah! thus thro' broken clouds at night's high noon
Peeps in fair fragments forth the full orb'd harvest moon!

But aware as Mr. Coleridge appears to have been of his own besetting sins, and of those of the school to which he was considered to belong, he does not seem to have taken kindly the castigation inflicted by professed critics. He has written a chapter upon the 'supposed irritability of men of genius,' in which he discovers no little want of temper in labouring to prove the *injustice* of the accusation. The reason of this earnestness in refuting so ungenerous an aspersion soon betrays itself. He was meditating an attack upon the reviewers, and deemed it important to premonish the reader that he is naturally a man of a meek disposition. But if he has received the treatment of which he complains, we cannot blame his impatience. He has given us an insight into the conduct of the British reviews not calculated to raise our respect for their opinions. We shall return to this subject.

It is much to Mr. Coleridge's credit, however, that all this warmth is not kindled merely on his own account. He resents

with equal sensitiveness the injuries done to his friends Southey and Wordsworth. We extract his eulogium on the former as alike honourable to himself and to the subject of his panegyric. After expressing his high admiration of his friend's numerous literary and poetical compositions, he proceeds.—

"Here, then, shall I conclude? No! The characters of the deceased, like the encomia on tombstones, as they are described with religious tenderness, so are they read, with allowing sympathy, indeed, but yet with rational deduction. There are men who deserve a higher record; men with whose characters it is the interest of their contemporaries, no less than that of posterity, to be made acquainted; while it is yet possible for impartial censure, and even for quick-sighted envy, to cross-examine the tale without offence to the courtesies of humanity: and while the eulogist, detected in exaggeration or falsehood, must pay the full penalty of his baseness in the contempt which brands the convicted flatterer. Publicly has Mr. Southey been reviled by men, who (I would fain hope for the honour of human nature) hurled fire-brands against a figure of their own imagination; publicly have his talents been depreciated, his principles denounced; as publicly do I, therefore, who have known him intimately, deem it my duty to leave recorded, that it is SOUTHEY's almost unexampled felicity to possess the best gifts of talent and genius free from all their characteristic defects. To those who remember the state of our public schools and universities some twenty years past, it will appear no ordinary praise in any man to have passed from innocence into virtue, not only free from all vicious habit, but unstained by one act of intemperance, or the degradations akin to intemperance. That scheme of head, heart, and habitual demeanour, which, in his early manhood and first controversial writings, Milton, claiming the privilege of self-defence, asserts of himself, and challenges his calumniators to disprove; this will his schoolmates, his fellow collegians, and his maturer friends, with a confidence proportioned to the intimacy of their knowledge, bear witness to, as again realized in the life of Robert Southey. But still more striking to those who, by biography, or by their own experience, are familiar with the general habits of industry and perseverance in his pursuits; the worthiness and dignity of those pursuits; his generous submission to tasks of transitory interest, or such as *his* genius alone could make otherwise; and that having thus more than satisfied the claims of affection or prudence, he should yet have made for himself time and power to achieve more, and in more various departments, than almost any other writer has done, though employed wholly on subjects of his own choice and ambition. But as Southey possesses, and is not possessed by, his genius, even so is he the master even of his virtues. The regular and methodical tenor of his daily labours, which would be deemed rare in the most mechanical pursuits, and might be envied by the mere man of business, loses all semblance of formality in the dignified simplicity of his manners, in the spring and healthful cheerfulness of his spirits. Always employed, his friends find him always at leisure. No less punctual in trifles, than steadfast in the performance of the highest duties, he inflicts none of those small pains and discomforts which irregular men scatter about them, and which, in the aggregate, so often become formidable obstacles both to happiness and utility; while, on the contrary, he bestows all the pleasures, and inspires all that ease of mind on those around him, or connected with him, which perfect consistency, and (if such a word might be framed) absolute *reliability*, equally in small as in great concerns, cannot but inspire and bestow: when this, too, is softened without being weakened by kindness and gentleness. I know few men who so well deserve the character which an ancient attributes to Marcus Cato, namely, that he was likest virtue, in as much as he seemed to act aright, not in obedience to any law or outward motive, but by the necessity of a happy nature, which could not act otherwise. As son, brother, husband, father, master, friend, he moves with firm, yet light steps, alike unostentatious, and alike exemplary. As a writer he has uniformly made his talents subservient to the best interests of humanity, of public virtue, and domestic piety, his cause has ever been the cause of pure religion and of liberty, of national independence, and of national illumination. When future critics shall weigh out his guerdon of praise and censure, it will be Southey the poet only, that will supply them with the scanty materials for the latter. They will likewise not fail to record, that as no man was ever a more constant friend and honourers among the good of all parties; and that quacks in education, quacks in politics, and quacks in criticism, were his only enemies."

The generous spirit which breath

through this passage, and its moral elevation, give it a tone of eloquence, notwithstanding its verbal and grammatical inaccuracies. We shall speak in another place of Mr. Coleridge's habitual violations of grammar, but the sentence beginning, "But still more striking," &c. is so exceedingly vicious that we cannot suffer it to pass us here without reprehension.

We ought to have mentioned before, as essential to the understanding of this book, or rather as accounting for the utter incomprehensibility of the greater part of it, that Mr. Coleridge had 'bewildered' himself 'even before his fifteenth year, in metaphysics, and in theological controversy.' Sorry we are to say he seems yet to have obtained no light on the subjects of his investigation. It is to be hoped that, in the work with which he threatens us, 'on the Productive Logos human and divine; with, and, as the introduction to a full commentary on the Gospel of St. John;' he will elucidate—at least his meaning. As an instance of perseverance in the discharge of duty, if not as a feat which few can boast of, we may take some credit to ourselves for having diligently and deliberately read and marked the chapters, in the volume before us, on *the law of association*, on the systems of *Aristotle and Hartley*, on the *consequences of the Hartleian theory*, on the *possibility of philosophy as a science*, (and therein of Plato, Jacob Behmen, and Emanuel Kant,) the chapter *advising the reader not to read the next chapter*, and the chapter *which ought not to be read*,—we say that we may take some credit to ourselves for having diligently and deliberately *read* and *marked* these various ingenious and erudite dissertations, but as to having *inwardly digested* them, we will frankly confess that this is a function that entirely transcends our intellectual faculties.

We are more inclined to laugh with, than at Mr. Coleridge, and shall therefore refrain from entering into an exposition of his psychological theories. It is but fair to acknowledge that he affords us frequent opportunities of indulging our prevailing inclination. In his 'advice to young authors respecting publication,' and 'various anecdotes of the author's literary life, and the progress of his opinions in religion and politics,' there is a great deal of lively wit and pungent satire; whilst the good-nature with which he tells the story of his chagrins dissipates every idea of mortification. Among his literary undertakings Mr. Coleridge commenced the publication of a periodical work entitled 'the Friend.' The fate of his enterprise leads him to warn others not to calculate very much on the number of names on their subscription list, unless they know the character and circumstances of their subscribers. Of a hundred subscribers obtained to this publication by a single friend, "ninety," he tells us, threw it up before the fourth number, without any notice; though it was well known to them, that in consequence of the distance, and slowness, and irregularity of the conveyance, I was compelled to lay in a stock of *stamped* paper for at least eight weeks beforehand; each sheet of which stood me in five pence previous to its arrival at my printer's; though the subscription money was not to be received till the twenty-first week after the commencement of the work; and lastly, though it was in nine cases out of ten impracticable for me to receive the money for two or three numbers without paying an equal sum for the postage.

"In confirmation of my first caveat, I will select one fact among *many*. On my list of subscribers, among a considerable number of names equally flattering, was that of an Earl of Cork, with his address. He might as well have been an Earl of Bottle, for aught I knew of him, who had been content to reverence the peerage in abstracto, rather than in concretis. Of course, The Friend was regularly sent as far, if I remember right, as the eighteenth number, i. e. till a fortnight before the subscription was to be paid. And lo! just at this time I received a letter from his lordship, reproving me in language far more lordly than courteous, for my impudence in directing my pamphlets to him, who knew nothing of me nor my work! Seventeen or eighteen numbers of which, however, his lordship was pleased to retain, probably for the culinary or post-culinary conveniences of his servants."

In the next place he warns "all others from the attempt to deviate from the ordinary mode of publishing a work by *the trade*," though he disclaims at the same time any insinuations derogatory to the fairness of the general character of booksellers. In support of this monition he adduces the following anecdote.

"A learned and exemplary old clergyman, who many years ago went to his reward, followed by the regrets and blessings of his flock, published at his own expense two volumes octavo, entitled, a new Theory of Redemption. The work was most severely handled in the Monthly or Critical Review, I forget which; and this unprovoked hostility became

the good old man's favourite topic of conversation among his friends. Well! (he used to exclaim,) in the SECOND edition I shall have an opportunity of exposing both the ignorance and the malignity of the anonymous critic. Two or three years, however, passed by without any tidings from the bookseller, who had undertaken the printing and publication of the work, and who was perfectly at his ease, as the author was known to be a man of large property. At length the *accounts* were written for; and in the course of a few weeks they were presented by the *rider* for the house, in person. My old friend put on his spectacles, and holding the scroll with no very firm hand, began—*Paper, so much:* O moderate enough—not at all beyond my expectations! *Printing, so much:* Well; moderate enough! *Stitching, covers, advertisements, carriage, &c. so much.*—Still nothing amiss. *Selleridge,* (for orthography is no necessary part of a bookseller's literary acquirements,) £3. 3*s*. Bless me! only three guineas for the what d'ye call it? the *selleridge?* No more, Sir! replied the rider. Nay, but that is *too* moderate! rejoined my old friend. Only three guineas for *selling* a thousand copies of a work in two volumes? O Sir! (cries the young traveller,) you have mistaken the word. There have been none of them *sold;* they have been sent back from London long ago; and this £3. 3*s*. is for the *celleridge*, or warehouse-room in our book *cellar*. The work was in consequence preferred from the ominous cellar of the publisher to the author's garret; and on presenting a copy to an acquaintance, the old gentleman used to tell the anecdote with great good humour, and still greater good nature."

But the most impressive illustration of the wisdom of his precepts is contained in the following statement of his own case.

"With equal lack of worldly knowledge, I was a far more than equal sufferer for it, at the very outset of my authorship. Toward the close of the first year from the time that, in an inauspicious hour I left the friendly cloisters, and the happy grove of quiet, ever honoured Jesus College, Cambridge, I was persuaded by sundry Philanthropists and Antipolemists to set on foot a periodical work, entitled THE WATCHMAN, that (according to the general motto of the work) *all might know the truth, and that the truth might make us free!* In order to exempt it from the stamp-tax, and likewise to contribute as little as possible to the supposed guilt of a war against freedom, it was to be published on every eighth day, thirty-two pages, large octavo, closely printed, and price only FOUR-PENCE. Accordingly, with a flaming prospectus, "*Knowledge is power,*" *&c. to try the state of the political atmosphere,* and so forth, I set off on a tour to the north, from Bristol to Sheffield, for the purpose of procuring customers, preaching by the way in most of the great towns, as an hireless volunteer, in a blue coat and white waist coat, that not a rag of the woman of Babylon might be seen on me. For I was at that time, and long after, though a Trinitarian (i. e. ad normam Platonis) in philosophy, yet a zealous Unitarian in religion; more accurately, I was a *psilanthropist,* one of those who believe our Lord to have been the real son of Joseph, and who lay the main stress on the resurrection rather than on the crucifixion. O! never can I remember those days with either shame or regret. For I was most sincere, most disinterested! My opinions were, indeed, in many and most important points erroneous; but my heart was single. Wealth, rank, life itself, then seemed cheap to me, compared with the interests of (what I believed to be) the truth, and the will of my maker. I cannot even accuse myself of having been actuated by vanity; for in the expansion of my enthusiasm, I did not think of *myself* at all.

"My campaign commenced at Birmingham; and my first attack was on a rigid Calvinist, a tallow chandler by trade. He was a tall dingy man, in whom length was so predominant over breadth, that he might almost have been borrowed for a foundery poker. O that face! a face καταμφασιν! I have it before me at this moment. The lank, black, twine-like hair, *pingui nitescent,* cut in a straight line along the black stubble of his thin gunpowder eye-brows, that looked like a scorched *after-math* from a last week's shaving. His coat collar behind in perfect unison, both of colour and lusture, with the coarse yet glib cordage, that I suppose he called his hair, and which, with a *bend* inward at the nape of the neck, (the only approach to flexure in his whole figure,) slunk in behind his waistcoat; while the countenance, lank, dark, very *hard,* and with strong perpendicular furrows, gave me a dim notion of some one looking at me through a *used* gridiron, all soot, grease, and iron! But he was one of the *thorough bred,* a true lover of liberty, and (I was informed) had proved to the satisfaction of many, that Mr. Pitt was a

horns of the second beast in the Revelations, *that spoke like a dragon.* A person, to whom one of my letters of recommendation had been addressed was my introducer. It was a new event in my life, my first *stroke* in the new business I had undertaken of an author, yea, and of an author trading on his own account. My companion, after some imperfect sentences, and a multitude of hums and haas, abandoned the cause to his client; and I commenced an harangue of half an hour to Phileleutheros, the tallow-chandler, varying my notes through the whole gamut eloquence, from the ratiocinative to the declamatory, and in the latter from the pathetic to the indignant I argued, I described, I promised, I prophesied; and beginning with the captivity of nation, I ended with the near approach of the millenium, finishing the whole with some of my own verses describing that glorious state out of *the Religious Musings:*

"————————Such delights,
As float to earth, permitted visitants!
When in some hour of solemn jubilee
The massive gates of Paradise are thrown
Wide open: and forth come in fragments wild
Sweet echoes of unearthly melodies,
And odours snatch'd from beds of Amaranth,
And they that from the chrystal river of life
Spring up on freshen'd wings, ambrosial gales!
Religious Musings, 1. 356.

"My taper man of lights listened with perseverant and praise-worthy patience, though (as I was afterwards told on complaining of certain gales that were not altogether ambrosial) it was a *melting* day with him. And what, Sir! (he said after a short pause) might the cost be? *Only* FOUR-PENCE, (O! how I felt the anti-climax, the abysmal bathos of that *four-pence!*) *only four-pence, Sir, each number, to be published on every eighth day.* That comes to a deal of money at the end of a year. And how much did you say there was to be for the money? *Thirty-two pages, Sir! large octavo, closely printed,* Thirty and two pages? Bless me, why except what I does in a family way on a sabbath, that's more than I ever reads, Sir! all the year round. I am as great a one as any man in Brummagem, Sir! for liberty and truth, and all them sort of things, but as to this (no offence, I hope, Sir!) I must beg to be excused.

"So ended my first canvass; from causes that I shall presently mention, I made but one other application in person. This took place at Manchester, to a stately and opulent wholesale dealer in cottons. He [illegible] my letter of introduction, and havrused it, measured me from head to foot, and again from foot to head, and then asked if I had any bill or invoice of the thing; I presented my prospectus to him; he rapidly skimmed and hummed over the first side, and still more rapidly the second and concluding page; crushed it within his fingers and the palm of his hand; then most deliberately and *significantly* rubbed and smoothed one part against the other; and, lastly, putting it into his pocket, turned his back on me with an "*over run* with these articles!" and so, without another syllable, retired to his counting-house; and, I can truly say to my unspeakable amusement."

Our author here abandoned the attempt to procure subscriptions by personal application. His friends however took up the business, and prosecuted it, as we learn from him, with more success.

"From this rememberable tour I returned with nearly a thousand names on the subscription list of the Watchman; yet more than half convinced, that prudence dictated the abandonment of the scheme. But for this very reason I persevered in it; for I was at that period of my life so completely hag-ridden by the fear of being influenced by selfish motives, that to know a mode of conduct to be the dictate of *prudence*, was a sort of presumptive proof to my feelings, that the contrary was the dictate of *duty*. Accordingly, I commenced the work, which was announced in London by long bills, in letters larger than had ever been seen before, and which (I have been informed, for I did not see them myself) eclipsed the glories even of the lottery puffs. But, alas! the publication of the very first number was delayed beyond the day announced for its appearance. In the second number an essay against fast days, with a most censurable application of a text from Isaiah for its motto, lost me near five hundred of my subscribers at one blow. In the two following numbers I made enemies of all my Jacobin and Democratic patrons: for disgusted by their infidelity, and their adoption of French morals with French *philosophy;* and perhaps thinking, that charity ought to begin nearest home: instead of abuseing the government and the Aristocrats chiefly or entirely, as had been expected of me, I levelled my attacks at "*modern patriotism,*" and even ventured to declare my belief, that whatever the motives of ministers might have been for the sedition (or as it was then the fashion to call them, the *gagging*) bills, yet the bills themselves would produce an effect to be desired by all the true friends of free-

dom, as far as they should contribute to deter men from openly declaiming on subjects, the principles of which they had never bottomed, and from "pleading to the poor and ignorant, instead of pleading *for* them." At the same time I avowed my conviction, that national education, and a concurring spread of the gospel, were the indispensable condition of any true political amelioration. Thus, by the time the seventh number was published, I had the mortification (but why should I say this, when, in truth, I cared too little for any thing that concerned my worldly interests to be at all mortified about it?) of seeing the preceding numbers exposed in their dry old iron shops for a penny a piece. At the ninth number I dropt the work. But from the London publisher I could not obtain a shilling; he was a——— and set me at defiance. From other places I procured but little, and after such delays as rendered that little worth nothing: and I should have been inevitably thrown into jail by my Bristol printer, who refused to wait even for a month for a sum between eighty and ninety pounds, if the money had not been paid for me by a man by no means affluent, a dear friend who attached himself to me from my first arrival at Bristol, who has continued my friend with a fidelity unconquered by time or even by my own apparent neglect; a friend from whom I never received an advice that was not wise, or a remonstrance that was not gentle and affectionate."

Mr. Coleridge tells us that he now sought a refuge, from trouble and the world, with love—in a cottage. He took up his residence at Stowey, and provided for his "scanty maintenance by writing verses for a London Morning Paper." But even here he could not escape from humiliating evidences "of the unsaleable nature of his writings." "For," says he, "happening to rise at an earlier hour than usual, I observed her putting an extravagant quantity of paper into the grate in order to light the fire, and mildly checked her for her wastefulness; la, Sir! (replied poor Nanny) why, it is only 'WATCHMAN.'"

Had Mr. Coleridge shown the same talent in his paper, which he has exhibited in relating the tale of his knight-errantry, we cannot think he would have had reason to complain of the indisposition of the public to patronise him. There are, it is true, in every country where property constitutes the chief claim to consideration, and where the constant fluctuation of property throws it frequently into the hands of the ignorant and the sordid, men of some consequence, who cannot read any thing but a newspaper, and cannot understand the half of that, from whom it is vain to expect any patronage for literature; but there is in England, and there is in America, a sufficient number of enlightened and liberal persons, willing and able to support works of value. The value of a work, however, results not merely from the quantity of genius and learning it evinces, but from their application. A man may write a very wise book which nobody will buy, if he shall select a subject which interests nobody. We do not say that a wise man might write such a book, for this would be a solecism, and the other may appear paradoxical.

In computing the worth of a publication the purchaser computes the advantage he can derive from it, which may consist in either entertainment or instruction, or in both. Subscribers to periodical works expect a variety not only of articles, but of topics and of manner, whilst they hope to receive from all either information or amusement. But to what other uses Mr. Coleridge's chimerical essays could have been applied, than those to which they were converted, we cannot well conceive.

We have not room to trace all Mr. Coleridge's religious and political meandrings from jacobinism to ministerialism, and from *psilanthropism* to trinitarianism. He informs us that from the commencement of the Addington administration to the present day, he has been a constant writer in the Morning Post and the Courier. Of the former paper he was for many years the principal editor. He has not however always accorded with the policy of the government. He was opposed to the unhappy war with this country, and expresses his satisfaction in seeing not only "the sentiments but the language" of some of the articles which he had written, "adopted in several of the Massachusetts State-papers." As to the coincidence of the sentiment of any paragraph of Mr. Coleridge's with any sentiment expressed in any of the Massachusetts State-papers, we have no means of determining, but that any sentiment was *adopted* from Mr. Coleridge we are slow to believe, and that an enlightened legislature should borrow his *language* is truly incredible.

In the chapter entitled, "An affectionate exhortation to those who in early life feel themselves disposed to become au-

thors," Mr. Coleridge emphatically inculcates it upon his young readers, NEVER TO PURSUE LITERATURE AS A TRADE; which advice he supports by some judicious arguments. But we must pass over this, and we must pass over his critical examination of Mr. Wordsworth's poetical principles, and of the character of his poetical writings, which he has extended through a very considerable part of the second volume. We may hereafter find an appropriate occasion to enter into the consideration of Mr. Wordsworth's style; we must content ourselves, at present, with expressing a general coincidence with Mr. Coleridge's estimate of this eccentric writer. We cannot but remark again how forcibly we are struck with the correctness of Mr. Coleridge's judgment, which seems to be entirely at variance with his muse.

Mr. Coleridge thinks that, in the manner in which they are conducted, the British Reviews, are not likely to assist in forming the public taste, nor to encourage general benevolence. They not only feed malignity, but they stimulate it. To give pungency to a paragraph the reviewers, he asserts, are willing to sacrifice not only truth and their own convictions, but the peace and even the livelihood of the objects of their satire. In their judicial capacity they promulge opinions directly contrary to those which they profess in private circles, provided an opportunity for *persiflage* presents itself—though out of their profession, they are "all honourable men." We must make some deduction for the exasperation of an author smarting under a recent infliction of the critical rod; but Mr. Coleridge does not deal in vague assertion. He cites instances within his own knowledge in proof of his charges. Speaking of the ireful mood of the Edinburgh Reviewers against Mr. Wordsworth, and the resentment which this gentleman betrayed, he says, "let not Mr. Wordsworth be charged with having expressed himself too indignantly, till the wantonness and the systematic and malignant perseverance of the aggressions have been taken into fair consideration. I myself heard the commander in chief of this unmanly warfare make a boast of his private admiration of Wordsworth's genius. I have heard him declare, that whoever came into his room would probably find the Lyrical Ballads lying open on his table, and that (speaking exclusively of those written by Mr. Wordsworth himself,) he could nearly repeat the whole of them by heart."

But Mr. Coleridge has suffered in his own person from a similar instance of duplicity. Indeed in his case there seems to have been double-dealing in brother authors as well as in reviewers. Mr. C. tell the story with a good grace—but we shall only extract a single paragraph. He contrasts the premature praises bestowed on the Christabel, with its ultimate reception.

"In the Edinburgh Review it was assailed with a malignity and a spirit of personal hatred that ought to have injured only the work in which such a tirade was suffered to appear; and this review was generally attributed (whether rightly or no I know not) to a man who, both in my presence and in my absence, has repeatedly pronounced it the finest poem of its kind in the language. This may serve as a warning to authors, that in their calculations on the probable reception of a poem, they must subtract to a large amount from the panegyric; which may have encouraged them to publish it, however unsuspicious and however various the sources of this panegyric may have been."

But if we may believe Mr. Coleridge, not only do modern reviewers belie their private professions, in their denunciations *ex cathedra*, but they are base enough to abuse the rites of hospitality, and to repay benefits by insults and injuries. The following anecdote related by Mr. C. requires no comment.

"Some years ago a gentleman, the chief writer and conductor of a celebrated review, distinguished by its hostility to Mr. Southey, spent a day or two at Keswick. That he was, without diminution on this account, treated with every hospitable attention by Mr. Southey and myself, I trust I need not say. But one thing I may venture to notice, that at no period of my life do I remember to have received so many, and such high coloured compliments in so short a space of time. He was likewise circumstantially informed by what series of accidents it had happened, that Mr. Wordsworth, Mr. Southey, and I, had become neighbours; and how utterly unfounded was the supposition, that we considered ourselves, as belonging to any common school, but that of good sense, confirmed by the long established models of the best times of Greece, Rome, Italy, and England, and still more groundless the notion, that Mr. Southey, (for, as to myself, I have published so little, and that little of so little importance, as to make it almost ludicrous to mention my name at all,) could have been concerned in the formation of a poetic sect with Mr. Wordsworth, when so many of his works had been published,

not only previously to any acquaintance between them, but before Mr. Wordsworth himself had written any thing but in a diction ornate, and uniformly sustained; when, too, the slightest examination will make it evident, that between those and the after writings of Mr. Southey, there exists no other difference than that of a progressive degree of excellence from progressive development of power, and progressive facility from habit and increase of experience. Yet among the first articles which this man wrote after his return from Keswick, we were characterized as "the School of whining and hypochondriacal poets that haunt the Lakes." In reply to a letter from the same gentleman, in which he had asked me, whether I was in earnest in preferring the style of Hooker to that of Dr. Johnson, and Jeremy Taylor to Burke, I stated, somewhat at large, the comparative excellences and defects which characterized our best prose writers from the reformation to the first half of Charles II.; and that of those who had flourished during the present reign, and the preceding one. About twelve months afterwards a review appeared on the same subject, in the concluding paragraph of which the reviewer asserts, that his chief motive for entering into the discussion was to separate a national and qualified admiration of our elder writers, from the indiscriminate enthusiasm of a recent school, who praised what they did not understand, and caricatured what they were unable to imitate. And, that no doubt might be left concerning the persons alluded to, the writer annexes the names of Miss Bailie, W. Southey, Wordsworth, and Coleridge. For that which follows, I have only hear-say evidence, but yet such as demands my belief; viz. that on being questioned concerning this apparently wanton attack, more especially with reference to Miss Bailie, the writer had stated as his motives, that this lady, when at Edinburgh, had declined a proposal of introducing him to her; that Mr. Southey had written against him; and Mr. Wordsworth had talked contemptuously of him; but that as to *Coleridge*, he had noticed him merely because the names of Southey and Wordsworth and Coleridge always went together."

Mr. Coleridge's frank admission of the insignificance of his 'singularly beautiful' poem, must disarm honest criticism of all its severity. We confess that we did ridicule the Christabel, and do still hold it most ridiculous, *but we are now more inclined to sympathize with Mr.* Coleridge than to make him the but of jests, which, after the palinode on his part, would be both unfeeling and unmanly.

In this farrago, which he calls biographical sketches, Mr. Coleridge has introduced, in a review of the tragedy of Bertram, some very just remarks on the modern drama. From this specimen of his critical acumen we are led to hope that he will one day give to the world his lectures upon Shakspeare, which he has been reading for many years in London. We believe him much better qualified to comment on our great dramatic bard, than to establish a new theory of *psychology*, or to form a standard of the English tongue. Indeed Mr. Coleridge's project of writing a complete dictionary and logical grammar of our language, is as absurd as his utter ignorance of the value, and of the sensible construction of words, is astonishing. We shall not advert to the multitude of his new-coined and newly compounded terms, but will point out a few of the violations of the common rules of syntax, of which we took notice, in a single reading of the book in hand. In page 8 we have this sentence. "I learnt from him that poetry, even that of the loftiest, and seemingly, that of the wildest odes, had a logic of its own, as severe as that of science; and more difficult, because more subtle, more complex, and dependent on more, and more fugitive causes." Here Mr. Coleridge either uses *more* in one case as an adjective, after having used it three times immediately before as an adverb, as which he employs it again directly afterwards, or he means it as an adverb throughout, and then we are to understand 'more and more fugitive causes,' as a comparison of the successive states of these causes in relation to themselves, which, besides being nonsense, is equally objectionable in the connexion. A similar abuse of *more* will be seen in a sentence which we have already singled out as pregnant with faults. Page 16, we have, "neither bookish nor vulgar, neither redolent of the lamp *or* of the kennel." This form of expression, *neither* followed by *or* as its correlative, occurs more than fifty times in this book, whilst the first member of the quotation is the only instance in which the proper correspondence has been observed; and we are strongly inclined to suspect that this single exception is owing to an oversight of the printer's. In page 65 we meet with the following sentence. "Whenever, therefore, any one of the movements which constitute

complex impression, *are* renewed through the senses, the others succeed mechanically." Page 37, Vol. 2, we find, "neither one *or* the other *differ* half as much," &c. and again, "or even, perhaps, as the exciseman, publican, or barber *happen* to be or not to be," &c. In page 99, Vol. 2, we have the following errors, "from which one or other of two evils *result*." "The fourth class of defects *is* closely connected with the former; but yet *are* such," &c. Page 102, Vol. 2, we read—"There are many of *us* that still possess some remembrances more or less distinct, respecting *themselves*," &c. By the way, Mr. Coleridge has undertaken to account for the Irishman's bull, 'I was a fine child but they changed me!' Mr. Coleridge talks of *an* hundred, *an* harshness, *an* history, *an* heretic, &c. &c. We shall not pretend to take any note of the defective, redundant, insensible, or unintelligible sentences which abound in this work. We have shown sufficient evidence of our author's incompetency to the office of a lexicographer, and must now take our leave of him; though had we more time and room we might still glean much entertainment from this miscellaneous effusion.

As this biography is professed to be designed as an introduction to Mr. Coleridge's "Sybilline Leaves," we were at the pains to procure a copy of that work, but after a slight experiment gave up the idea of reading it. E.

Art. 4. *Sketches of Lower Canada, Historical and Descriptive; with the Author's Recollections of the Soil and Aspect; the Morals, Habits, and Religious Institutions of that Isolated Country; during a Tour to Quebec in the month of July,* 1817. *By Joseph Sansom, Esq. Member of the American Philosophical Society, Author of Letters from Europe, &c.*" New-York. Kirk & Mercein. 12mo. pp. 316.

THE time, we trust, has now arrived, when foreigners shall cease to degrade the literary pretensions of the United States. After having perused this work, they will consider the literary character of this nation as fixed on a basis moveless as Atlas, lofty as the Andes, and permanent as Pindus, Pelion, or Parnassus.

In early life the mighty mind of Milton was pregnant with something great, and in due time appeared Paradise Lost: of which an accident in Italy gave the first hint. The mind of Mr. Sansom appears to have been at least ten months gone with similar greatness. What accident induced him to be delivered in the shape unfolded by the title of his work, we are not informed. It is, however, of little importance; though the causes might tend much to gratify the curiosity of future ages.

The author informs us that his work was "put to press after having been *hastily* written from *penciled* memorandums, during a fortnight's stay at Ballstown and Saratoga." The future biographers of Mr. Sansom are here saved we know not how much laborious research in ascertaining the time occupied in writing this immortal work, and the places in which it was written. Johnson's *Prince of Abyssinia* was written in *seven evenings: the* "Sketches" of the *American Philosopher*, were the labour *fortnight*. The title was at first *printed* "A Trip to Canada."

[a] Under his forming hand a creature grew,
[a] Manlike;"

and a more appropriate title was deemed necessary. We will give the words of the author:

"But the composition insensibly assuming a more historical and scientific form, in going through the press, amidst the Libraries of New-York, it was decided, in a literary circle, at Dr. Hosack's, that the scope of the Work demanded a more elaborate designation: and the title has been accordingly varied to that of "Sketches of Lower Canada, historical and descriptive;" the discrepancy of which, with the *style* and *matter* of a Book of Travels, may possibly be excused by the learned; in favour of the obvious occasion for more general views of society on the American Continent, than have hitherto obtained, either at home or abroad."

"Going through the *press*, amidst the *libraries* of New-York, it was decided at *Dr. Hosack's*, &c." We entirely agree with the learned author that the "*historical* and *scientific* form" of his work, demanded a title more sonorous, and descriptive of the historical talents and knowledge, and the scientific erudition of the author, than the humble one of "A Trip to Canada." Almost any man could have written a *Trip*: a member of the American Philosophical Society must, ex-officio, stand on higher ground. We admire the condescension of Mr. Sansom in giving the world the informa-

tion, that he is a member of that Society, thus exalting its reputation: nor less do we applaud his generosity in contriving to introduce into his volume the names of *De Witt Clinton, Hosack*, &c. which might otherwise be forgotten; but, by being incorporated with the "Sketches," their little barks will

——————" attendant sail,
Pursue the triumph, and partake the gale."

We must acknowledge that we are somewhat surprised at the information that this work *went through the press* amidst the *libraries* of New-York. By those who are unacquainted with the literary and scientific reputation of Mr. Sansom, the inference might possibly be drawn that he had resorted to libraries. This, however, is not the fact. The whole work shows that Mr. Sansom has depended almost altogether on the exhaustless resources of his own mind, rejecting the precarious assistance of books, excepting occasionally, extracts from Cowper's Task, for ornament; or from a French grammar, to correct his dialogues in that language.

Mr. Sansom appears to be fond of the word *isolated;* having used it in many places in his work, and even in the title-page; where, to understand its precise meaning would be difficult: but here, as in very many instances, much is left to the reader's imagination, according to the precepts of the best rhetoricians.

Extensive as is the title-page, it is deficient. The author does not enter Canada till he arrives at the 45th page of his volume, the first part of which is occupied with his journey from Philadelphia to New-York, a short description of the latter city, his progress up the Hudson, &c. For the next edition of his work, we therefore recommend this alteration of his title-page. "Sketches of *matters and things in general*, more particularly of Lower Canada, &c." Such a genius as that of Mr. Sansom cannot be confined to any particular climate or subject.

At the commencement of his Rambler, Dr. Johnson laments that custom has not prescribed for essayists, as for epic poets, a general mode of introduction. Mr. Sansom appears to have conformed to the rule of Horace, and plunges *in medias res non secus ac notas* at once. Perhaps the similarity will be perceived only by ourselves; but his opening to our view greatly resembles that of the tenth book of the *Eneid: Panditur interea domus, &c.* That the reader may judge for himself, we insert the first paragraph.

"Under the impressions hinted at in my prefatory remarks, at 3 o'clock, P. M. on the 30th day of June, 1817, I stept on board of the Bristol Steam Boat, at Market-Street wharf, with a portmanteau containing nothing more than was absolutely necessary, a cane in my hand, and Thomson's Seasons in my pocket; but no other companions excepting such as I *might meet with* in the public conveyances, who may be not inaptly considered the Tourist's Family, as the Inn is said to be the Traveller's home."

Mr. Sansom here evidently obeys Horace, and treats of things *non secus ac notas*, as if his readers must be well acquainted with Philadelphia, the Delaware, &c. It would have been more gratifying, however, had he commenced *ab ovo*, with the discovery of America, the settlement of Pennsylvania, the foundation of Philadelphia, &c. Why he has chosen to give a description of the principal objects in New-York, neglecting those of Philadelphia, will perhaps for ever remain a subject of conjecture. Philadelphia

——————" is a town
"To those that dwell therein well known:
"Therefore there needs no more be said here,
"We unto them refer the reader."

Why the same reference might not be made to those who dwell in New-York it is not for us to say. Let us be thankful for what is given, nor complain that more is not bestowed, where we had no cause for expecting any thing; a description of New-York not being necessarily connected with Sketches of Lower Canada, more than is that of Charleston, South Carolina.

Mr. Sansom informs us that "he stept on board at 3 o'clock, P. M."

Why are we left in the dark on the not less important subject, the mode of his conveyance to the wharf: whether on his "ten-toed machine," or in a coach?

At Bristol our philosopher took the stage, in which was "a Creole from New-Orleans, who had already travelled in similar conveyances fifteen hundred miles—*an end.*"—By which we are to understand, not miles piled one upon another, but placed, the head of one at the tail of another.

Dr. Franklin was not less remarkable for his humour than for his philos[illegible] The same may with justice be

Mr. Sansom. It is to be lamented that his modesty has prevented his giving his readers so little of his wit, while he is so profuse of his philosophy. Our readers must be contented with one quotation from the Sketches.

"Before entering Brunswick, or between that ancient town which preserves so much of the neatness and formality of its primitive inhabitants, and the delightful village of Newark, which has been so often selected as the temporary residence of involuntary refugees of quality, from different parts of Europe; as the driver lingered along the sands of Jersey, we passed by one tavern, the sign of *the Union*, and stopped to water at another under the same patronage. These people are great admirers of *union*, it would seem, said one of our company. Yes, replied I, they are so fond of *union* that they di-vide it. We had come on so very slowly for the last few miles, that one had proposed to put *a snapper* upon the driver's whip, as we waited for him without quitting our seats; and, he staid so long at the bar while the people of the house were sitting down to meat, that another suspected he was going to breakfast there, and we should have to wait till he was done. That would be an unlucky *snap* for us, said I. He however presently came out again, and we drove off at an accelerated pace; but it was not long before we *snapped* one of our jack-springs, and we were fain to crack our jokes with less merriment the rest of the way."

There are some other evidences of our philosopher's humour, *rari nantes in gurgite vasto*, which may be found with due research.

Mr. Sansom arrived "at New-York time enough to dine at the City Hotel;" visited the Battery, "a promenade of health and pleasure crowded of an evening, with the *familiar intercourse* of youth and beauty, amid the *retiring* sons of business and care." He visited also the City-Hall, "the *back front*, and basement story of which is of freestone," and Broadway, which "*comes in* straight for a mile."

"After it has passed the *Stadt House* above mentioned, which by the way is now sadly obscured by ragged trees which entirely prevent a front view—They might be readily exchanged for a neat clump or two, at distant intervals, *leaving from the street an uninterrupted view of the structure in different directions.*"

Here, as in numerous other cases, too tedious to mention, we have an instance of that noble neglect of grammar and meaning which betrays the man of genius—Broadway after it has *passed* the City-Hall, seems to have taken its flight we know not where: but, in its absence, we are consoled with a hint that a *neat clump* or two of trees at *distant* intervals might not prevent a sight of the City-Hall—where it should be visible.

Mr. Sansom took his passage for Albany, "in the Paragon, or the Car of Neptune, I forget which." Lest contention should arise hereafter between the owners of these boats, as erst relative to the birth place of Homer, we beseech our philosopher to find some means of settling the point, that the literary world may not be left in such a dreadful state of embarrassing incertitude, as they now are, respecting many important events of antiquity.

"A few miles before we reached Albany, we met the Chancellor Livingston, said to be the finest boat on the river. She looked indeed very gay upon the water. We passed each other with the most animating rapidity; and the adverse motion of two such vessels, *breasting the surge*, in a narrow part of the river, made a sensible concussion of the waves from shore to shore."

Here we have a passage that detects the *philosopher*, and at once distinguishes him from the mere *tourist*. The adverse motion—the narrowness of the river cause a sensible concussion. A tourist might have given the *effects*, a philosopher alone is never contented, however profound and protracted the research, till he has developed the *causes*. Nothing is left to the uncertainty of conjecture, all is explained, the mind is full, is satisfied, has no aching void of ignorance, longing for the satisfaction of knowledge. We might quote many similar passages of philosophical discovery; but must refer our readers to the work itself. Besides, we observe that the copy-right of the book is secured, and long quotations may be considered as a violation of that right. Dr. Sansom (we beg pardon; what *ought to be* having on us the effect of *reality*;) Mr. Sansom must be one of the most happy of men, if the declaration is true:

"*Felix* qui potuit *causas* cognoscere rerum."

Very unfortunately for Mr. Sansom, "there were no persons of *particular* note on this voyage."—We are, however,

informed: "on a former occasion, I had been highly diverted by a son of Chief Justice Jay—himself a limb of the law, &c."

From the expression we conclude that Mr. Sansom is a lawyer. This may be the fact, yet his fame as such might not reach us: for how can a genius, born for philosophy, sink itself so as to acquire eminence from the dull studies of the law?——Though no persons of eminence were in the steam-boat at this time, excepting our author, he has kindly informed the world—"on a former occasion—I recollect particularly Gov. Lewis, some of the Morrises from Morrisania, and a lady of a former Governor of South Carolina." We hope Mr. Sansom will yet give us a front back or prior posthumous volume of the tour in which he was then engaged.

On the fourth of July, instead of tarrying at Albany to hear an oration, Mr. Sansom left that place, on his way to Lake Champlain, "at *ten o'clock.*" His reason for such haste is given in a short *paragraph* containing these words "But I was now become earnest to reach Canada." The arts of book making are various. This paragraph, of a little more than one line, requires what the printers call two *white lines*, one above, the other below the paragraph, making four lines of a page. Thus with very little expense of brain, much may be done towards making a book. Again speaking of Gen. Wolfe's monument, we have what makes four lines in—"It is of a whitish granite, of a finer grain than usual." So throughout the volume, the words "GEN. WOLFE," "NELSON'S PILLAR," &c. &c. make three lines.

After entering Lake Champlain we are informed that "the lake gradually widened to an expanse of fifteen or twenty miles, and the sun set, *gloriously*, behind golden clouds, and mountains of *azure* blue, &c." The next morning "the morning star was *shining in*, with *perceptible reflection*, at the little window of my *birth.*" "It is now," says Mr. Sansom, "peculiarly brilliant, and I was forcibly impressed with a sense of God's providence, for the benefit of his creature man, especially when travelling upon the waters, when his journies must be pursued by night as well as by day." Our author is hurled into a train of deep reflections on the effects produced by travelling, on the spirits, "lengthening the sense of existence," far more than the "*unvarying monotony* of *home.*"

Mr. Sansom enters Montreal the eighth day after leaving Philadelphia, and immediately descends the river to Quebec. The wind was unfavourable. "I was not now *in luck*, or, to speak with becoming *dignity* of a voyage upon the St. Lawrence; the wind was *right ahead.*"

We cannot do otherwise than admire this philosophical tourist, on account of the great simplicity of his narrative. We have no hard names used in describing newly discovered plants; none relating to fortifications, (excepting *salient angle*; of the meaning of which our modest author confesses his ignorance,) none relative to minerals, fossils, &c. In short, the whole work discovers the author to be a man of great simplicity: and his charming anecdotes are related with great *naiveté.* Witness the following.

"At the door I bought of a little girl a penny worth of molasses candy, for which I put into her hand *two* coppers, saying I did not want any more, and she should have them *both*: but so competently had the principle of honesty, or independence, been impressed upon her memory, (under the unpromising system above mentioned,) that she ran after me, with the odd penny, crying, "Tenez Monsieur! Voici votre copper."*

While at Quebec "a vivacious" Frenchman attached himself to Mr. Sansom, from whom he received several letters of introduction, particularly one to the vivacious gentleman's "grand-mother at Machiché."

From Quebec Mr. Sansom travelled on foot many miles to somewhere, and after being absent some time, returned to Quebec.

Mr. Sansom is of opinion that the extreme cold of Canada "chills the blood," and "have a benumbing effect on the powers of the mind." We suspect the reverse to be true, judging from Mr. Sansom's book; he too declaring that the thermometer stood for some time at 100°.

On his return to Montreal, our author spent considerable time visiting chapels, nunneries, &c. and thence returned to the United States. The latter part of the volume contains a History of Canada; much of which being written with an unpardonable attention to grammar and choice of expression, we are induced to hazard a conjecture that it was composed "amidst the libraries of New-York." In the appendix we have a history of the Beaver, its mode of life, &c. extracted from we know not what author.

For the benefit of those who aspire to the writing of our language with cor

* Stop, Sir; here's your penny.

ness and elegance, we notice a few only of Mr. Sansom's peculiarly striking expressions.

"The Hotel I *put up at*."

"The unvarying habitations stand in *endless* rows."

"We came *too* about ten."

"A *swarm* of Canadians *pig* together."

"For vessels to *come to at*."

"A Canadian of *confidential* appearance:" [meaning, one apparently deserving credit.]

"A long flight of steps, *ending* in *slope after slope*."

"They *had like* to overset."

"Streets *invariably* up hill and down."

"The common remains *bare* and *uncultivated*."

"*From* hence, *from* thence, &c."

"*Aerial* splendors of a *circular* rainbow."

"Church bells perpetually ringing *out*."

"The family were sitting *down* to table."

"I have been in many of them *in my time*."

"Churches of their own to *go to*."

"*Both* in Montreal and *also* in Quebec."

"Even women, of *any* appearance."

"New streets are *laying out*."

"Tired myself almost *off my legs*, &c."

But, to quote all the similar little graces of diction, would be to transcribe no inconsiderable portion of the volume.

We close our remarks with observing, that those who are fond of amusement will not be dissatisfied in the perusal of this work; the mind being so little loaded with novel or abstruse sentiments, that a full remembrance of whatever the volume contains, will have no sensible effect in diminishing its lightness or elasticity.

P.

Art. 5. MUSEUM OF NATURAL SCIENCES.

By C. S. Rafinesque, esq.

12. *Description of the* Ioxylon Pomiferum, *a new genus of North American Tree.*

Mr. Pursh in his preface to the Flora of North America, regrets that he is unable to describe the fructification of a new tree, discovered by Capt. Lewis, and called by him the *Osage Apple* or *Arrow-wood of the Missouri*. Through the kind communications of Messrs. Bradbury, Nuttall, and Macmahon, I have been enabled to ascertain that it belongs to a new genus, which I have called *Ioxylon* in my *Florula Missurica:* This name means Arrow-wood in Greek. This genus belongs to the first natural class *Eltrogynia*, fourth natural order *Axanthia*, and to the natural family *Axarcodia*, next to the genera *Artocarpus*, *Broussonetia*, *Morus*, &c. The following definition and description is taken from my above Florula.

Ioxylon. Dioical. M. Flowers in globular catkins, perigone five partite, five stamens. Fem. flowers in globular and fleshy catkins, crowded, pentagonous, perigone five partite, persistent, fleshy obtuse: ovary oval, style long subulate hairy. Fruit a globular syncarpe, milky, fleshy, and covered by a thick skin formed by the perigones involving the seeds.

Ioxylon pomiferum. Arborescent, leaves alternate ovate, with a recurved thorn near the base; catkins axillary peduncled and drooping.

Description of the fertile tree. It is a small tree, from fifteen to twenty feet high, and of the thickness of four to six inches, with a very hard wood, and alternate branches. The leaves are also alternate petiolate ovate, broad, serrate, acute, smooth, [illegible]y similar to those of the Pear-tree; [illegible] thickly set, forming a handsome [illegible] very one has near its base a small [illegible] horn. The flowers are on axillary peduncles and drooping catkins of a globular shape and large size; their colour is yellowish, but the white hairy styles jutting out from the flowers give them a white and woolly appearance: the centre of the catkins is spungy and fleshy, and the whole surface is thickly covered with small sessile flowers: the perigones are pressed one by another, and have a pentagonal shape, each is divided in five deep divisions, very small, equal fleshy flattened obtuse and yellowish; in the centre of which there is a free ovary, very small and oval, from which proceeds a long subulate, hairy, acute, and white style, without any distinct stigma. The fruit which is not unsimilar to an orange in shape, size, and colour, is globular, a little depressed, fleshy, milky, and white inside, covered with a thick skin of a bright yellow, formed as in the Pine-apple by the persistent perigones adhering together, with the sutures scarcely visible, and forming a fleshy skin; the seeds are immersed in that epidermis, somewhat like those of a strawberry; they are very small, and only one produced by each flower, being surrounded by the fleshy and altered perigone.

Observations. The male tree is similar to the fruit bearing tree; but the flowers are in smaller catkins, and not so fleshy, the stamens are jutting. This beautiful tree is highly ornamental when covered with flowers and fruits, and its manifold uses must render it quite valuable: it appears to be the representative and equivalent in North America, of the tropical Bread-tree or *Artocarpus*, to which it comes very near, by its characters. It is a native of the regions south of the Missouri, near the Arkanzas river and the neighbourhood of New-Mexico: the Osage indians have planted some trees near their villages, from where it has been introduced in the gardens of St. Louis, and near Philadelphia,

in the garden of Mr. Macmahon; it grows easily from seeds, and does not appear to be delicate; but like the Box and all the trees with hard-wood, it grows very slow and lives to a great age. Its wood is exceedingly hard and tough, and preferred by the Osage to any other for making their arrows, whence it might probably become a substitute for the box-wood: it is said that they travel annually to a considerable distance south-west, to procure it from its native place. The fruit is very good to eat, the milk which it contains is sweet, and a real amylaceous emulsion, composed of a fine white diluted fecula or starch, which separates in a sediment if the milk is squeezed out and left to stand. This tree deserves therefore, by all means, to be introduced and cultivated all over the United States. for its beauty, and the uses to which the wood, fruit, and starch, might be put.

13. Second Decade *of undescribed American Plants.*

The following ten new species of plants have all been detected by me. in the neighbourhood of New-York, in 1816 and 1817, although it is yet supposed by some, that every species of that region had been observed and described!

11. Sp. *Asclepias maritima.* Hairy, stem upright round and branched, leaves opposite, nearly petiolate, oblong, lanceolate, acute, entire ciliated, base cordate: umbels terminal upright, a pentagonal gonophore, auricles entire obtuse, cornicules incurved shorter.—Obs. Grows near Gravesend on Long-Island, in salt marshes; root perennial, height two feet: flowers purple inodore, blossoming in August, auricles pale, cornicules whitish.

12. *Atriplex mucronata.* Stem diffuse angular, leaves alternate sessile, scaly-glaucous, oblong or obovate, obtuse mucronate entire and thick: flowers monoical glomerate, male superior spiked leafy, female axillar, sepals ovate, acute, smooth, entire, and thick.—Obs. Common on the salt marshes of Long-Island, New-York, New-Jersey, &c. It has been mistaken for the *A. patula* by many botanists, and even Dr. Muhlenberg! although it is totally different. Annual, stem one foot high; blossoms in August, &c.

13. *Atriplex dioica.* Stem upright angular branched, leaves petiolate, deltoid, acute, thick, scaly, the lower opposite toothed, the upper alternate, hastated, entire: flowers dioical glomerate, male spiked naked, female unequal, sepals, deltoid, warty-crested.—Obs. Common on the sea shore, and in salt marshes on Long-Island, New-York, New-Jersey, &c. It has been mistaken for the *A. hastata!* which is totally different. Annual, rises one or two feet, the leaves are good to eat and pickle, they have sometimes a trinerved appearance, the seeds are black, lenticular, and smooth, the warts of their perigone are red, while the remainder is scaly silvery.

14. *Aristida geniculata.* Chaff slender, upright, round, base geniculated, leaves filiform, convolute striated rough backwards, ligules ciliated; panicle racemose contracted elongated, glumes equal. keel and bristle rough, pedicel of the glumelles hairy, glumelles smooth convolute. bristle longer twisted rough, divisions very long, nearly equal.—Obs. Very common on the Hempstead plains, and on the sea-shore near Oyster Bay, Gravesend, &c. on Long-Island. Annual: next to *A. Stricta* of Michax, many stems often grow together, they rise about one foot. It blossoms in August and September.

15. *Euphorbia supina.* Prostrated, nearly dichotomous pilose, leaves opposite distichal flat nearly petiolate ovate oblong obtuse serrate, base oblique, onenerved thick, glaucous underneath: flowers axillar fasciculate nearly sessile, perianthe campanulated quadrifid. sepals round entire, capsuls pubescent.—Obs. Very common on the downs and the sea shores of Long-Island, north and south, also in New-Jersey, Sandy-Hook, &c. Very different from *E. maculata* and *E. thymifolia.* Annual, the stems spread flat on the ground as well as the leaves, which have often a red spot: blossoms in July, August, and September, flowers very minute flesh coloured.

16. *Euphorbia littoralis.* Prostrated nearly dichotomus pilose, leaves opposite distichal flat, short petiolate, nearly round obliquecordate. acute serrate upwards trinervate glaucous underneath: flowers axillar solitary on short peduncles, perianthe quadrifid, sepals round, capsuls pubescent.—Obs. Similar to the foregoing, yet very distinct; it grows on the sandy and gravelly shores of the Hudson, from New-York to the falls: blossoms in June, July, and August; flowers small yellowish; annual. The leaves in this species and the foregoing, have transparent or pale spots of a vermicular shape, when looked through: this singularity is yet more conspicuous in another new species with thinner leaves, which I have found near Glen's falls, and called accordingly *E. vermiculata.* They all belong to the sub-genus (or perhaps genus!) *Chamaesyce*, which has stipuls, axillar flowers, and a campanulated four cleft perianthe.

17. *Coralorhiza maculata.* Roots branched palmate articulate, stem round, sheaths acute; raceme loose, flowers drooping, sepals lanceolate nearly obtuse, labellum recurved elliptic white, red spotted, auriculated on each side of the base, toothed and obtuse at the apex.—Obs. The genus *Coralorhiza* has been established by Brown, in the second edition of the Hortus Kewensis: it is very different from *Cymbidium*, and its habit is very peculiar, owing to the branched shape of the fleshy roots and the pedunculated flowers without bracteas. Three or four species of this genus grow in the United States, all different from the European species. This grows in the shady woods of Long-Island near Flatbush, Flushing, Oy

bay, &c: it blossoms in July and August, the whole plant is yellowish, size about one foot.

18. *Panicum uniflorum.* Chaff smooth, leaves ovate lanceolate pubescent, striated above, pale underneath, neck bearded, sheaths striated pilose: a single terminal flower pedunculated upright, valves smooth, obtuse.—Obs. Found in woods near Flatbush, Long-Island. Annual. Size half a foot.

19. *Polygonum arenarium.* Smooth, stem upright round flexuose striated branched, branches slender erect; leaves linear oblong acute serrulate, sheaths red brown lacerated; flowers axillar solitary nearly sessile erect; seeds trigone.—Obs. It grows on the downs and the sandy shores of Long-Island. Sandy Hook, &c: next to *P tenue* of Michaux, yet very different. It belongs to the real genus *Polygonum*, having the perigone five parted, a little unequal, two divisions inside, eight stamens, three styles, &c. Annual, Size about a foot, flowers small, greenish, blossoming in July and August; a rare species.

20. *Scutellaria nemorosa.* Pubescent, stem and branches straight, leaves on short petiols ovate rhomboidal nearly acute, serrate crenate, ciliolate, base entire acute; racemes nearly distichal, bracteas ovate entire.—Obs. A fine rare plant growing in woods near Flatbush Long-Island. Stem from one to two feet high, square, leaves large and nerved, flowers blue, large, blossoming in June and July, calix entire, with a long appendage, seeds black and granulated. Perennial.

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14. First Decade *of new North-American Fishes.*

1. Sp. *Anguilla chrisypa.* Jaws obtuse, the lower rather longer, head depressed; body acute posteriorly olivaceous brown as well as the head and fins, except the sides of the head the breast and anal fins which are of a gilt yellow, lateral line beginning before the gill, and a little ascending, pectoral fins oboval, dorsal fin beginning near the anal fin, tail very obtuse.—Obs. Vulgar names Gold-Eel, Silver-Eel, Lake-Eel. Gold breast, &c Found in lakes George, Champlain, &c. the Hudson above the falls; length from two to five feet, very good food; it has tubular nostrils and very small eyes, the head is attenuated, and one seventh of total length.

2. Sp. *Anguilla blephura.* Jaws very obtuse, the lower longer, no lateral line, body obtuse posteriorly, tail obtuse and ciliated, pectoral fins oval, dorsal fin beginning halfway between them and the anal fin, general colour, olivaceous above, and whitish beneath.—Obs. A common species on the south shores of Long-Island, therefore maritime, affording indifferent food; vulgar name Sand-Eel, length about two feet, head one seventh of total length, eyes rather large, nostrils not tubular. The specific name means ciliated tail. These two species of Eels appear different from all the new species lately described by Mr. Lesueur, under the old name of *Murena*, which belongs properly to a very different genus without pectoral fins.

3. Sp. *Salmo Pallidus.* Lower jaw much longer, body cylindrical gray crowded with irregular rounded pale yellowish spots, gills silvery, lateral line ascending at the base, tail forked brownish, dorsal fin brown with twelve rays, adipose fin olivaceous, lower fins white, the anal with twelve rays.—Obs. vulgar names Salmon-trout, White-trout, Lake-trout, &c. Length from two to four feet, it affords a delicious food, the flesh is redish. In Lake George, Lake Champlain, and other lakes: it does not ascend the brooks.

4. Sp. *Bodianus rupestris.* Lower jaw much longer, gill-covers with two flat and short thorns, head and fins gilt, body gilt-brown, with many parallel rows of black spots under the lateral line, which follows the curve of the back, and is a little ascending at the base, tail entire, dorsal fin with twenty rays whereof ten are spinescent.—Obs Its vulgar name is Rock bass, and in Canada *Crapet.* It is found in all the lakes of New-York, Vermont, Canada, &c. affordding a good food. Shape elliptic thick, teeth small, eyes and scales large, length about one foot, anal fin with fourteen rays, whereof six are spinescent, thoracic fins with one and five rays, pectoral fins with fourteen rays, caudal fin with twenty. It is a permanent fish living generally in rocky bottoms.

5. Sp. *Bodianus Achigan.* Lower jaw much longer, gill-covers with two flat and short thorns, lateral line nearly straight, base ascending diagonal; blackish with round scattered fulvous spots, belly gray, fins brown, the dorsal depressed in the middle and with twenty-five rays, whereof ten are spinescent, tail lunulated, with a gray edge.—Obs. vulgar names in the United States Black-bass, Lake-bass, Big-bass, Oswego bass, Spotted-bass, &c. and in Canada *Achigan* or *Achigan verd* or *Achigan noir;* but many species are probably blended under those names; this is probably the Achigan of Charlevoix. It is a fine fish, from one to three feet long, and weighing sometimes eight to twelve pounds, affording a good food, &c. It is found in all the large lakes of New-York and Canada. It has many rows of small teeth, and is voracious: eyes blue, iris gilt brown; anal fin with fifteen rays, whereof three are spinescent and short, pectoral fins fulvous dotted of brown at the base, and with fifteen rays, thoracic fins with six rays whereof the first is spinescent, caudal fins with twenty rays. This species and the foregoing have six branchial rays, and the gill-covers are composed of four pieces, all scaly except the second. Body more cylindrical than in the foregoing.

6. Sp. *Cyprinus bullaris.* Body rather cylindrical, silvery, back olivaceous brown, scales large, lower lip shorter, iris and gill cover gilt, lateral line ascending at the base, tail forked, fin yellowish dorsal fin central, with nine rays as well as the anal.—Obs. In the Fishkill and other streams falling in the Hudson, vulgar name Wind-fish, because it

produces a bubble whenever it comes near the surface of the water; good for food, length from six to twelve inches.

7. Sp. *Cyprinus hemiplus.* Lower lip longer, body oblong silvery with gilt shades, back and top of the head brown, lateral line curved downwards, a second half line above it straight and reaching the dorsal fin; all the fins olivaceous tipped with brown, tail forked, the dorsal fin nearer the tail, with nine rays, the anal falcated with fourteen rays.—Obs. Length from three to six inches, common in Lake-George, Saratoga-lake, &c. vulgar names Shiner or Minny, these names are common to many species.

8. Sp. *Cyprinus vittatus.* Lips black, the lower shorter, body elongated silvery, back olivaceous, a redish spot on the head, a broad, stripe accompanying the lateral line, brown with purple shades, lateral line a little ascending at the base; tail forked, fins olivaceous, the dorsal nearer the tail, with ten rays as well as the anal.—Obs. Found in the Hudson above the falls, vulgar name Mudfish, length from two to four inches.

9. Sp. *Cyprinus megalops.* Lips equal thick, body oblong, silvery, with large scales, back olivaceous, head brownish, eyes large, iris gilt, lateral line a little curved downwards, tail forked, fins olivaceous, the dorsal in the middle with nine rays, the first very short, anal fin whitish long with ten rays.—Obs. vulgar name Chub or Big-eyes, very good food, length from eight to twelve inches; in the Hudson above the falls.

10. Sp. *Cyprinus melanurus.* Lips equal thick, body silvery, head and back gilt, lateral line ascending at the base, tail forked, and blackish, fins gilt, the dorsal in the middle with nine rays, the first very short, anal with ten rays.—Found with the foregoing, smaller, vulgar name Gold-shiner, or Gold-chub. More than eighty species of the genus *Cyprinus* of Linneus exist in North America; several of which must however form the new genera *Catostomus*, *Notropis*, *Cheilobus*, *Miniculus*, &c.; but forty or fifty species will yet remain in the real genus *Cyprinus*, which must therefore be divided in sections, derived from the length of the jaws or lips, the direction of the lateral line, the situation of the dorsal fin, &c.

Art. 6. TRANSACTIONS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.

Sitting of Nov. 11. 1817.

A COMMUNICATION was laid before the Society by the President from C. Schultz, Esq. of Marietta, Ohio, on the subject of exploring for the skeleton of the Mammoth, with an estimate of the probable expense, which was referred to the Zoological committee, professor Mitchill, Chairman.

Professor Mitchill presented a letter from Major Roberdeau, honourary member of the Society, accompanied with the skin of a red beaver, and another called a mink, which he rather supposed was a smaller species of the *martin*; both of which are animals of Lake Superior, dressed and decorated, to serve for tobacco pouches, by the squaws at the head of Lake Huron. The colour of the Beaver is quite uncommon, but not owing to its youth, as the teeth and feet of the animal denote the contrary.

Major R. also presented a Chart of Lake Champlain, the most accurate, probably, existing: the soundings marked upon it, being marked from the sailing chart of the ship Confiance, after her capture by Com. M'Donough, 11th Oct. 1814, and which are presumed to be very correct. This chart, on a very extensive scale, is very neatly copyed by *Cadet Delafield, of the military* academy of *West Point, and is highly* creditable to his talents. The thanks of the Society were voted to this young gentleman for this evidence of his attention to illustrate the topographical department of the institution.

A letter was received from Samuel Jones, Esq. of Queens county, Long-Island, a member of the Society, inclosing notes on the Discourse delivered by the Hon. De Witt Clinton before the society, 6th Dec. 1811, which was read, and this curious and interesting document was referred to the committee on publications.

A letter from Doctor Isaac Ball to the Rev. Doctor J. H. Livingston, with his answer, was read on the subject of the Babylonian Bricks brought to this country by Capt. Austin; one of which is deposited in the Cabinet of Nat. History. The observations of the writer controvert the opinion generally entertained, that the characters are hieroglyphical.

A resolution of thanks was voted to the Rev. Mr. Schaeffer, minister of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in this city, and member of the Society, for the appropriate discourse, delivered by him in St. Paul's Church on Friday the 31st Oct. in commemoration of the *Third Centennial Anniversary of the Reformation*, and the favour of a copy for publication was requested.

A large and valuable collection of relating to American History and cal charts, imported for the Socie

laid on the table by Doctor John W. Francis, Librarian, together with several volumes presented to the Society, which were ordered to be inscribed and recorded, with the names of the liberal doners, in the book of donations.

The library of the Society is increasing very rapidly in number and value, and contains, in all probability, a larger collection of books, pamphlets, &c. on the subject of American History, than is to be found in any other public collection in the U. States. No expense is spared to procure from Europe the earliest editions of voyages, travels, histories, and documents which concern this country; and most of the publications in the U. States are to be found in its archives.

A portrait of the Hon. Gouverneur Morris, late president of the Society, taken by Ames of Albany, was presented by the Hon. Stephen Van Rensselaer of that city.

A portrait of the Hon. John Jay, taken by Wright, in 1786, was presented by the Recording Secretary.

The skin of a young Anaconda, from Demarara, was presented by Doctor Lyman Spalding in the name of his friend Mr. Henry P. Fleishman.

Valuable specimens of Mineralogy were presented by professor Cleveland, of Massachusetts, by John H. Steele, Esq. of Saratoga, and by Jesse Booth, Esq. of Walkill, Orange County, together with an Indian Ax of secondary Trap, and a singular mass of limestone inclosing wood and sand stone.

LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

Sitting of Nov. 13, 1817.

A communication from Dr. Mitchill was read, stating that he had received from Professor Blumenbach, of Gottengen, several tracts and volumes as a donation to the Library.

The recording Secretary read a letter addressed to Dr. Francis, from D. B. Warden, Esq. of Paris, acknowledging the honour he had received in being chosen a foreign associate of the Society. Several valuable donations were also acknowledged from Dr. Warden, through the hands of Dr. Francis.

A communication from the President, De Witt Clinton, L. L. D. entitled a "Memoir on the Antiquities of the western parts of the State of New-York," addressed to the Hon. S. L. Mitchill, a vice-[illegible] of the Society, and professor of [illegible]ory in the University of New-[illegible]ead. This elaborate and interesting paper was accompanied with numerous specimens illustrative of the arts and antiquities of the people who inhabited that district of country in former times. We insert the concluding paragraph of this paper, hoping that the Society will shortly favour us with the whole in their second volume of transactions, now arranging for publication.

"The Iroquois formerly lived, according to their tradition, on the north side of the lakes: when they migrated to their present country, they extirpated the people who occupied it: and after the European settlement of America, the confederates destroyed the Eries, who lived on the south side of lake Erie. Whether the nation which possessed our western country before the Iroquois had erected those fortifications to protect them against their invaders, or whether they were made by anterior inhabitants, are mysteries which cannot be penetrated by human sagacity. Nor can we pretend to decide whether the Eries, or their predecessors, raised the works of defence in their territory. But we are persuaded that enough has been said to demonstrate the existence of a vast population settled in towns, defended by forts, cultivating agriculture, and more advanced in civilization than the nations which have inhabited the same countries since the European discovery."

The President also laid before the Society a communication, in the form of a letter, addressed to Joseph Ellicot, Esq. of Gennesse county, from De Witt Clinton, giving an account of the flux and reflux of the waters of the great lakes of the State of New-York.

The President also communicated a paper describing certain wrought stones found two feet under ground in the town of Deerfield, in the county of Oneida. These stones seem to have been used as personal ornaments by a race of people, who, at a remote period, inhabited this place, as no unwrought stones of that kind have been discovered in Oneida county, and the Iroquois do not decorate themselves in that manner, nor were they at any known period possessed of similar ornaments.

Mr. C. S. Rafinesque delivered to the Society a paper entitled a "Botanical Disquisition on ten native species of grape vines from the State of New-York." These were as denominated by the author, 1. *Vitis labrusca*, the fox grape: 2. *V. hyematis*, the winter grape: 3. *V. arachnoidea*, spider grape: 4. *V. fragrans*, sweet grape: 5. *V. lobata*, lobed

grape: 6. *V. montana*, mountain grape: 7. *V. membranacea*, thin leaf grape: 8. *V. rugosa*, rough grape: 9. *V. denticulata*, field grape: 10. *V. mucronata*, blue grape. Whereupon the several papers were referred to the council.

Mr. C. A. Busby, architect and engineer, recently elected a member of this Society, produced a model and description of a water-wheel invented by himself, since his arrival in this country, of a very useful and ingenious construction, applicable to steam-boats, horse-boats, and mills.

LYCEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY.

Sitting of October 20, 1817.

Mr. Rafinesque made a Report on three reptiles referred to him at the last meeting, two of which he described as new, under the names of Testudo Hemitropus a tortoise from Honduras, and Prodiplus Fuscatus, a brown adder from Chatham, New-York.

Dr. Mitchill read a letter from Dr. Whelpley of Morristown, New-Jersey, on the case of a child who had voided from the intestines several crustaceous animals of the order of Myriapoda; accompanied by specimens, which were referred to a select committee.

Alderman Akerly presented specimens of Mytilus and the Lepas Anatitera, taken from the bottom of a vessel, and stated that he had observed on the same vessel Cancer Linearis and Doris Papillosa, not before known to inhabit our waters.

Mr. Clark presented the foetus of a Porpoise from the E. Indies.

Dr. J. B. Stevenson offered several specimens of Slate and Sandstone, with a view of illustrating the peculiar geological features of the mountainous range, known by the name of the Pallisadoes, on the opposite or western shore of the Hudson.

Mr. Torrey presented to the Society four cases, containing several hundred species of Insects, chiefly American, and in a high state of preservation.

November 3.

Mr. Jesse Booth, of Ulster Co. N. Y. presented, through Mr. Torrey, specimens of Breccia with shells, and of Madrepores in flint from the same County.

Mr. Clements offered to the Society specimens from the vicinity of Philadelphia, consisting of marbles, silex with shells, yellow ochre, and chromate of iron; also of yellow ochre from the neighbourhood of New-York.

He also presented a specimen in a high state of preservation of the Monoculus Polyphemus of Linnæus, or the Horseshoe crab.

Mr. J. Titus, through Dr. Eddy, made a donation to the Society of two perfect and entire skeletons, one belonging to the Genus Ardea, and the other of the Phasianas Gallus.

A communication from Mr. Brace, a Corr. Member, was read by Mr. Pearce, on the nature and habits of the Cutworm.

November 10.

Mr. Torrey reported that the Terra Columbiana, resembling the T. Sienna of Europe, presented at the last sitting by Mr. Clements, proved to be an analysis on argillaceous earth, with a considerable portion of oxyde of iron, constituting what is usually denominated an Ochre.

Mr. Torrey reported on the specimens from Patterson, N. Jersey, presented by Dr. Townsend. The one supposed by some to have been Chalcedony, he had ascertained to be Prehnite. This locality is not noticed in the late work of Cleaveland.

The President presented two bottles of mineral waters from springs in Tioga Co. N. Y.; also several remarkable fossil madrepores, and tubipores, from the same County.

Mr. Clements read a highly interesting and important paper on the Œstrus ovis of *Lin.* describing it in its various states, accompanied by specimens in all its forms, and exhibiting a recent head of the sheep, showing the effects produced by its attacks on the frontal and maxillary sinuses, &c.

Mr. Rafinesque read a memoir on the Xanthium maculatum, a N. Sp.

The President, Dr. Mitchill, offered a specimen of the common Sepia of our coast, accompanied by a demonstration of its character.

Art. 7. LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

ENGLAND.

A NEW dramatic poem, from Mr. Coleridge, under the ti of Zapolya, is announced as in the press, and appear.

Sir George Cayley has pu

public subscription for the purpose of ascertaining how far the principle of balloons, supporting heavy burdens in the air, may be made useful as a medium of conveyance.

Mr. J. Tatum has found, from recent experiments, that vegetables, like animals, convert the oxygon of the atmosphere into carbonic acid gas; and that those very gases which are fatal to animals are equally so to vegetables. By observations on the effects of fruits, flowers, new-cut grass, &c. on the atmosphere, he has found that in most cases the whole of the oxygen was converted into carbonic acid gas in a few days.

FRANCE.

M. Champollion Figeac has published the inedited Letters of Fontenelle from MSS. in the library of Grenoble. A relation of that celebrated writer lately died in the department of the Orne, leaving to his son some valuable manuscripts, among which is a work by Fontenelle, and a considerable collection of Memoirs and Letters of Marshal Catinat, who was uncle to the deceased.

Among the effects of the late eminent astronomer, M. Messier, sold after his death, was a map exhibiting a curious specimen of Chinese geography. It was engraved at Pekin about the beginning of the last century, and comprises that part of Asia situated between 35 and 55 degrees of north latitude and 31 and 33 degrees of longitude. It is fourteen feet long and six wide; the characters to the north of the great wall of China are Tartar Mongol, and those to the south of the wall Chinese. The map was sent from Pekin by some Jesuit missionaries, and conveyed by Mr. Lange to Petersburg in 1720.

ITALY.

M. Michele Leoni has lately translated Goldsmith's *Traveller* into Italian verse. In the preface to this version, which was published at Florence, the translator endeavours to vindicate Italy against what he terms the prejudices of the British poet.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

From a list lately published of the instructors and officers of the University of Cambridge, it appears that they consist of the president, twenty professors, two tutors, a librarian and assistant librarian, registrar, five proctors, a teacher of the French and Spanish languages, a private teacher of the mathematics, &c.

George Ticknor, Esq. now in Europe, has been appointed professor of the French and Spanish languages and literature in the University of Cambridge.

The Rev. Joshua Bates, of Dedham, Mass. has been appointed president of Middlebury College, Vermont; and Joel H. Linsley, Esq. professor of the learned languages in the same institution.

The Rev. E. T. Fitch has been appointed Professor of Divinity in Yale College, New-Haven.

Benjamin Allen, L. L. D. formerly a professor in Union College, Schenectady, and lately principal of the Albany Academy, has opened a select and private Classical School at Hyde Park, Dutchess County, New-York. This institution is designed to unite with a classical and English education, the modern languages. The classical course will comprise the Latin and Greek languages, ancient history, and mythology, Roman and Grecian antiquities. The English course will include English Grammar, elocution, elements of history, rhetoric, geography, penmanship, mathematics, and the outlines of natural philosophy. Of the modern languages, the French, Spanish, and Italian, will be taught. The pupils of the institution will be members of the principal's family, and under his immediate care and government. The high and deserved reputation of Dr. Allen give an importance to this establishment.

We understand that Mr. George Frederic Busby, late editor of the London Critical Review, and son of Dr. Busby, the well known translator of Lucretius, intends giving, in the course of the ensuing month, a series of public lectures in New-York, on poetical literature. Mr. Busby has but recently arrived in this country.

Art. 8. RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Methodist Conference.

At the 74th Annual Conference of the *people called Methodists*, nearly 300 *ehers from different* parts of the United Kingdom, were present. The most cordial affection and unanimity prevailed amongst them; and they had the satisfaction to find that, during the last year, the work of God had generally prospered in their Societies, both at

home and abroad. Thirty-six young men having their probation of four years, were received into full connexion. The sight of such a number of men, in the prime of life, possessing genuine piety, fervent zeal, and considerable learning, devoting themselves to the work of the Ministry, and solemnly set apart for the service of God, was deeply effecting. The President, the Rev. John Gaulter, with his usual zeal and activity, dispatched the business which came under consideration with such promptitude and ability, that the Conference concluded at an earlier period, than it had for many preceding years. On the following day the Preachers who were present received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper from the hands of the President, assisted by some of the senior brethren. The several Preachings, during the whole time of the Conference, were attended by crowded congregations; and the powerful and impressive Sermons which were delivered, not only commanded deep and silent attention, but excited the most lively feelings of devotion, and elevated the Soul to a blessed participation of those pleasures which are at God's right hand for evermore. Eight additional Missionaries are to be sent to the East Indies, Ceylon, India, and other parts of the world the ensuing year.

The number of Travelling Preachers is as follows:

In England,	585
Wales,	46
Scotland,	27
Ireland,	104
Isle of Man,	5
Norman Isles,	7
On Foreign Missions in Asia, Africa, the West-Indies, British America, Newfoundland, &c.	98
Total	872
Besides, Supernumeraries,	77

The total number of members in Great Britain is	193,685
In the West-Indies, Nova-Scotia, and the other Missions,	22,897
Total	216,582
Increase in Great Britain,	2,005
Foreign Missions,	1,800
Total increase	3,805

RUSSIA.

A college for teaching the Oriental language has been established at St. Petersburg; and the Emperor Alexander is a subscriber to a new Russian religious newspaper, called the Messenger of Sion.

FRANCE.

A periodical work is about to commence at Paris with the title of *The French Israelite*, to contain:—1. Translations of select portions of the Bible, extracts from works of Jewish theology, biographical accounts of doctors of the law, and other eminent Israelites: 2. accounts of events and facts interesting to the Jews, and analyses of works concerning their civil and moral situation: 3. researches into the history, antiquities, laws, and literature of the Jewish people.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The General Synod of the Reformed Protestant Dutch Church, composed of Delegates from Religious Congregations in the States of New-York and New-Jersey, assembled at Kingston, Ulster County, in October last. The occasion of this meeting is understood to have been in reference to the Theological School connected with Queen's College, at New Brunswick. The decision of the Synod was unanimously in favour of the continuance of this connexion.

The Hampshire Bible Society held its Anniversary Meeting at Northampton, on the 15th October. It appears from the report of the Directors the receipts for the last year amounted to $1096 70; of which $400 had been paid over to the American Bible Society. The number of Bibles purchased by the Society within the year was 800, of which 506 had been distributed.

The following Societies, (says the Christian Herald,) have lately become auxiliary to the National Institution: viz.

'The Bible Society of Fredericksburgh,' (Va.), Rev. E. C. M'Guire, Cor. Sec'y.

'The Vermont B. S.'

'The Aux. B. S. of Ashville,' (N. C.), Francis H. Porter, Cor. Secretary.

'The B. S. of Columbia County,' (N. Y.), Rev. James Strong, Secretary.

'The Female B. S. of Wilkesbarre,' (Pa.), Mrs. Mary Bowman, Secretary.

'The Female B. S. of Dutchess County,' (N. Y.), (formerly the B. S. of Amenia;) become auxiliary 1st Oct. 1817—

Mrs. Sally Hyde, Principal; Mrs. Elizabeth Reynolds, Secretary.

The above additions make the number of Auxiliaries known—*one hundred and eighteen.*

The Rev. Reuben Taylor has been installed Pastor of the Church and Society in Trumbull, Conn.

The Rev. Messrs. Wheelock and Colman, Missionaries, have sailed from Boston in the ship Independence, for Calcutta.

Art. 9. POETRY.

For the American Monthly Magazine.

A POET'S RAMBLE.

A FRAGMENT.

BY GEORGE FREDERICK BUSBY.

In that sweet season of the infant year,
When clouds of gold o'erhang the brow of eve,
When all the woods their verdant livery wear,
And glancing waves the green reflections give;
When nature's charms in full perfection live,
And soft Favonius from his rosy wing
Sheds perfumes which the sense to joy revive,
And in full chorus of the breathing spring,
From every forest-shade the plumy nations sing:

When vernal beauty gladdens the green plains,
And smiling splendour dwells on nature's face,
When in the air a living spirit reigns,
Oft would my steps the arborous labyrinth trace
Of some umbrageous glade, or in the chace
Of murmuring bee, through fields of hyacinth roam,
And mark the wild deer, that with agile grace
Bounded close by me to his leafy dome—
All-heedless of the dews that called my footsteps home:

Oft on some mountain's purple summit raised,
To view declining Phœbus leave the sky,
On every side in soft delight I gaz'd,
While tears of pensive rapture dimm'd mine eye.
"Thus, thus," I said, "in fields of glory die
The Patriot-brave, who strive to break the chain
That bound their country's soul to slavery—
Oh, while on earth a sense of worth remain,
Cherished their names shall be, and sacred from all stain.

"The noble few in Pylæ's pass who stemmed
The shrinking millions of the Persian lord,
And wrapped his camp in flames, fell not till hemm'd
By circling nations—till their limbs were gored
In horrid strife—when all with one accord,
For one last effort rousing all their heat,
In phalanxed order fierce destruction poured,
Each stretched a hundred Persians at his feet,
And Asia's monarch feared for his imperial seat.

'fainting nature now refus'd to wield
ond'rous sword, or hurl the flying
ear;
All-useless from their arms the battered shield
Reclined—when from the Thermian hills appear
The midnight bands—and on the deafened ear
Burst the barbaric shout—on, on they pour—
The Grecians saw, but no debasing fear
Oppress'd their hearts in that tremendous hour;
Undaunted—still serene—they saw the tempest lour—

"The shades of death were on them—and they fell,
Buried in carnage that their valour made—
Thessalia's plains the richest crimson drank
That e'er in human veins hath proudly played,
Sublimer courage never was displayed;
Admiring ages eternize their name,
And the sweet muse in deathless numbers bade
The dirgeful harp their matchless worth proclaim—
Their mighty deeds record—record the despot's shame.

"Yet doubly glorious was that strenuous day,
With double laurels crown d; the rising sun
Beheld the Asian fleets, in proud array,
Swarm o'er the shaded ocean; when begun
(Ere Phœbus yet his noontide race had run)
To Doric measures, and the martial strain
Of sacred pæan (both combined in one
Harmonious melody) the naval train
Of stedfast Greece to plough the wide cerulean plain.

"True—they were few—but they were led by those
With whom *to fear* a greater wonder seem'd
Than aught imagination can disclose,
Or bard hath sung, or prophet ever dreamed:
Full to the air their waving pennants streamed;
Broad to the sun their brazen bucklers blaz'd,
Their helmets glisten'd, and their lances gleam'd.
Awed, panic-struck, the mute barbarians gaz'd,
Waiting the stern attack, with eyes by terror glazed.

"And now the clamours of the battle swell,
Eubœa's shores the dread alarms resound;
On every side the iron tempest fell—
The light was hid; and o'er the blue profound
Death reign'd in every shape, and stalk'd around;
Nor did the havoc or the slaughter cease,
Till not a Persian bark entire was found;
Till Victory garlanded the brows of Greece—
And yielded to her sway the empire of the seas.

"Such were the deeds that round th' admiring world
Bore the proud tidings of Hellenic fame:
Where'er Achaia's standard was unfurl'd
The gladden'd nations hail'd with loud acclaim
The fostering glories of her conquering name.
For not alone in arms was she renown'd—
With her the heaven-descended muses came;
And where the cords of slavery she unbound,
She pour'd with freedom's light, the light of art around."

Thus would I muse upon the glorious days
Of ancient fame, and my quick pulse would beat
To livelier measures, while I told their praise,
The mountain-echoes would the sound repeat,
And to my ear restore them. From my seat
Among the rocks, I viewed the gray-rob'd heaven;
For now the westering sun had gone to greet
Atlantic skies, and virgin-vested Even
A soft and blending tint to all the scene had given.

And from behind her cloudy rampart rose
The argent empress of the starry host;
Though day's fierce lord intenser lustre shows,
Her silvery tints delight my soul the most.
Calm meditation every sense engross'd,
Thoughts of the days that *were*—dear, happy hours,
Ere life its keener edge of bliss had lost—
When carelessly I wander'd mid the bowers
Of blameless infancy, and cropped their tender flowers.

And when the mild sultana of the night
Climbed her high arch of noon, and from her car
The pure effulgence of her pearly light
Stream'd o'er the heavens, and dimm'd each weeping star,
(Weeping to see itself eclipsed) and far
In her white beams the dark-green foliage shone,
And sparkling rivers o'er their beds of spar
Rolled their transparent waves—to rove alone
Was my supreme delight—nor have I ever known

A purer joy than such enchanting scenes
Yield my transported heart; when all is still,
When soothing quietness the breast serenes,
And the soft murmurs of a brawling rill,
Gurgling beside some green and moonlight hill,
Makes music to the ear—and whispering winds
The atmosphere with dewy fragrance fill—
Oh! contemplation every instant finds
Some new attraction still for elevated minds:—

Yon heavens that clasp in their cerulean arms
Millions of orbs, that with bright beauty grace
The ethereal depths, possess superior charms
To all the brightest fancy e'er could trace:
There, thron'd beyond the bounds of time and place,
Dwells that Almighty Power, whose high decrees
The universe fulfils—whose mandates chase
The breath of life—or chain the dire disease—
Heave all the waves in storms, or hush the raging seas!

The fragile flower that by yon river-bank
Folds its fine leaves, and droops its delicate head,
Holds in reflection's eye a prouder rank
Than stateliest domes and palaces that spread
Th' encumber'd earth: and where doth beauty shed
So rich a bloom as in the rose's blush?
And to what higher source can man be led
Of majesty, than where broad cataracts gush
Sublime from Alpine heights, and through the vallies rush?

Regions of wonder! where La Plata leads
Round half the globe his swift and boundless streams;
And rock-ribbed Andes lift their Titan-heads,
And catch the eastern sun's scarce-slanting beams,
While yet in Europe's climes his last ray gleams;
And mountain-oceans, bason'd high in air,
And vast millenian shades, the grand extremes
Of nature's varied sovereignty, declare
The Mighty Hand that form'd, that rear'd, and plac'd them there!

— — — — — — — — — — — — — —

How deep the silence! pure the soft night-air!
Day's sultriness is gone, and in its stead
The Cynthian freshness and the dews repair—
The cares and clamours of the world are fled—
This grassy bank shall be my sylvan bed:
Here will I lie, and con bewitching themes,
While fragrant airs delicious coolness shed.

For the American Monthly Magazine.

To a Stone from the Island of the "Lady of the Lake," presented by a friend who had visited Loch Katrine.

Thou little brown stone, oh, what hast thou seen,
Since the flood roll'd thee up on your island so green;
How many vast ages have travell'd thee o'er,
Like wave, after wave, on thy lake-girded shore?
How alter'd are all things, while thou art alone
Unalter'd, unchang'd, the same little brown stone!
How many huge trees have sprung where you lay,
Have grown up, and flourish'd, and moulder'd away;
How long was the time, when the deer's tread alone
Tore the branches away which thy lake had o'ergrown,
When the eagle alone woke the echo that slept
On the mountains around which thy paradise kept.
Ah, what hast thou seen since man swayed thy shore?
Saw'st thou the first boat which that plunderer bore?
And well hast thou mark'd every change he has made
Since he first drove thy deer from their far-spreading shade?
Wast thou there when fair Ellen first walk'd on thy shore?
Didst thou see the proud bark as the pine flag they bore?
Didst thou hear the loud shout of the Saxon afar,
And saw'st thou thy clan as they fell in the war?
Or has thy fair lake never heard the war cry,
Sounding shrill as the bird of thy own native sky?

Is it fiction alone that endears thee to us?
If Scott had not sung should we feel toward thee thus?
No, thou little brown stone, alone on thy shore
Thou still would'st have listen'd to Loch Katrine's roar;
Unheeded thy heath-bell might bloom on thy isle,
And thy lakelet, unlov'd, in the sun-beams might smile,
And the cushat-dove's notes, as in days that are past,
Sound back to the moss-rocks the deer-hunter's blast.
How great is thy pow'r, then, thou bard of the North,
When thou giv'st to a pebble a diamond's worth;
When a little brown stone from Loch Katrine's shore
Is more valued by us than Peruvian ore.

J. P. B.

For the American Monthly Magazine.

TO THE WESTERN MUMMY.

O stranger, whose repose profound
These later ages dare to break,
And call thee from beneath the ground
Ere nature did thy slumber shake!

What wonders of the secret earth
Thy lip, too silent, might reveal!
Of tribes round whose mysterious birth
A thousand envious ages wheel!

Thy race by savage war o'errun,
Sunk down, their very name forgot;
But ere those fearful times begun,
Perhaps, in this sequester'd spot,

By friendship's hand thine eyelids clos'd,
By friendship's hand the turf was laid—
And friendship here perhaps repos'd
With moonlight vigils in the shade.

The stars have run their nightly round,
The sun look'd out and pass'd his way,
And many a season o'er the ground
Has trod where thou so softly lay.

And wilt thou not one moment raise
Thy weary head, awhile to see
The later sports of earthly days,
How like what once enchanted thee.

Thy name, thy date, thy life declare—
Perhaps a queen whose feathery band
A thousand maids have sigh'd to wear,
The brightest in thy beauteous land.

Perhaps a Helen, from whose eye
Love kindled up the flames of war—
Ah me! do thus thy graces lie
A faded phantom, and no more!

(O! not like thee would I remain,
But o'er the earth my ashes strew,
And in some rising bud regain
The freshness that my childhood knew.)

But, has thy soul, O maid! so long
Around this mournful relic dwelt?
Or burst away with pinion strong,
And at the foot of mercy knelt?

Or has it in some distant clime
With curious eye unsated stray'd,
And down the winding stream of time
On ev'ry changeful current play'd?

Or lock'd in everlasting sleep
Must we thy heart extinct deplore?
Thy fancy lost in darkness weep,
And sigh for her who feels no more?

Or exil'd to some humbler sphere
In yonder wood-dove dost thou dwell,
And murmuring in the stranger's ear,
Thy tender melancholy tell?

Whoe'er thou beest, thy sad remains
Shall from the muse a tear demand,
Who, wandering on these western plains,
Looks fondly to a distant land.

M. C.

Art. 10. DRAMATIC CENSOR.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

SINCE the departure of Mr. Incledon, who contributed so much to the pleasure of the last month, the lovers of musick and the drama have been regaled with a succession of rich entertainments, by Mr. Phillips, another melodist of high reputation, who has recently come among us. This gentleman has, we believe, been greeted with a more unqualified approbation than any person of his profession who has ever appeared on our boards. He sings with an accuracy that proves his science, and a taste and expression that go straight to the heart. His fine, though by no means perfect; but it has been so well cultivated, and is subjected to such admirable control, that its defects are forgotten in witnessing the happy skill with which it is managed. It is sweet and clear and silver-toned, but wants, to our ear, volume, and that bold and fine swell which are requisite to the appropriate expression of energetic feeling. It has, undoubtedly, much variety and pathos; and

With many a winding bout
Of linked sweetness long drawn out,

satisfies the expectation of the most cultivated ear, in all those songs, of which the sentiment is of a sorrowful and ten-

der kind; but in those songs, which are distinguished by eloquence of thought and that ardour of feeling that is kindled by a nice sense of right and wrong—which turn upon the great subjects of a nation's welfare, and are addressed to the ears of patriot citizens, a person of much enthusiasm and a somewhat martial imagination, would easily outstrip in his expectations, the utmost powers of Mr. Phillips' voice. Nevertheless, it is a delight to hear him; and there is one excellence, in which we have never known his equal—that is, distinctness of utterance. As an actor, Mr. Phillips holds a respectable rank; and his *Seraskier*, *Belino* and *Orlando*, are pleasing exhibitions of histrionic talents.

In regard to the permanent members of the Thespian corps, little new is to be said. Mrs. Barnes has, on some occasions, displayed fine talents before very thin houses; Miss Johnson has, we think, improved, both in singing and acting, and is gaining upon the good opinion of the audience; and Mrs. Baldwin, who is certainly able in her cast of characters, has added to her praise by singing a song in the Midnight Hour, so finely as to be most cordially *encored*.

We have not yet had opportunity to witness the performance of "Touchstone, or The World as it goes;" but generally the male performers have had but little occasion to exercise their best talents during the recent abdication of Tragedy and Comedy in favour of Opera, and we should be glad if some plan could be fallen upon to leave those legitimate sovereigns in possession of the stage, and at the same time permit the "sweet singers" to remain.

BRITISH THEATRICALS.

The following account of the *scene* which was exhibited on the occasion of Mr. Kemble's retiring from the stage, which we have taken from a London Magazine, is calculated to impress us with great respect, both for the actor and for the audience. For the actor that in that elevated path which he ever trod, he should have so wonderfully excelled; for the audience that they had not only the discernment to discriminate that excellence, but the sense to appreciate it. The performer whose utterance and action can give full force to the conceptions of Shakspeare, must share largely in the best boons of nature and education, and will always command the regard and the veneration of the lovers of genius. The only way to produce actors of the character and *eminence of Kemble*, is, *whilst we bow before his worth*, to look *down with scorn upon the* coxcombs who have the impudence to ape his manner, without the sense to imitate his qualities. The commendation bestowed upon fools is a robbery from men of merit. Whilst an ignorant public is stupid enough to applaud mere starers, and starters, and stampers, they will never have any thing else to admire.

COVENT GARDEN THEATRE.

The only circumstance worthy of remark between our last report and the closing of this house for the season has been the retirement of Mr. Kemble from the stage. This event took place on the 23d of June, after the performance of Coriolanus for his own benefit. The interest excited by its approach surpassed every thing of the kind on similar occasions. The whole of the boxes and places which could be secured had been taken a fortnight before; and in their anxiety to witness the last appearance of this great actor, numbers began to collect round the entrance of the pit so early as twelve o'clock. The rush on the opening of the doors was in consequence tremendous, though not productive of any serious accident, and the house was instantly filled. Never did Kemble perform the arduous part of Coriolanus with more energy and grandeur, and his unabated professional powers served only to add to the public regret for the immediate loss of his exertions. The audience eagerly seized every passage in the play that could be applied to the situation of their justly valued favourite, and marked them with enthusiastic applause. Between the acts an address to Mr. Kemble, printed on a folio sheet, was circulated through the house. A copy of it printed in gold letters upon white satin, encompassed by a border of fanciful ornaments embroidered in gold, and accompanied by a superb crown of laurel, was handed to the front of the pit to be presented at the conclusion. At the fall of the curtain, placards were exhibited in different parts of the pit and galleries, inscribed with this further manifestation of the public wish, "No farewell for ever from Kemble." Owing to a misconception that these were designed to prevent Mr. Kemble from delivering *any address*, murmurs immediately arose. But this circumstance only afforded an additional proof of public esteem. The idea that a prevention or disrespect was intended, occasioned some tumult, although it soon appeared that the audience had but one wish and opinion. A short but anxious interval ensued. The curtain was again drawn up; a grand street of Rome, which forms a principal scene in the tragedy, was displayed; and Kemble, in the Roman costume, in which he had performed Coriolanus, came forward. One of those lofty public edifices which adorned the capital of the ancient world rose behind him. The impression produced by this unison, on such an occasion, was deeply felt. It appeared as if Kemble, the Roman spirit, the Roman grandeur, and Rome itself were about to disappear from the stage, leave a chasm which could no more be

The ties of sympathy which had for more than thirty years bound him to all that was great and noble in the drama, and knit him as it were into the heart of the public, were about to be at once, and it was to be feared, for ever, dissolved. Those who had seen his outset in their youth, felt in his retiring the interests of the past, the present, and the narrow future, crowded into the single moment. Several long and continued thunders of applause rendered it impossible for him to be heard for some time. At length in a faltering voice, and often interrupted by his feelings, he addressed the audience :—

"Ladies and Gentlemen, I have appeared before you for the last time." (Here he was interrupted by loud cries of "No, No," from all parts of the house.) He then resumed, "I come now to close my long professional career." (He was again obliged to stop by loud cries of "*No, No—No retiring—No farewell for ever.*") This tumult of applause and the reiterated proofs of public esteem affected him to tears, and rendered him still less capable of collecting firmness. When he proceeded his tone was broken and his countenance agitated.—'Ladies and Gentlemen, I do not wish to trespass on your time—I feared I should not have sufficient fortitude for this occasion—and it was my wish to have withdrawn in silence from you :" (loud cries and applauses :) "but I suffered myself to be persuaded, that if only from old custom, a few words would be expected from me at parting." (Renewed applauses.) "The invariable kindness with which you have ever treated me, from the first night of my coming forward as a candidate for public favour down to this painful moment, will be eternally remembered with gratitude. Such talents as I have been master of have always cheerfully been exerted in your service; whether as an actor in the character allotted to me, or as a manager, it has ever been my ambition to add to the splendour and propriety of the drama, and more especially to exert myself to give effect to the plays of our divine Shakspeare. (Loud applause.) On every occasion, permit me to say, all my efforts, all my studies, all my labours have been made delightful to me by the constant applause and approbation with which you have been pleased to reward them.* (Applauses.) Ladies and Gentlemen! I must take my leave of you, and I now most respectfully bid you a long and unwilling farewell." At these words he bowed with much agitation, and amidst a repetition of enthusiastic applauses and cries of regret from all parts of the house, hastely withdrew from the stage. The copy of the address on white satin and the crown of laurel were then delivered to the celebrated French tragedian Mr. Talma, in the orchestra, with a request that he would fling them upon the stage. This was done, and Mr. Fawcett, the stage manager, was summoned to present them to Mr. Kemble. As additional mark of honour to the valued favourite, the audience forbade any afterpiece : and the performance of the night was closed in compliance with their wishes.

Here follows a correct copy of the address printed on the satin scroll, which is from the energetic pen of Mr. William Carey :—

TO

JOHN PHILIP KEMBLE, ESQ.

OF THE

THEATRE ROYAL, COVENT GARDEN.

Sir,—After having so long received from the display of your eminent abilities, the greatest degree of gratification and instruction, which the highest class of histrionic representation could bestow, we think upon the near approach of your intended farewell to the stage with sentiments of deep concern, and if possible, an increase of respect. In justice to the interest of the drama and to our own feelings we would fain postpone the moment of a separation so painful. Fitted by the endowments of nature and by classical acquirements, by high association, and the honourable ambition of excellence, you have for upwards of thirty years dignified the profession of an actor by your private conduct and public exertions in the British capital. We beheld, in your personification the spirit of history and poetry united. In embodying the characters of Shakspeare and our other dramatic writers, you were not contented to revive an outward show of their greatness alone :—the splendour of an antique costume—the helmet and armour—the crown and sceptre—all that pertains to the insignia of command are easily assumed. When you appeared the habit and the man were as soul and body. The age and country in which we live were forgotten. Time rolled back a long succession of centuries. The grave gave up its illustrious dead. Cities and nations, long passed away, re-appeared; and the elder brothers of renown, the heroes and statesmen, the sages and monarchs of other years, girt in the brightness of their shadowy glory, lived and loved, and fought, and bled before us. We beheld in you, not only their varying looks and gestures, their proud march and grandeur of demeanour; but the elevated tone of their mind, and the flame of their passions. We mean not here to enumerate the various characters in which you have shone as the light of your era: but we may be allowed to say that *you excelled in that which was most excellent;* that wherever the grandeur of an exalted mind was united with majesty of person; wherever the noblest organ was required for the noblest expression; wherever nature, holding up the mould of character, called for an impression from the most precious of metals, there she looked to Kemble as her gold; there you shone with pre-eminent lustre. In the austere dignity of Cato, the stern patriotism of Brutus, the fiery bearing of Coriolanus, and the mad intoxication of Alexander, you transported your audience in imagination alternately to Greece, Rome, or Babylon.

Seconded by the well painted illusion of local scenery, you seemed every where in your native city: every where contemporary with the august edifices of the ancient world. In you some of those great characters lived, and we cannot conceal our apprehensions, that when you withdraw, we shall lose sight of them for a long time, and as life is short, perhaps for ever. In expressing this sentiment we feel a warm respect for every actor of genius. A mind like yours would be wounded by any compliment that was not founded in the most liberal sense of general desert. It is an additional merit in you to have obtained distinction in an age of refinement, and from a public qualified to appreciate your powers. A small light shines in darkness; but you have flourished amidst a circle of generous competitors for fame, whose various abilities we admire; and in whose well earned applause we proudly join. They behold in the honours which your country pays to you, the permanence of that celebrity which they have already so deservedly acquired, and a sure pledge of the future honours which await the close of their professional career. We, therefore, earnestly entreat that you will not at once deprive the public of their gratification, and the stage of your support. We entreat you not to take your final leave on the night named for your last performance. All we ask is, that you will consent to perform a few nights each season, so long as your health will permit. We adjure you to grant this request, by your own fame—an object which is not more dear to you than it is to us, and we confidently rely upon your respect for public opinion that you will not cover us with the regret of a refusal. We have spared the annexation of signatures as inadequate and unnecessary, even if our numbers and restricted limits permitted that form. The pealing applause of the audience, each night of your performance, *and the united voice which accompanies this*, are the best attestation of the public sentiment.

Monday, June 23d, 1817.

Art. 11. MONTHLY SUMMARY OF POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THE British government continue to maintain neutrality, in regard to the contest between Spain and her South-American provinces; although it is stated that supplies of officers and troops, in considerable numbers, well furnished with arms and other warlike stores are fitting out in England, and that toward the latter end of September more than 3000 muskets, with equipments for infantry and cavalry in proportion, were inspected by the agents of the Spanish patriots, and shipped to South America. Accounts continue to represent the demand for English manufactures increasing, particularly in the East-Indies, and South America, and so much so, that the price of wool has advanced 25 per cent.

It is estimated that the importation of flour from the United States into Great Britain within a year, has amounted to near $15,000,000. The City of Liverpool alone is said to have imported about 500,000 barrels at an average price computed at $13 to $14 per barrel.

From the annual accounts, up to May, 1817, it appears that the *receipts* of the East-India Company, for the year immediately preceding, amounted to £9,923,932; the payments, to £9,824,116, leaving a surplus of £104,816. The debts of the company are stated at £13,395,651, and its property is valued at £24,289,062, which leaves a balance in favour of the company of £10,894,351.

Mr. Ellis of Barming, the largest hop-grower in England, commenced picking the 8th of September, and employed two thousand seven hundred persons to gather in his crop.

Subscriptions have been taken in England for cutting a canal to connect the eastern and western seas.

The London Waterloo committee have placed at the disposal of Marshal Blucher 200,000 rix dollars for the benefit of the Prussian sufferers, besides £10,000 for those who lost their natural protectors by the battle. The king of Prussia has acknowledged the receipt of these donations in a grateful manner.

The English papers contain an account of a whale found in the Solway Frith, which had been driven on the sand. It was cut to pieces and carried ashore.

Another whale had got aground between Staxigo and Wick, near the Bothaven, measuring 66 feet five inches in length. The carcass was claimed by Sir Benj. Dunbar, as lord of the manor, and by the Provost of Wick, on the part of the crown. Owing to the dispute the animal remained undisturbed until a heavy gale of wind tore his carcass to pieces, part of which was driven to sea.

On the 1st of Oct. the entire military force in Ireland consisted of seven ments of cavalry, and twenty-five

ments of infantry, exclusive of artillery.

The board of commissioners of excise in Ireland, have given notice to the collectors of customs, that in future they are determined to prosecute to the utmost rigour of the law, all attempts to defraud the revenue, notwithstanding the respectability of the shipper or consignee.

FRANCE.

The liberal party is said to have succeeded at the late elections, in France; and in the department Seine, which comprehends Paris within its limits, seven out of the eight members chosen for the Chamber of Deputies are said to have been of that party. The number of deputies elected this year amounts to sixty-three.

A public subscription has been opened in Paris for the support of the liberty of the press, and to defray the expenses of such writers as may be prosecuted for the freedom of their discussions. M. Lafitte, governor of the Bank of France, and the Duke of Broglie, member of the chamber of peers, are to receive and apply the monies.

The French appear to be growing very restless under the superintendence of the allied powers, and several persons concerned in a very extensive plot, with the insignia of L'Epingle Noire, *i. e.* the black pin, who were prosecuted under the pretext that their object was to expel Louis, appeared, upon trial, to have had in view simply the expulsion of the allied troops. It was stated, by the king's attorney, that the numbers of these discontents, were 80,000; the lawyers of the accused supported their cause with great boldness, and the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty.

It is expected that this year's budget in France will be heavier than the last, and it is attributed to the payments which are to be made on account of the claims of the allied powers.

It is understood that the Admiral of France, the Duke of Angoulême, has been employed in inspecting the coasts and ports of Brittany, and the western departments.

The cabinet of Louis is composed of the following members: the Duke de Richelieu, Gouvion St. Cyr, Pasquier, Caze, Laine, Mole, and Corvetto, all of whom, except Richelieu, held high stations under Bonaparte.

A meeting of the two chambers has been summoned, and a number of new peers and deputies will take their seats. [illegible] *of peers* will consist of [illegible] *and eleven*, of which sixty-four will be dukes, (and among them are Prince Talleyrand and all the dukes-marshals of Bonaparte,) forty-nine marquises, eighty-six counts, six viscounts, and six barons.

Upon examination into the amount of the imports and exports of the various ports of France, for 1816, it has been found that commerce has increased, particularly in the cities of Dunkirk, Cherbourg, Havre, Brest, L'Orient, Rochefort, and Toulon. The imports are valued at forty-two millions one hundred and fifty-one thousand, five hundred and eleven francs, and the exports at twenty millions, one hundred and four thousand, nine hundred and sixty-two francs, leaving a balance in favour of the imports of twenty-two millions, forty-six thousand, five hundred and eighty-five francs.

From the table of deaths and births, prepared by the twelve municipalities of Paris, it appears that in 1816, there were nineteen thousand eight hundred and one deaths, and twenty-two thousand three hundred and sixty-six births.

SPAIN.

Letters from Spain state that the troops destined for South-America, and sent down to Cadiz and other ports of Andalusia, have been recalled into Estremadura, government not having the means to subsist and pay them in the districts in which they were first ordered to assemble.

By a treaty ratified between the king of Spain and the allied powers the reversion of the duchies of Parma, Placentia, and Guastalla, now possessed by the Ex-Empress, Maria Louisa, is secured to the infant Don Charles Louis, son of the queen of Etruria, sister to the king of Spain, who is in the mean time to receive the states of Lucca, with certain stipulations, till the reversion vests.

Spain is making an effort to restore its naval and military strength, and large orders for naval and artillery stores have been sent to England.

The coast of Spain and Portugal is said to be greatly infested by insurgent privateers, who have made many important captures.

ITALY.

The Spanish and Neapolitan governments, as well as Sweden and Sardinia, have solicited of the Porte the liberty of navigating the Black Sea. It is said that the Turkish government demands a very high compensation for the privilege.

It is settled that the marriage of the hereditary grand duke of Tuscany, with the princess Maria-Ann, daughter of

the king of Saxony, is to take place in the latter part of October.

Letters from Naples, of Aug. 12th, state that "Prince Henry of Prussia, visited yesterday the American Admiral's ship Washington, of 74 guns, where he was received and entertained with great ceremony by Commodore Chauncey." The next day the prince gave an entertainment to the American commander on shore.

NETHERLANDS.

The conferences recently held at the Hague, for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce and navigation, between the kingdom of the Netherlands and the United States of America, have been postponed until the American ministers have received ulterior instructions from their government. In consequence of this, Mr. Gallatin has returned to Paris.

The prices of corn in Holland and Flanders, have advanced considerably, notwithstanding the favourable harvest; and government has interfered to prevent monopolies and speculations.

It is stated that of thirteen thousand five hundred and forty-four births in North Holland, during the year 1816, one thousand three hundred and sixty-eight were illegitimate.

A plan for a new palace for the king of the Netherlands, at Brussels, has been accepted, and the work is to commence immediately. The expense is estimated at three to four millions of florins.

GERMANY.

The Austrian Archduchess Leopoldine, who embarked at Leghorn on board the Portuguese squadron, for the Brazils, to join her intended husband, the prince royal of Portugal, put into Cagliari, in consequence of a storm, and the fleet was obliged to send to Genoa and Leghorn for a new supply of provisions.

The emperor and empress of Austria had arrived, September 6th, at Zalantha and Hennanstadt, in Transylvania, on a tour through their dominions. That province is a fine country, somewhat similar to the north of Italy. Its climate, soil, vines, waters, and rich mines, render it one of the most interesting portions of the Austrian monarchy.

The emperor has recently granted a patent of nobility to an eminent merchant of Vienna.

During the last summer twenty-five vessels descended the Danube, having on board seven thousand Wirtemburg emigrants.

The following, on the authority of the French Calendar, are the states which compose the Germanic confederation:—

Baden, Hesse-Electorate, Branch of Hesse-Philippstral; Branch of Hesse-Rothenbourg; Hesse-Darmstadt; Branch of Hesse-Homburg; Luxembourg; Holstein; Holstein Oldenbourg; Mecklenbourg-Schwerin; Mecklenburg-Strelitz; Saxe-Weimar; Brunswick; Nassau; Saxe-Gotha; Saxe-Cobourg-Salfeld; Saxe-Meinungen; Saxe-Hilburghausen; Anhault-Desau; Anhault-Bernburg; Anhault-Coethan; Schwartzbourg-Sonderhausen; Schwartzbourg-Rudolstadt; Hohenzollern-Hechingen; Lichtenstein; Hohenzollern-Sigmaringen; Waldeck; Reus-Greitz; Reus-Schleiz; Lippe-Schaumbourg; and Lippe-Detmold.

Under Bonaparte the Confederation of the Rhine included, besides the above States, the Principality of Ratisbon, Bavaria, Wirtembourg, Saxony, Westphalia, Berg and Cleves, Neufchatel, Wurzbourg, Salm-Rysbourg, Isenbourg-Bristen, Aremburg and Lingen.

It is represented that a complete union has been effected in Bavaria between the Lutheran and the Reformed Churches. In Munich and Bamberg the pastors of the two sects preach alternately to the same flocks.

The young men of Lombardy have been prohibited, by an order of the Court of Vienna, from resorting to any foreign country for their education, except by permission from the government. No similar prohibition exists in the Austrian States.

The monument of General Moreau stands on the field of battle something more than a mile from Dresden, and though extremely simple, consisting of one granite stone, is very expressive. It is surmounted with a bronze helmet, wreath and sword. The inscription is merely,

The Hero, MOREAU, *fell here by the side of* ALEXANDER.

His Serene Highness, the reigning Duke of Anhalt-Dessau, Leopold Frederick Francis, died at Dessau, on the 19th of August last, in the 77th year of his age, and the 61st of his reign. He was born on the 10th of August, 1740, and succeeded his father, Leopold Maximilian, on the 10th of December, 1756; he was, therefore, reckoning the years of his reign, the senior Sovereign of Europe.

PRUSSIA.

Much political discontent is said to be growing up in Berlin and other parts of Prussia, and societies are forming the purpose of procuring a constitution founded on principles of liberty.

It is stated, that after much discussion, the Prussian government has determined to lay a duty of 30 per cent. on all imported British Manufactures.

M. Humboldt is announced as being immediately to proceed to the Court of St. James as ambassador.

The King of Prussia is expected to visit Petersburg on his return from France; and it is asserted that he has agreed to withdraw his contingent of the army of occupation of France, on receiving the amount to which he is entitled by treaty up to the year 1820.

The theatre royal, in Berlin, has recently been burned, as supposed by design. This theatre was begun not twenty years ago, under king Frederick William III. and opened on the first of January, 1802. The edifice formed a parallelogram, 244 feet long, 155 feet broad, and 155 feet high, within the walls. It had 12 entrances. There were 3 rows of boxes, the fourth tier being the gallery, which ran all round. The royal box, elegantly decorated and lighted, was of the height of two rows of boxes, and occupied, in the form of a niche, the centre of the house directly opposite the stage. Another royal box was on the left hand, next the stage; and opposite that a box for strangers. From the centre of the roof hung a lustre with thirty-six argand lamps. The whole house could contain two thousand spectators. Besides the rooms for the painting, for the scenery, &c. which were at the top of the house; there were on the north side several saloons and rooms for festal occasions, particularly a concert room of unrivalled beauty and magnificence, which was opened on the 24th of February, 1803, with Haydn's *Creation*: it could contain, including the performers, 1,000 persons. This fine building, with the admirable scenery, with a wardrobe perhaps unequalled in magnificence and completeness, with an immense quantity of music, the loss of part of which can never be repaired, and with the most excellent machinery, was so completely destroyed in a few hours that nothing absolutely could be saved but a few boards and benches. The first notice of the fire was by the performers being suddenly involved in smoke, and a burning curtain falling down among them.

In 1816, in Berlin, there were 6160 *births, and 5474 deaths. The oldest person was 98 years of age.*

SWEDEN.

The police of Sweden is uncommonly rigorous. All foreigners, who arrive at any part of the kingdom, are forbidden to advance a step until they receive passports from Stockholm. The Duke of Devonshire, who was on his way to St. Petersburgh, to attend the marriage of the Grand Duke Nicholas, was required to wait on the frontiers till a passport could reach him. At the remonstrance of Mr. Hughes, however, the American Charge des Affaires at the Court of Sweden, any American may proceed, upon a passport from any neighbouring American Consul, without interruption.

The old king of Sweden, who has long been in a state of mental imbecility, is said to be drawing near his end.

The creation of a navy is represented to be an object of particular attention with the Swedish government. A 74 gun ship, called Charles the XIII. has been recently launched at Carlscrona, and is pronounced to be a fine ship.

RUSSIA.

Count Nesselrode has informed the foreign Ambassadors at St. Petersburg, that he has been summoned to attend the Emperor at Moscow, and that in the mean time, privy counsellor Oubril will transact business with them.

It is stated that Alexander is endeavouring to obtain from the different powers of Europe, a convention to prohibit the subjects of any state from assisting the South American insurgents with any kind of arms or ammunition, and to declare pirates all their privateers that appear in the European seas. Austria is said to have complied, but England has objected, determining to maintain her neutrality. The manners and fashions of the English prevail in Russia, and the whole Russian army is clothed with English cloth.

The Russian government has demanded of the Porte a disavowal of the execution of Czerny George, and the exemplary punishment of those who put him to death.

This demand was made through the resident minister at Constantinople, to whom were also communicated orders to suspend the building of the new palace for the Russian Embassy at that city. A courier, moreover, has been dispatched to the head-quarters of General Beningsen, commander of the southern division of the Russian army.

A strict quarantine is required of all vessels in the Baltic, on the part of Denmark, [illegible] and Russia, who have

made mutual arrangements to carry it into full effect.

The population of Russia, according to the St. Petersburg Almanac for 1806, amounts to forty-two millions: but since that period Alexander has added 193,800 square miles to the empire, including the duchy of Warsaw, Finland, Georgia, &c. so that this estimate of 42 millions is probably several millions too low. Of this population, not above five millions are Asiatic; the rest is concentrated in European Russia. Notwithstanding a destructive invasion, and wars of great waste and expenditure, out of an establishment of one million two hundred thousand men exclusive of militia, Tartars, cavalry, &c. she can range in order of battle 640,000 men.

ASIA.

EAST INDIES.

It is computed by Mr. Raffles, in his history of the Island of Java, that from the year 1730 to 1752, twenty-two years, the deaths in the city of Batavia exceeded the enormous amount of 50,000 a year.

A most desolating volcanic eruption took place in Java, in January last; immense columns of fire and smoke, and ignited substances, ascended from the mountain with a noise like thunder or the roar of artillery, and the earth quaked for many miles round. The cinders, earth, and sand, vomited forth by the mountain soon covered all the fields in the vicinity, and utterly destroyed the crops of rice, which were very promising. The air became so filled with ashes and sulphurous smoke that it was hardly possible to breathe, and for several days the light of day was almost wholly intercepted. Multitudes of birds have perished, and the rivers are almost covered with dead fish. Enormous masses of rock, and large trees, were thrown from the heights of the mountain, and the rivers every where burst their banks, rising in many places 14 feet above their ordinary level. The desolation was so great that much distress was apprehended from the scarcity of provisions that would probably ensue, and much has already been caused by sickness occasioned by the bad quality given to the water. In the district of Gabang, a mountain tumbled down on the 27th of February, and buried eight families who dwelt under it. A similar event took place in the night of the 4th and 5th of March, in the district of Talaga, when a *number of houses, with all their inmates*, were in like manner overwhelmed to ruin, and not a trace of their existence left.

AFRICA.

ALGIERS.

A revolution has taken place in the government of Algiers, and the Dey is dead. On the 30th of September a number of Janissaries assembled round the palace and summoned the Dey to descend, who, being obliged to comply, was taken by the soldiers to the house of the Kishna-Aga, where he was strangled, and a merchant, who had retired from business, by the name of Ali Cogia, was declared successor. The ministers of the deceased Dey were exiled to different cities of the regency. The reason assigned for this violence was, that the reign of the Dey had been attended by nothing but disaster. The plague in Algiers is said to be growing less destructive.

AMERICA.

SPANISH AMERICA.

The Gazettes of Caraccas, under date of 24th of September, report a dispatch from Colonel Pimines to General Morillo, dated at Guiria, 28th of August, which states that he arrived before that place on the day before; that the enemy not coming out to meet him, he stormed the town, which was taken at the point of the bayonet amid a tremendous fire of the patriots, who were compelled to retreat on board their boats, and that the fruits of the victory were 4 pieces of cannon, 4 colours, 6 ammunition chests, and many muskets.

The Curracoa accounts had mentioned that the General Paez had been defeated, but later advices state that he has been completely victorious, and the patriots continue to prosper generally. One of their armies is in Valencia, and the royalists are removing all the valuables they can. The city and province of Cumana and Barcelona are in their possession also, and Morillo, after having pillaged Caraccas, has abandoned it and proceeded to La Guira, which it is expected he will be obliged to evacuate. Brion has had a naval engagement, in which he gained the victory, but lost a leg.

PERU.

The royal forces, under the command of General La Serna, which had taken possession of Salta and Jupuy, were put to flight on the 8th of May, and fell back to Potosi.

This discomfiture of the royal arm

has been effected by the persevering attacks of the guerillas, and the militia of the patriot governor Guemes, assisted by Colonel La Madrid. The army of Tucuman was to be put in motion for the purpose of acting in concert with the above officers, and it was expected that the entire evacuation of that province by the royalists would be the result.

MEXICO.

Accounts are very contrariant in regard to the success of the patriots in this province. Advices from Guanaxuato, dated 5th of August, stated positively that Generals Mina, Ortices, Moreno, and Borga, with the main strength of the patriot forces, were blocked up in the fort at Comauja, and that there was no possibility of their escape. Comauja is situated about three hundred miles northwesterly from Mexico city, and is in that part of the country where the only remains of the insurgent people of colour are to be found.

Later news than the above states that Mina was not in the fort, but that General Moreno, after being besieged for twenty-one days by the royalists under General Linau, fought their way through the royal troops in the night, and proceeded to join General Mina, who lay not far distant, but could not come up to their relief. Still later advices represent that Mina was within a short distance of the city of Mexico, and that the above reports were circulated, in order to obviate the effect such information might produce at Havana. In consequence of Mina's advancement all speculations in the trade to Vera Cruz and Mexico had ceased at Havanna.

EAST FLORIDA.

The arrival of Commodore Aury at Amelia Island, though for a time it appeared to have brought a great accession of strength to the cause of the patriots, yet it ended in squabbles between his forces and those which were previously there, and threw every thing into confusion. Many skirmishes took place between the party which were attached to Governor Hubbard and the coloured troops of Aury, and the death of Hubbard occurring by fever brought on by his exertions to quell the disturbance; Aury came off triumphant, and has taken the management of affairs into his hands. The Hubbard party, however, are by no means extinct, and are said to be only [illegible]ting the arrival of Commodores Tay[illegible] and Champlin, who were shortly ex[illegible]ed with considerable reinforcements. [illegible] mean time Aury has published two proclamations of the "Supreme Junta of the Floridas," one of which ascribes the dissensions which have taken place to the intrigues of the royalists, and congratulates the people upon the happy result which had been achieved by his seamen; and the other, addressed to the inhabitants of Fernandina, charging the party which had been attached to Hubbard, (as it should seem) with treachery and cowardice, and proclaiming martial law, for the sake of better preserving liberty.

PORTUGUESE AMERICA.

BRAZILS.

The royal authority does not appear to be by any means settled in the province of Pernambuco, if indeed the whole southern part of the Brazils be not on the eve of another insurrection. In the month of November, it is stated, ten thousand Portuguese troops invaded that part of the territory that borders upon the La Plata, which, though assisted by a considerable body of cavalry, are now in possession only of the city of Monte Video, the garrison of which does not amount to five thousand men. The insurgents are commanded by General Artigas, who is said to be an able and intrepid commander, under whom, and second to Artigas, is Colonel Ribeiro, a most indefatigable officer, who by the last accounts, was besieging the city of Monte Video, and repulsing the royal troops in all their sallies.

BRITISH AMERICA.

CANADAS.

A meeting has been held at the Court-house in Montreal for the purpose of considering certain resolutions, there offered, for the establishment of an agricultural society.

The commerce on the lakes is in a very flourishing state, both on the Canadian and United States shores. The ports of Kingston, York, and Niagara, publish regular marine lists; and Ogdensburgh, Sackets Harbour, Oswego, Sodus, and Niagara, exhibit on their lists, sometimes, twenty arrivals in a week, of vessels of 150 to 200 tons burden, fully laden.

Under date of September 11, the Quebec papers assert that two hundred and forty vessels had arrived at that port during the current season; and the number of settlers arrived, chiefly from Great-Britain, is stated at four thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven; and two hundred more were expected from Germany.

In the latter end of September a new Steam-boat, the Lauzon, of three hundred and forty tons burthen, with all her equipments and apparatus on board, was

launched at Quebec. Her engine is of twenty-eight horse power.

In the vicinity of Quebec the snow, which fell at the close of September, retarded the gathering of the fall crops, and did them some damage. In the neighbourhood of Montreal, the snow fell, early in October, to the depth of six or seven inches; the crops had been principally secured, but pasture was very much injured.

Died.] At Quebec, Peter Sambre, founder of the Roustigouche Society, celebrated for its athletic exercises; no person was admitted a member who could not throw a javelin of one hundred pounds weight twenty-six yards.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The following are the names of the men who fill the executive branch of Government, and its several departments. James Monroe, of Virginia, President of the United States; John Quincy Adams, of Massachusetts, Secretary of State; Wm. H. Crawford, of Georgia, Secretary of the Treasury; John C. Calhoun, of South Carolina, Secretary of War; Benjamin W. Crowningshield, of Massachusetts, Secretary of the Navy, and Wm. Wirt, of Virginia, Attorney General.

Mr. Rush, minister to the British Government, has embarked at Annapolis, on board the Franklin 74, for England. Mr. Benjamin Ogle Tayloe, of Virginia, goes out with Mr. Rush, as his private secretary, and Mr. John Adams Smith, now in England, as American *Charge des Affaires*, will remain, as Secretary of Legation.

The foreign ministers, now in the United States, are Mr. Bagot, the British minister; M. Hyde de Neuville, the French; Don Onis, the Spanish; the chevalier Correa de Serra, the Portuguese; M. Dashchoff, the Russian; M. Greuhm, the Prussian, and the first ever appointed by the king of Prussia to the United States; and M. Pedersen, the Danish Minister; besides several unaccredited agents, from the South-American provinces.

There is also at the seat of government a deputation of six Cherokee Chiefs; their names are En-a-taw-naw-ae; speaker for the deputation, Roman Nose, James Brown, Richard Taylor, Richard Riley and George Harlin. The two first are aborigines, the rest are descendants from intermarriages between white men and Cherokee women.

Art. 11. DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

THE decision of the Superior Court of this State, in the case of the Trustees of Dartmouth College *versus* the Treasurer of Dartmouth University, was pronounced in favor of the the Treasurer. The judges were unanimous.

Mr. H. G. de Grandval, of Portsmouth, advertises an invention in the construction of carriages, whereby the passengers may be preserved from danger in case the horses run away, beyond the control of the driver, or the driver be thrown from his seat; or the motion of the carriage may be stopped to prevent its running down a precipice. For this invention he has secured a patent.

Mr. Laighton of this State is the owner of a cow, now thirteen years old, of which he makes the following statement, which is entitled to full credit. The cow is of singular beauty of shape, of a delicate milk-white colour, weighs one thousand lbs. and girts six feet two inches. Her average mess of milk, for several months after leaving her calf, is eleven quarts, or twenty-two a day. From the cream twelve lbs. of butter are made per week, and it is not unusual to find in the pail, after milking, particles of butter already formed. The cream taken from her milk during the thirteen first days after having her last calf, measured three gallons; the calf, which at four days old weighed one hundred lbs. being fed from the cow during the time. Her milk is so good that a quart of cream always makes one pound of butter. She is never fed on corn or meal, but eats a peck of raw potatoes per day. The second calf raised from this cow is now seven years old, and of the same size and colour with the parent. The quality of her milk is thought to be a little inferior, and the quantity about a quarter less. The two cows furnish a family of twelve to fifteen persons with milk and cream for domestic uses, and of butter, there is often on hand a surplus of fifty to one hundred lbs. besides about 50 dollars worth of milk sold annually to customers.

MASSACHUSETTS.

At a meeting held at the hall of the Union Bank, in Boston, on the 10th November, for the purpose of considering the subject of a canal across the isthmus of Cape Cod, a committee of thirteen was appointed to investigate the matter, and report accordingly.

The trustees of the Massachusetts General Hospital propose to commence the following spring the erection of a General Hospital for the reception and cure of the sick poor, or any others, being resident within the Commonwealth, and have advertised for proposals of plans for the building; and to enable artists to form some idea of its required dis-

the Trustees observe that they would wish to have it so constructed or planned as to be capable of containing and accommodating one hundred and fifty patients at a time, with suitable rooms for the matron, apothecary, and trustees, together with all the offices and conveniences usually attached to such an establishment. It is required that each plan submitted shall be such as that each section or wing shall contain so complete an arrangement in every respect, as to be capable of being improved with full convenience before the other parts shall have been erected; it being probable that the trustees will erect one wing, and wait to see the extent which will probably be required in future.

According to the report of a committee appointed for the purpose, it appears that there are educated, in the several public schools, in Boston, at the expense of the town, two thousand three hundred and sixty-five pupils. There are in Boston eight Charity Schools, which contain three hundred and sixty-five pupils; there are nineteen private schools kept by men, and one hundred and thirty-five kept by women, in which are taught one thousand four hundred and ninety-seven boys, and two thousand two hundred and eighty-eight girls—and in a population of about forty thousand, which Boston contains, there are only two hundred and forty-three children above seven years of age who do not receive instruction.

Ten acres of land, cultivated by Capt. Jonathan Allen, of Pittsfield, Secretary to the Berkshire Agricultural Society, yielded the present year as follows. Two acres, in spring wheat, produced eighty bushels; two acres, in corn, one hundred bushels; two acres, in rye, sixty bushels; two acres, in grass, five tons of hay, and two acres, in potatoes, two hundred and twenty-seven bushels. The produce of ten acres is deemed sufficient to subsist a family of ten persons, and to keep two cows and a horse.

J. F. Mansony, Esq. has been appointed the consul general of his royal highness the grand duke of Tuscany, for the New-England States, to reside in Boston—and has received the necessary papers from the American government to authorise him to act in that capacity.

RHODE-ISLAND.

Resolutions were brought into the assembly of this State, during its last session, providing for the calling of a convention of the people, authorised to form a constitution of government for the state; the full consideration of the resolutions was postponed till the meeting of the legislature in February next. During the last session, also, the proposition from the State of New-Jersey, to amend the Constitution of the United States, by making choice of representatives and electors by districts, was disapproved.

The expense of supporting the poor in the town of Providence is said to average near $10,000 per annum.

CONNECTICUT.

By an act of the legislature of this State passed at the last October session, the civil authority and select men of the several towns in this State are authorised to adopt such measures for the general Vaccination of the inhabitants of their respective towns, as they shall think proper and necessary, to prevent the introduction, or arrest the progress of the Small Pox, and to defray the expenses in whole, or in part, of such general Vaccination, out of the public treasury of such town.

During the last session of the legislature, also, an elegant sword and a pair of pistols, both mounted with gold, with suitable inscription, and to be manufactured in the State, were voted to be presented by the Governor, to Commodore Isaac Hull, who is a native of Connecticut, as a token of the high esteem in which he is held for his private worth and public services.

A young man named Williams, who keeps a retail store at Middletown, Connecticut, is ascertained to be the rightful heir to an Earldom in England, with an income of £15,000 sterling per annum; and documents authorising him to take immediate possession of his estate and title, have been received. His parents emigrated from Bermuda. He is said to be a man of fair character, and of unassuming manners.

NEW-YORK.

The Otsego Agricultural Society held its first annual cattle show and fair on the 14th of October. The exhibitions were numerous, and several premiums were awarded. Addresses were delivered on the occasion by General Morris and E. Watson, Esq. and from the interest manifested, much utility is expected to result from the association.

Robert Spencer, of Canandaigua, raised this season, from one field bean, six hundred and thirty-eight beans, of a good quality; and from two seeds of the pye squash, one hundred and sixty-three lbs. of squash: two of the squashes weighed forty-two lbs. each.

The Northern Canal, connecting the waters of Lake Champlain with the river Hudson, was commenced on the fifth of November, and will be prosecuted till stopped by the frost; the whole, it is expected, will be completed next summer.

At the Ontario Factory, under the management of Messrs. Buck, Brewster, & Co. at Manchester, wool was taken from the sack, in its natural state, and after going through all the necessary operations, was made into cloth; the cloth fulled, coloured, four times shorn, pressed, carried to the tailors, and the coat completed and worn, in the short space of nine hours and fifteen minutes precisely.

Mr. William Bard, of the town of Clinton, Duchess County, raised, this year, on one acre, ninety-seven bushels and one quart of shelled corn, and this acre was in a field of twenty acres, all covered with excellent corn, ten acres of which, Mr. Bard estimated would yield as much as the acre measured. This corn was planted in hills, at the usual distance, in a field which had been pasture

for sheep for a few years prior, and received no manure except the usual quantity of gypsum; but the ground was well tilled, and the corn carefully tended.

The New-York Female Assistance Society has expended, during the year ending Nov. 10th, 1817, $1,970 25 cents.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Legislature of this State convened at Trenton, on the 28th of October, when, in a joint-meeting of both houses, Isaac Williamson was chosen Governor, Andrew Kirkpatrick, Chief Justice, and Theodore Frelinghuysen Attorney General of the State for the ensuing year.

A society for the suppression of vice and immorality, and the encouragement of good morals, has been recently established in New-Jersey.

The committee appointed to settle the accounts of the State-Prison, for the last year, report that the stock on hand, October 1st, 1816, amounted to $28,605 63; and the amount drawn from the treasury for the payment of salaries, transportation of prisoners, &c. to 1st of Oct. 1817, to $11,760 84. The amount of stock on hand, Oct. 1st, 1817, was $46,861 34; from which deduct balance due sundry persons, for transportation, &c. $9,456 81; and for losses $2,961 44, and there will remain $34,443 59. The committee further report, that the sum of $3,870 99, of the money drawn from the treasury, hath been expended in costs of prisoners on conviction, transportation, and clothing, being for 77, sent to the State-prison the year ending Oct. 1, 1817, many of whom were for a term less than one year, and could not in that time earn any part of the charges against them. The committee therefore suggest, that if some other punishment were devised for smaller crimes, the system would be improved.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Two commissioners, appointed by the Governor of this State, have arrived at Newtown, Tioga, to explore the route of the canal authorised by the legislature of New-York, to connect the waters of Seneca Lake with the Susquehanna. This survey is undertaken with the view of reporting to the legislature of Pennsylvania on the expediency of uniting with the State of New-York to complete the said canal.

In October last, Benjamin Kite, of Philadelphia, cut down three Lombardy poplars, and on splitting one of them, about fifteen feet from the ground, he found a quantity of quicksilver in the tree. It did not appear that a hole could have been bored and the mineral poured in, for the trees grew in his court yard, were very small when he took possession, and had thrived well, nor could any trace of boring be discovered.

Married.] In Philadelphia, at the residence of Stephen Girard, Esq. General Henry Lallemand to Miss Harriet Girard, niece of Stephen Girard, Esq. There were present, besides the other friends of the parties, the Count de Survilliers, Marshal Grouchy and his son, General Vandamme, and General Charles Lallemand, senior.

MARYLAND.

It is now ascertained by actual experiment in this State, that the description of Wheat known by the name of the *Lawler Wheat* is not secure from the ravages of the Hessian fly. A quantity of Wheat, represented as *genuine Lawler* was obtained from Virginia by a gentleman whose farm is about ten miles from Baltimore, and sown this fall; within a few days past the young blade has been blighted as with a blast from a furnace, and on examination it appears that the destruction has been caused by the well known Hessian Fly.

We learn, that the Lawler Wheat sown on the Eastern shore of this State, and in some parts of Virginia, has experienced a similar fate.

A Beet has been raised by a gentleman of Annapolis, the present year, from the seed, of the following dimensions and weight; it measured round the thickest part 2 feet 6 inches; its length was 2 feet 2 inches, and its weight 15 pounds 10 ounces!

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The following Indians are now on a visit to the seat of government, from the north-western country. They are under the direction of Mr. Isaac Walker, their business is with the government. *Wyandots.* Daanquote, or Half King, head chief of the nation, from Sandusky.

Tau-yau-ro-too-yau, head speaker.

Dawautout; Manoncue; Scotosh, Tau-yau-dou-tou-sou; Squindecte; Youdou-tou-sou. *Delawares*, Captain Pipe; Silas Armstrong. *Senecas.* Captain Smith; Con-gu-tou.

These are the identical chiefs among whom the president of the United States passed a night, as he travelled through the wilderness from Detroit, and by whom he was voluntarily guarded during his stay with them.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The yellow fever has almost wholly disappeared from Charleston. By the bills of Mortality, during the week ending October 30th, but one died of that disease.

October 30th, was launched at Charleston, from the Ship Yard of Messrs. Pritchard and Knox, the elegant Steam Boat Carolina, owned by the Ge[illegible] Steam Boat Company, and [illegible] to the Savannah river.

GEORGIA.

By accounts from the South, under date of November 10th, hostilities were expected to break out between the United States troops, and the Seminole Indians.

General Gaines, with his troops, took up the line of March from Fort Montgomery, on the Alabama, to Fort Scott, on the Flint River, about the 27th ult. where he was to be joined by about 500 Creek warriors, who would make his army, including regulars, militia, and Indians, amount to about 2500 men. The Seminoles are said to have in the field 1500 warriors. General Jackson and suite, it was expected, would join General Gaines at Fort Scott.

General Gaines made a demand upon the Seminoles, for the murderers of seven whites—they refused, and in return stated, that our people had killed *ten* of their tribe, and demanded the *balance* to be given up to them, as the only condition on which they would make peace. The General made no further reply, but immediately put his troops in motion, to operate against them.

David B. Mitchell. Esq. of the State of Georgia, is Commissioner, to treat with the Creek nation of Indians.

Deaths in Savannah from the 1st to the 5th of October inclusive, reported by the Board of Health—males 50, females 12—total 62. Of this number 50 died of the yellow fever. Forty-three of the above deaths were non-residents, 32 of whom were seamen.

MISSISSIPPI.

In a letter from Natches, dated October 13th, it is remarked by the writer—"Of all the plagues I ever heard of, we have one that exceeds them. The yellow fever has raged so in this place, that three fourths, or at least two-thirds of the inhabitants have left the place, and there are not enough to attend the sick and bury the dead. The poor wretches are found dead in their houses by themselves, and it is difficult to get any one to lay them out and put them in the ground. Almost all the stores are shut up, and the post-office is only open two or three hours on mail days. It is such an awful time that not a dollar enters the town, except to get some necessary that cannot be dispensed with."

TENNESSEE.

An appeal to the sense of the people has been authorized by the requisite majority of two-thirds of the legislature of Tennessee, on the expediency of calling a convention to amend the constitution of that state; on which question the people are invited to vote, Ay or No, at the next General Election. This is the most democratic process of any of our governments—submitting the question to the people, individually, for their opinion, without any representative intermediation.

The following resolution has been introduced into the Legislature of Tennessee, by some one who dreads the introduction of the National Bank into that State. The fate of the motion does not yet appear.

"*Be it resolved by the General Assembly of the State of Tennessee,* That they do greatly regret the necessity which impels them to declare, that they will view with concern and disapprobation the establishment of any bank, branch of any bank, or other monied institution, not chartered by the laws of this State, within the limits thereof; and they do feel themselves under all the *ties* of responsibility which bind the representative to the people, to use all lawful means in their power to *prevent* and *prohibit* the same."

An Academy has been erected in Nashville for the instruction of females. The building is in the centre of a large Square, in which the forest trees remain. It will already accommodate 156 students, and is intended for 300. "Dr. Daniel Berry, and Lady, of Salem, Massachusetts, have been placed at the head of the Institution. Nearly one hundred young ladies were immediately enrolled as students."

Exports from West Tennessee to New-Orleans, last year.——$10,000 hhds. Tobacco, $1,000,000; 1500 bales Cotton, $100,000; Pork and Beef, $50,000; Butter, Lard and Tallow, $25,000; Corn and Vegetables, $50,000; Sundries, $200,000; Castings, $20,000; Horses, Sheep and Beef Cattle, $100,000.

OHIO.

The commissioners on behalf of the United States, have, at the treaty lately held at Fort Meigs with the Indians, obtained a relinquishment of their claims to all the lands within the State, with the exception of the following reservations: At upper Sandusky, 12 miles square; at Wappakonata, 10 miles square; at Lewiston, 7 miles square; at Hog Creek, 5 miles square; at Fort Seneca, 7 miles square, and the tract west of St. Mary's River, supposed to be about 300 square miles, amounting in the whole to 425, 830 acres. The whole tract of land purchased, including the Indian reservations,

and the unceded tract west of the St. Mary's river, contains, by a rough calculation, says the Supporter, 3,862,420 acres, from which deducting the amount of the reservations as above, will leave 3,435,540 acres, to which the Indian title is extinguished. To this may be added, say 840,800 acres, lying north of the Miami of the lakes, and east of a meridian running north from Fort Defiance, ceded by the treaty of Detroit in 1807, making, agreeably to this estimate, an aggregate of 4,276,340 acres of unoccupied lands in the State of Ohio, to which the Indian title is extinguished.

For these lands the treaty "allows the Wyandots an annuity of 4000 dollars; the Shawanoes 2000 dollars; and the Senecas 500 dollars; together with the sum of 3300 for fifteen years to be divided between the Pottowattomies, Chippewas, and Ottowas."

MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

The citizens of Detroit have set about establishing a University. A subscription was opened, and upwards of £1000 subscribed the first day. The buildings have already been commenced, and the first hall is expected to be completed the present autumn.

ILLINOIS TERRITORY.

His excellency William Clark, Governor of the Missouri Territory, and his Excellency Nimian Edwards, Governor of the Illinois Territory, are Commission- to treat with the Potawotamies and other tribes of Indians, in the Illinois Territory.

MISSOURI TERRITORY.

Major Bradford departed from this post a few days since, with a detachment of U. S. riflemen, accompanied by Major Long, topographical engineer, for the purpose of establishing a military post on the Arkansas River, near the Osage boundary line. His object is, ostensibly, to remove squatters on the public lands. Something more may grow out of it.

Art. 13. NEW INVENTIONS.

Description of a water-wheel recently invented by Mr. C. A. Busby, of New-York, architect and engineer; applicable to Steam-boats, Horse-boats, and Mills; and calculated to avoid the great loss of power, and other inconveniences, heretofore arising from back-water, vibration, &c.

THE paddles of this wheel are perpendicularly bisected and suspended on pivots, by their upper edges, working in sockets fixed in the extremities of the arms of the wheel; the lower edges being re-connected (leaving a small interval between the parts) by braces, or bars, of rod iron. The sockets in which the pivots' work are included in the circumference of a circle, whose centre is the axis of the wheel. The paddles are perpendicularly dependant, and the braces equi-distant from the respective points of suspension. It is manifest, therefore, that a circle equal in diameter to that including the sockets, and whose centre should be at as great a distance below the shaft of the wheel as the braces are below the pivots, would pass through all the *braces*. The inventor has consequently been enabled to introduce a strong flat ring in the space (left for that purpose) between the divisions of the paddles; with holes, or sockets, corresponding to those in the arms of the wheel, and through which the braces above mentioned conveniently pass and work.

If the wheel were now put in gentle motion, and met *no* opposition, the paddles, turning on their pivots, would continue perpendicular; and the ring, suspended by the braces, would revolve about its imaginary axis, at a short distance perpendicularly below the shaft of the wheel. But in case of *external resistance*, the paddles would *trail*, or drag, and the ring be carried with them.

This inconvenience might *apparently* be obviated by converting the ring into a wheel, and giving to it a *fixed* axis, or shaft. But then the radii, or spokes, of this second or lower wheel, would be obstructed *in action* by the shaft of the main wheel, and *vice versa*. It has therefore been necessary to adopt some other means of retaining the ring *permanently* beneath the wheel.

From an attentive consideration of the construction, so far as already developed, it will be obvious that the ring, independantly of its rotatory action with the wheel, can only swerve from its appointed station by trailing with the paddles; and this is effectually prevented by the [illegible] tion of two minor wheels, or *gu[illegible]ers*, on axis' fixed equi-distant [illegible] the wheel, level with the cent[illegible]

ring, and having their circumferences in contact with the opposite edges of the ring.

Thus the ring above described, notwithstanding its peculiarities, effectively performs the office of a second wheel, and the paddles, connected with *two parallel bicentric circles*, and revolving in conjunction with them, firmly maintain their perpendicular directions.

It may be necessary to add that this invention, founded on scientific and novel principles, is as remarkable for the *simplicity of construction and operation*, exemplified in the model, as for the difficulty of conveying an accurate and comprehensive representation of it, through the medium of verbal or graphic description. The following cut, with the explanations accompanying it, will however, aid the understanding of the nature of the improvement.

A. Axis of wheel.

B. Braces passing through the arms of the wheel from which the paddles depend.

C. Flat iron ring connecting the paddles.

D. Guard rollers.

Art. 14. MONTHLY CATALOGUE OF NEW PUBLICATIONS, WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

Letters from the hon. David Humphreys, F. R. S. to the right hon. Sir Joseph Banks, president of the Royal Society, London; containing some account of the Serpent of the Ocean, frequently seen in Gloucester Bay. New-York, Kirk and Mercein. 18 mo. pp. 86.

Gen Humphreys is entitled to our thanks for his sedulity in collecting, and his faithfulness in reporting the most authentic information it was possible to obtain in relation to the late terrific visiter of our shores. It is impossible for any one accessible to evidence, longer to remain incredulous in regard to the fact of the appearance of this monster in our waters. Gen. Humphreys has shown that his escape from the hardy fisherman of Marblehead and Cape Anne, was only owing to his timely departure from that vicinity. -portunity offered after adequate prepa- *vas made for attack*, to try the con- *ugh it was impatiently* sought by our enterprising seamen. Since his retreat from the harbour of Gloucester, the serpent has been repeatedly seen in Long-Island sound. There are circumstances which lead to the supposition that more than one of these animals has been seen about the same time on our coast.

The second one is described as having several ashen or yellowish rings round its neck The following summary description of the Sea-Serpent is given by Gen Humphreys.

"To avoid tedious repetitions, I give the aggregate result, that his head and tail resemble those of the common snake: some, however, think the head more flat, like that of the turtle (tortoise) and adder, that his colour is nearly black, his body about the bigness of a flour barrel, and his length from sixty to one hundred feet, or more. Some judicious people who saw him stretched out to his full length, by comparing the extent with the distance between two objects on shore, are inclined to believe the last men-

tioned estimate approximates nearest to the truth.

"For the rest, there is an extraordinary uniformity of opinion.

"All concur in his having neither the gills, fins, scales, nor tail of a fish. All, I believe, with one or two exceptions, represent his movement to have been like that of the caterpillar, but infinitely more rapid. They imagined, also, he moved faster *under*, than *above water*. There is, naturally, a considerable difference between the reports of those who saw him at rest, or in motion, as to his smoothness, or roughness, as well as with regard to the curvatures and bunches on his back. To some he appeared jointed, or like a string of kegs or buoys connected on a rope: to others, uniformly smooth and round."

Soon after the disappearance of the Old Serpent, a *Young Serpent* of very singular formation, and supposed to be the progeny of the former, was killed by a Mr. Colbey in a field near Loblolly Cove, and about one hundred and fifty paces from highwater mark, as measured by the hon. Mr. Nash of Gloucester. There is a remarkable coincidence in the structure of this non-descript serpent, with that of the great Sea-Serpent, and its movement seems to have been similar. Mr. Colbey gives the following account of his rencontre with this reptile.

"Mr. Colbey says, that he and two of his sons were gathering hay, when the young serpent was first discovered by one of his boys, who called to his father to run, for he never saw such a strange snake. Mr. Colbey ran about four rods, with a pitchfork in his hand, before the young serpent had crept one rod. As the serpent was passing over some loose rocks, he clapped his pitchfork down, and confined him against the rocks, when the snake exhibited more temper than he had ever seen displayed by one before. He threw his head around, seized his own body, held on, and shook (to use his own expression) "as one dog shakes another when fighting." His tail, likewise, seemed to be a weapon of defence, for he swung it around several times, and struck the end of it against the handle of the pitchfork, when Mr. C. could distinctly hear a noise, which clicked, (as he said,) like a pin, when struck against the handle. Mr. Colbey's account of his motion is still more extraordinary. He says, that he possessed the power of contraction and expansion, to a degree almost incredible: that when contracted, he judged his length was not more than one foot and a half; and the protuberances on his back were (to use his expression) nearly as large as his fist. He afterwards remarked, that the tumours, when the serpent was contracted, were at least three times as large as when he was extended. When creeping on the ground, his motion was vertical, he carried his head near the ground, and he progressed very slow, much slower than a man ordinarily walks. He moved in a straight line, and his progressive motion was produced by first contracting, and then extending himself."

E.

American Entomology or Descriptions of the Insects of North America, illustrated by coloured figures from drawings executed from nature, by Thomas Say. Philadelphia, Mitchell and Ames, 8vo first number pp. 40. with six plates and an engraved frontispiece.

The United States can at last boast of having a learned and enlightened Entomologist in Mr. Say. Those who have preceded him, such as Catesby, Abbot, Melsheimer, Muhlenberg, Barton, Escher, Leconte, Torrey, &c. have merely been collectors, or painters, or nomenclators; but the author of this work shows himself acquainted with the details and improvements of the science; he is at the same time an acute observer and an able painter. This increases our regret that instead of aiming at the glorious title of the American Fabricius, his utmost ambition is to tread in the steps of Donovan! and imitate his uncouth arrangements, desultory style, pompous publications, and costly performances. We regret exceedingly to see those defective modes introduced by the author of this work, and are sorry to foresee that they are not likely to promote his views. This was not the manner in which the labours of Linneus, Fabricius, and Latreille have been published, yet they are the classical authors of the science. It is true that we are offered an elegant specimen of typography; but the price of it is two dollars. For that sum we have forty pages (of which twelve are quite blank!) printed on beautiful paper and type, and six fine coloured plates, containing only eight species (whereof five are new) of insects, while they might have included sixty! Therefore at this rate, as there are at least eight thousand species of insects in North America, the sum of two thousand dollars will be requisite in order to admire the insects on this new plan! while on the plan of Linneus, &c. ten dollars might be quite sufficient. It would be well if this style was left for the use of the princes and lords of Europe. When this work shall proceed, we may endeavour to review it at length.

C. S. R.

Descriptio uberior Graminum et Plantarum Calamariarum Americae septentrionalis, indigenarum et cicurum. Auctore D. Henrico Muhlenberg. Philadelphia, Sol. W. Conrad, 1817. 1 vol. 8.vo. pp. 295.

This is one of the posthumous works of the rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, which had sol ong been expected by the botanists: and probably not one of the least valuable. About four hundred and fifty species of Grasses, including the Cyperoides, and genera *Carex* &c. are here enumerated and descr

length. But like many posthumous works, it bears the stamp of imperfection: more than forty species, perhaps new, are published without names! could any one believe that in the present stage of science such a blunder could be committed. The author, had he been living, would never have done it, and unless the editor thought that there was *no one* that could rectify this omission, he is inexcusable; but we are certain that many of our botanists would have been very glad to do it, and associate thereby this trifling labour to those of the worthy author. The consequence will be that those new species will be named by Rafinesque, Decandolle, Romer, Leconte, &c. and receive therefore as many different names! while the real author will be deprived of that merit. It is likewise astonishing, that the editor could not, or would not employ some botanist to compare the species of Muhlenberg, with those of Pursh and Elliot, and frame specific definitions. These and many other omissions and imperfections lessen very much the value of this otherwise classical work; we shall endeavour to rectify them in a future review. C. S. R.

Cœlebs Deceived. By the author of 'an antidote to the Miseries of Human Life, Cottage, Sketches,' &c. New-York, 24mo. pp. 264.

Though we have read this book through, we hardly know what to make of it. We must rank it however, we suppose, with the class of works called religious novels, notwithstanding there are some things in it that savour not overmuch of religion in our apprehension. It seems to be an indirect attack upon Episcopalianism; and deserves to be reprehended not only for its tendency to promote dissension in the church of God, but for a spirit of unfairness incompatible with the principles of the gospel

By the by, we do not altogether approve of drawing religious discussions into novels. There is a time and a place for all things; a romance is not the place where we look for religious instruction, nor do we often take one up when in that mood which is best fitted for receiving it. Let us not be understood as requiring novels to be *irreligious;* on the contrary we think some of the best lessons of piety and morality may be effectually instilled under this guise. But as amusement is the avowed, so it should be the apparent object of such productions. A reader is not pleased to find himself circumvented by a sermon, where he had looked for a diverting adventure. Honest John Bunyan's allegories are greatly preferable to the flimsy fictions of modern sectarians. Cœlebs *junior* is less amiable, and not much more interesting than his predecessor. He is early the victim of *deception.* His education is commenced by his aunt, who tells him that if he will *only* learn his A, B, and C, she will love him. The poor boy however finds that not *only* A, B, and C, *but three and twenty* letters more, all in a row, are to be learnt before he can establish his claim to her affection. He is next told that when he has learnt to read words and sentences he will be a *man;* to which his experience soon gives the lie. His aunt shortly after trepans him into a clergyman's family, who fortunately proves a very worthy man. Cœlebs thrives under his tuition. In due time he is entered at college, where he grows dissipated, and gets in debt. He finds himself however master of a handsome patrimony, and suffers no great inconvenience from his folly. A visit to his guardian, who is on his death bed, recals him to reflection, and revives his religious impressions. He now takes it into his head to fall in love, all at once, with his cousin Lucy, the playmate of his childhood. Her personal beauty entirely blinds him to her character. With a view to matrimony he *takes orders,* and *purchases* a benefice. Just as he is ready to install Lucy in the parsonage-house, he detects her in a clandestine correspondence with a circulating library, and their engagement is broken off in mutual disgust. In a few months Lucy marries an Irish fortune-hunter. Cœlebs has suddenly acquired a distaste to matrimony, and after becoming a convert to the belief that *a plurality of wives* is allowable by scripture, and after bringing over to the same faith a young female Methodist with whom he had contracted an intimacy, he persuades her, we know not by what process of reasoning, to cohabit with him without being married at all. The lady soon becomes satisfied that this concubinage is not sanctioned by revelation, and leaves him with an irrevocable resolution never to return to him, though he offers to undergo the rites of marriage.

Cœlebs's preaching in the mean time had given his congregation great comfort. He had talked much of the all-sufficient atonement, and of the imputed righteousness of the Redeemer; but had wholly forgotten to say any thing about the necessity of faith and repentance. At length the *happy* deaths of some of his impenitent parishioners open his eyes to his error. He shifts his ground and witnesses a happy reformation in his flock. To set a good example he once more turns his thoughts towards the wedded state, but finding the lady whom he had selected for his partner, from his recollections of her some twenty years before, already the mother of a family, he abandons himself to celibacy for the remainder of his life.

Such is the outline of the fable. The author seems to have a measure of good sense, strangely mixed up with prejudice and bigotry. Her style is exceedingly negligent; indeed her sentences are seldom grammatical. E.

A sermon, preached in St. Paul's Church, in the city of New-York, on the 31st of October, 1817, on occasion of the solemnization of the third centurial jubilee, in commemoration of the reforma-

tion commenced by Dr. Martin Luther, on the 31st of October, 1517; accompanied with an account of the solemnities and the order of divine service. By the Rev. Frederick Christian Schæffer, pastor of the evangelical Lutheran Church, in the city of New-York. New-York. Kirk and Mercein. 1817. 8vo. pp. 56.

"The chief motives by which Luther was influenced, and the principles by which he was prompted to speak and to act, when he commenced the blessed reformation, form the subject of this sermon, in which those motives and principles are traced and illustrated by a concise account of Luther's life and actions, connected with a rapid survey of the history of the times in which he lived. The subject is one of deep interest, and the reverend author has handled it with a zeal becoming an enlightened and sincere preacher of the doctrines of that reformation which he celebrates.

The style is grave, but earnest, though unequal, and sometimes faulty. There is on the very title-page an instance, in our opinion, of bad taste, the title of "doctor" detracts from the dignity of "Martin Luther." The names of great men stand best alone.

L.

An Address, delivered before the Oneida Society, for the promotion of American manufactures, in their annual meeting, in Whitesboro,' on the 31st of October, 1817; by Isaac Briggs. Utica. William Williams. 1817. 8vo. pp. 8.

There is no room in these remarks to enter into a discussion of the interesting subject of manufactures, and the expediency of promoting them by governmental patronage, at the present period, in the United States; we can only say at this time, that the Address to the Oneida society is from the pen of one of our most intelligent economists. The time and attention which Mr. Briggs has bestowed upon the subject of manufactures, as connected with the prosperity of nations, the character of the man, and the extent and accuracy of his knowledge, entitle his opinions to the most deliberate consideration. L.

Art. 15. REPORT OF DISEASES TREATED AT THE PUBLIC DISPENSARY, NEW-YORK, DURING THE MONTH OF AUG. 1817.

ACUTE DISEASES.

Febris Intermittens, (*Intermittent Fever,*) 5; Febris Remittens, (*Remittent Fever,*) 11; Febris Continua, (*Continued Fever,*) 12; Synocha, (*Inflammatory Fever.*) 2; Febris Infantum Remittens, 7; Phlegmone, (*Inflammation,*) 2; Anthrax, 1; Hernia Humoralis, 1; Ophthalmia, (*Inflammation of the Eyes,*) 6; Cynanche Tonsillaris, (*Inflammation of the Throat.*) 2; Catarrhus, (*Catarrh,*) 3; Bronchitis, 1; Pneumonia, (*Inflammation of the Chest,*) 8; Pneumonia Typhodes, 1; Mastitis, (*Inflammation of the Female Breast.*) 1: Rheumatismus, 2; Cholera, 2; Dysenteria, (*Dysentery,*) 4; Erysipelas, (*St. Anthony's Fire.*) 1; Variola, (*Small Pox,*) 4; Vaccinia, (*Kine Pock.*) 24.

CHRONIC AND LOCAL DISEASES.

Asthenia, (*Debility,*) 3; Vertigo, 3; Cephalalgia, (*Head-Ach,*) 6; Dyspepsia, (*Indigestion,*) 8; Gastrodynia, (*Pain in the Stomach.*) 2; Colica, 1; Obstipatio, 3; Paralysis, (*Palsy.*) 1; Epilepsia, (*Epilepsy.*) 1; Hysteria, (*Hysterics,*) 1; Palpitatio, 1; Hypochondriasis, 1; Mania, 1; Apoplexia, (*Apoplexy.*) 1; Ophthalmia Chronica, (*Chronic Inflammation of the Eyes,*) 4; Catarrhus Chronicus, (*Chronic Catarrh.*) 4; Bronchitis Chronica, 11; Asthma et Dyspnœa, (*Asthma and Difficult Breathing.*) 2; Phthisis Pulmonalis, (*Pulmonary Consumption,*) 6; Heptatitis Chronica, (*Chronic Inflammation of the Liver.*) 1; Rheumatismus Chronicus, (*Chronic Rheumatism.*) 10; Pleurodynia, 3; Lumbago, 3; Hæmoptysis, (*Spitting of Blood,*) 1; Ptyalismus, 1; Dysenteria Chronica, 6; Diarrhœa, 12; Enuresis, (*Incontinence of Urine,*) 1; Amenorrœa, 6; Dysuria, (*Difficulty of Urine.*) 3; Ischuria, (*Suppression of Urine,*) 1; Menorrhagia, 2; Plethora, 1; Anasarca, (*Dropsy,*) 1; Ascites, (*Dropsy of the Abdomen,*) 2; Hydrothorax, (*Dropsy of the Chest,*) 1; Scrophula, (*King's Evil,*) 3; Tabes Mesenterica, 1; Vermes, (*Worms,*) 7; Syphilis, 18; Urethritis Virulenta, 6; Phymosis, 1; Paraphymosis, 1; Tumor, 3; Hernia Inguinalis, 1; Cataracta, (*Cataract,*) 1; Luxatio, 2; Stremma, (*Sprain,*) 2; Contusio, 8; Ustio, (*Burn.*) 1; Abscessus, (*Abscess.*) 2; Ulcus, (*Ulcer,*) 19; Erysipelas, 2; Herpes, 1; Eczema Mercurialis, 1; Aphtha, 1; Scabies et Prurigo, 15; Impetigo, 1; Porrigo, 5; Lepra Venerea, 1; Furunculus, 1; Eruptiones Variæ, 4.

The temperature of October has been, on the whole, remarkably mild, and favourable to the continuance of vegetation. The mornings and evenings were sometimes damp and foggy; but there has been little rain compared with some of the preceding months, the aggregate quantity amounting only to about two inches on a level. Rain fell on the 7th, 14th, 25th, 26th, and through the night of the 31st.—Southerly winds have been on the decline, whilst those from northerly and westerly directions have been increasing in frequency. At mid-day of the 6th, the mercury stood at 70°, and on the night of the 30th at 32°, which were the *maximum* and *minimum* temperatures of the month. The greatest diurnal variation has been 25°. The highest temperature of the morning has been 60°, lowest 34°, mean 47°;—highest temperature afternoon 69°, lowest 41°, mean 57°;

est temperature at sunset 64°, lowest 38°, mean 54°. Mean temperature of the month estimated between sunrise and sunset, 52° and two-thirds.

The effects of morbid action upon the human constitution, during this interval, offer little that is remarkable. The mortality among children under two years of age has diminished nearly one half, while the aggregate number of deaths of all other ages has been about the same as in the preceding month.

Fevers have been the most predominant, as well as the most fatal of all acute diseases. They have continued in nearly the same degree, and with much the same character, as stated in the last report. No less than twenty-eight deaths are recorded from typhus alone, as will be seen by examining the annexed general bill of mortality.—A few cases of scarlet fever have also appeared in the city.

The weather remaining warm, and being occasionally moist, dysenteries and diarrhœas continued to occur, though in smaller proportion than in the preceding month. Some few cases of cholera were still met with during the fore and middle parts of this period; but the disease has now entirely ceased. The number of inflammatory complaints, on the contrary, has considerably multiplied. Rheumatisms are becoming more frequent; and catarrhal, bronchial, and pulmonary disorders are beginning to prevail. These will probably increase with the approaching cold of winter, till they finally become the leading complaints.—Several persons have also been seized with cough, hoarsness, and sometimes with coriza; but in general so mild as scarcely to require any medical attention.

The *natural Small-Pox* has again made its appearance among the poor in the upper and eastern parts of the city. Four cases of this disease have occurred in dispensary practice, three of which were of the confluent kind.—One death from small-pox was recorded in the Bill of Mortality for August. It is to be hoped that some efficient measures will be immediately adopted that will tend to prevent the extension of so loathsome and, in general, so fatal a disease; which, when introduced into the close and crowded habitations of the poor, seldom fails to multiply its victims.

The case of enuresis, recorded in the foregoing list, occurred in a female aged sixteen years. It was speedily cured by the internal use of the arbutus uva ursi taken freely in the form of infusion.

The deaths stated in the New-York Bills of Mortality, for the month of October, are as follow:

Abscess, 4; Apoplexy, 4; Asthma, 1; Childbed, 1; Cholera Morbus, 4; Colic, 1; Consumption, 42; Convulsions, 12; Debility, 2; Diarrhœa, 5; Dropsy, 5; Dropsy in the Chest, 3; Dropsy in the Head, 6; Drowned, 4; Dysentery, 8; Fever, 1; Remittent Fever, 4; Typhus Fever, 27; Malignant Fever, 1; Scarlet Fever, 1; Infantile Flux, 1; Gravel, 1; Jaundice, 1; Hæmorrhage, 1; Hives, 7; Inflammation of the Brain, 2; Inflammation of the Bowels, 1; Intemperance, 5; Killed, 2; Marasmus, 1; Mortification, 1; Old Age, 10; Palsy, 3; Pleurisy, 4; Pneumonia Typhodes, 1; Quinsy, 1; Scrophula, 1; Still Born, 11; Stone, 1; Sudden Death, 3; Suicide, 1; Tabes Mesenterica, 9; Teething, 2; Unknown, 2; Ulcer, 1; Worms, 1.—Total 212.

Of which there died 40 of and under the age 1 year; 18 between 1 and 2 years; 12 between 2 and 5; 7 between 5 and 10; 12 between 10 and 20; 43 between 20 and 30; 24 between 30 and 40; 17 between 40 and 50; 17 between 50 and 60; 7 between 60 and 70; 9 between 70 and 80; 4 between 80 and 90; and 1 between 90 and 100.

JACOB DYCKMAN, M. D.

New-York, October 31, 1817.

Art. 16. CABINET OF VARIETIES.

MADAME DE STAEL-HOLSTEIN.

Living, thank heaven, in a country where the sex are less addicted to political intrigue than in any other nation of Europe, we take up our pen to trace as correct a biography as our present means of information and the haste of the moment will allow, of a woman much distinguished in the annals of a neighbouring state, whether as descended from a parent deeply implicated in the Revolution, as herself participating largely in that terrible convulsion, as connected with its various factions and most famous leaders, or as a female author of the foremost rank in modern literature.

Last Saturday we announced the death of Madame de Stael-Holstein upon the 14th inst. at Paris:—she had been long afflicted with a painful disorder, which carried her to the grave, in her fifty-second year, a few months after she had witnessed the marriage of her daughter to the Duc de Broglio.

This is not the period for an analysis of the character or writings of this celebrated lady, though we look very speedily to lay such an Essay from a powerful mind before our readers: our purpose is simply to narrate facts, and if opinions are delivered they shall be only incidental.

Ann-Louise-Germaine Necker was the daughter of James Necker, a Swiss, whose financial career and conduct contributed probably more than any other cause to accomplish the overthrow of the French monarchy, and of Susan Curchod, of whom we know little till she became the wife of Necker, except that she was the daughter of a Protestant clergyman in Switzerland, admired * by the renowned Gibbon during his

* In Colman's "Eccentricities" there is a humourous story on this amour. Mad. Curchod is described as

"A philosophic Blonde, a Charmer wise,
Studious, and plump, now languishing, now prim,

residence in that country, and at one time a governess in the family of De Vermenoux. Wilhelmina was born at Paris, in the year 1766, and, displaying what such parents might well consider to be precocity of talent, was educated entirely under their immediate inspection. The incipient fame of her father seems to have grown with her growth, and she must have been about 12 years of age, when, in consequence of his eulogy on Colbert (for which he was crowned by the Academy) and other publications, he was raised to the office of Director of the Finances. Necker, though of humble birth, being the son of a tutor in the college of Geneva, had previously realized a large fortune as a partner in the Parisian banking-house of Tellusson and Co. in which he originally set out as a clerk. His success as a private individual was taken as an augury of success as a public minister, which was miserably disappointed by the result. It is unnecessary to follow the fortunes of the father through the fluctuations of his ministerial life; now dismissed, and now recalled; now the staunch advocate for royalty, and now the friend of the people; now "*the adored Minister*,"† and now the abhorred peculator; now borne in triumph from Basle to Paris on the shoulders of an enthusiastic nation, and now flying from Paris to Geneva amid the curses of an enraged populace. These things were common in France! Neither does it enter into our design to dwell upon the literary attainments of the mother—her charities and philanthropy. Suffice it to record that while Necker published political pamphlets, views of finance, and statements of administration, his spouse was no less devoted to works of benevolence, as is honourably testified by her "Essay on precipitate Burials,"‡ "Observations on the founding of Hospitals," and "Thoughts on Divorce."

Our chief, and indeed our only reason for touching on the progenitors of Mademoiselle Necker, is to account for her early predilection for literary pursuits. She was educated for an author. Her first perceptions were directed to science and literature. Her very infant ideas were associated with the intelligence of Marmontel, Diderot, Buffon, St. Lambert, Thomas, and all the learned of Paris, who formed the circles of her mother. Her talents were cultivated, her taste was modelled, the bent of her mind was given, her opinions were confirmed; in short her intellect was formed in this school; and the philosophy then prevalent in France, too often concealing dark principles under brilliant wit, and lapsing from the light of reason into the perplexities of abstract metaphysics, became the dominating principle in her nature, and imparted the tone to all her writings and life. As variety and ambition were the ruling passions of her father, so was sentimental refinement and metaphysical confusion the besetting sin of her more amiable parent, and a disorganizing experimental philosophy, the object of inquiry with nearly all those associated with her "young idea" and "tender thought."

To these sources may be traced almost every feature which marks the faculties or distinguishes the writings of Madame de Stael. The events of the Revolution only drew them forth: they were emplanted ere it commenced.

Mademoiselle Necker was little more than fourteen years of age when, in pursuit of his ambitious projects, her father published the memorable "Account rendered to the King of his Administration," which created so strong a sensation throughout France, and led to the resignation of the author's official situation in 1781. He then retired to Copet, a barony in Switzerland, which he had purchased, and six years elapsed before he reappeared permanently on the public stage at Paris. In 1787 we find him in that capital, attacking Calonne; and the years 1788 and 1789 constitute the era which so intimately connected his history with the destinies of France and the annals of Europe.

It was during one of the occasional visits of the Necker family to Paris, prior to 1787, that Eric Magnus Baron de Stael, by birth a Swede, was introduced to their acquaintance by Count de Creutz, the Swedish Ambassador. He was young and handsome, and succeeded in pleasing, we know not that we can say gaining the affections of Mademoiselle Necker, who consented to become his wife. Count de Creutz was shortly after recalled to Stockholm to be placed at the head of the Foreign Department, and Baron de Stael was appointed his successor. Thus dignified, and with the further recommendation of being a Protestant, his marriage was not delayed, and the rich heiress, to the chagrin of many French suitors, became Baroness de Stael-Holstein. We believe, however, that this union did not prove to be one of the most felicitous. The Lady was wealthy, young, and though not handsome, agreeable and attractive; she was rather under the middle size, yet graceful in her deportment and manners; her eyes were brilliant and expressive, and the whole character of her countenance betokened acuteness of intellect and talent beyond the common order. But she inherited, to the utmost particle, from her father the restless passion for distinction; and derived from the society in which she had lived not a little of that pedantry and philosophical [illegible] which was their foible and b[illegible] more at literary fame than at

Who, skilled most temptingly to syllogize,
Chopped logic with a pair of large, blue, melting eyes."

The ascent of the lusty lover up the high hill skirting Lausanne, and the result of his courtship, is admirably told by our whimsical bard.

† "To the adored Minister," was inscribed on the gate of his hotel by popular admiration, and erased by popular abhorrence!!!

‡ It was undoubtedly the effect of this publication upon the mind of her daughter, which led to the wish she expressed before her death, to have her corpse attended for three days; which wish was fulfilled with filial duty by her son, Augustus de Stael.

ther springing from "susceptibility of being misled," as urged by her father, from the pernicious inculcations of modern philosophy, or from —— but we will not proceed: her earthly account is just closed, and her frailties with her sorrows alike repose in trembling hope, awaiting the decision of an immortal tribunal.* *Lond. Literary Gazette.*

From the transactions of the Caledonian Horticultural Society. A method of cultivating Asparagus, as it is practised in France. By Dr. Macculloch.

That part of the garden which is longest exposed to the sun, and least shaded by shrubs and trees, is to be chosen for the situation of the asparagus quarter. A pit is then to be dug five feet in depth, and the mould which is taken from it must be sifted, taking care to reject all stones, even as low in size as a filberd nut. The best parts of the mould must then be laid aside for making up the beds.

The materials of the bed are then to be laid in the following proportions and order:

Six inches of common dunghill manure.
Eight inches of turf.
Six inches of dung as before.
Six inches of sifted earth.
Eight inches of turf.
Six inches of very rotten dung.
Eight inches of the best earth.

The last layer of earth must then be well mixed with the last of dung.

The quarter must now be divided into beds five feet wide, by paths constructed of turf, two feet in breadth, and one foot in thickness. The asparagus must be planted about the end of March, eighteen inches asunder. In planting them, the bud, or top of the shoot, is to be placed at the depth of an inch and a half in the ground, while the roots must be spread out as wide as possible in the form of an umbrella. A small bit of stick must be placed as a mark at each plant, as it is laid in the ground. As soon as the earth is settled and dry, a spadeful of fine sand is to be thrown on each plant, in the form of a molehill. If the asparagus plants should have begun to shoot before their transplantation, the young shoots should be cut off, and the planting will, with these precautions, be equally successful, though it should be performed in this country even as late as July. Should any of the plants originally inserted have died, they also may be replaced at this season. The plants ought to be two years old when they are transplanted; they will even take at three; but at four they are apt to fail.

If it be necessary to buy asparagus plants for these beds, it will be proper to procure twice as many as are required. The best must then be selected for planting, and the remainder placed in some remote portion of the prepared bed, or into a similar situation, but without separating the plants. Here they must first be covered with four inches of sand during the summer, and as soon as the frost sets in with six inches of dung over that.

The stems of the planted asparagus must be cut down as soon as the frost commences, and close to the ground. The beds are then to be covered with six inches of dung, and four of sand. In March the bed must be stirred with a fork, taking care not to approach so near to the plants as to derange them. Towards the end of April, the plants which have died, may be replaced with the reserved ones lately described.

In three years the largest plants will be fit to cut for use. If the beds be sufficiently large to furnish a supply in this manner, the asparagus shoots should be cut as fast as they appear: otherwise they must be left till the quantity required has pushed forth; in which case the variety in colour and size prevents them from having so agreeable an appearance. An iron knife is used for this purpose.

In cutting, the knife is to be slipped along the stem, till it reaches the bottom of the shoot, where the cut is to be made. At the end of four years the great and small ones may be taken indiscriminately. The cutting should cease about the end of June.

At the beginning of winter the stems are all to be cut away, and the beds covered with dung and sand in the manner above described. If muddy sand from the sea-shore can be procured for the several purposes above described, it is the best; otherwise, river sand may be used; and if that cannot be procured, fine earth must be substituted.

The asparagus bed now described will generally last thirty years; but if they be planted in such abundance as to require cutting only once in two years, half the bed being always in a state of reservation, it will last a century, or more. The turf used in making the beds should be very free from stones.

Care must be taken not to tread on the beds, so as to condense the earth, in planting the asparagus; and to prevent such an accident happening on any other occasion, a plank should be used to tread on. It must be remembered, that the division of the beds, which is formed by thick turf, is intended to prevent the condensation of the earth below, in consequence of the necessary walking among the beds. As in the course of time this condensation will gradually take place, the turf ought to be renewed every three years, for the purpose of stirring the ground below: and in applying the winter coat of manure, it must be remembered, that even these walks are to be covered. If these circumstances are not attended to, or if the earth below the walks has not originally been constructed in the way described above, the asparagus plants which grow near the walks will be much less fine than those in the middle of the beds.

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* Madame de Stael was one of the writers in the "Biographie Universelle," in which the articles "Aspasie, Camoens, Cleopatra," &c. are from her pen. Two letters from her to Talma appeared in a Bourdeaux Journal about a month ago. She was upon the point of publishing "Considerations on the respective situation of France and England in 1813," at the time of her decease. We take it for granted that it will be edited.

. I understand that this plan has been put in practice by Mr. Allan, of Tweedside, with success.

From an English Paper.

EARLY DEPRAVITY.

Mary Farthing, who keeps a coffee shop in Warwick-lane, charged three boys with a burglary. The case is interesting from the tender years of the delinquents, and the unparalleled depravity of one of them.

The complainant stated, that on Saturday se'night she left her shop safely locked up, and upon returning to it on Monday morning found that the casement was broken open, that an iron bar which crossed one of the skylights had been wrenched from its place. Upon examining her property she ascertained that her prayer-book was stolen, and she also missed a paper bag containing two pounds of sugar. The articles that were not taken away were scattered about as if a search had been made by the thieves for what was most portable. An officer was immediately employed. He suspected a most abandoned boy named *Sullivan*, who is only nine years of age, of being a party to the robbery. He went to the lodgings of the boy's parents, and found there a paper containing two pounds of sugar, and a prayer-book, which the complainant swore was that which had been stolen from her shop. Young Sullivan was apprehended, and upon being questioned by the officer, said that he had nothing to do with the robbery, but had taken the prayer-book and sugar from two boys named Alley and Conolly, upon suspicion that they had not come by them honestly. For his part, he intended that the property should be given to the proper persons as soon as he had time to make inquiry after them. The officer soon apprehended the two boys thus accused, and brought them on Wednesday before Alderman Cox, who entered into a long examination of all the circumstances, and found a case against Sullivan of the most desperate description.

The ages of the two boys accused by Sullivan were six and seven years. The members of a Committee who superintend a free school where the three boys had been received, stated to the Alderman that Alley and Conolly were, up to the time of the crime with which they were charged, honest and harmless children; but that Sullivan was a boy of the most incorrigible habits of theft.

The Alderman ordered that the father of Sullivan, who was during the examination in the office, should be put to the Bar, next his son, as it was most improbable that a child should engage in such dangerous enterprises without the authority and instruction of some experienced person; and as the stolen articles had been found at the father's lodgings, there was reason in supposing that some depraved participation existed between him and his son.

The *father was, however, proved* to be *wholly ignorant of the boy's conduct*; and it *was stated by several of the police*, as well as by some respectable persons, that Sullivan, Sen. had done all in his power to correct the unfortunate propensities of his child.

The following was the story told by the two children, Alley and Conolly:—As they were going to school, to which they used to go every day, they met Sullivan, who had formerly been their school-fellow. Sullivan told them he would show them how to make money to buy cakes and apples; said it was foolish to go to school, and prevailed upon them to attend him at night to Warwick lane, where he raised them up to the sky-light of a coffee-shop, put an iron instrument into the hands of one of them, and made him break the window with it. He then obliged the other, who is a cripple, to tie a rope to a bar which ran across on the inside, and with the assistance of both, succeeded in dragging the bar from its place. He then sent the more active boy through the sky-light, with orders to steal all the money he could get, and any thing else he could carry. All the money the boy found consisted of two bad dollars and a halfpenny with a hole in it. The other property he took was that found at Sullivan's lodgings. As soon as the business was done, Sullivan took all the plunder, and threatened to hang them if they said a word.

A tradesman here stepped forward and said, the tools with which the burglary had been effected were some time ago stolen from his house by Sullivan, who broke open one house for the purpose of entering another with greater facility.

Young Sullivan was fully committed for trial. His father was discharged. Alley's and Conolly's parents were bound over to answer for the appearance of their children against the prisoner at the ensuing sessions.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY AND MANNERS.

THE PLAY AT VENICE.

Some years since, a German Prince making a tour of Europe, stopped at Venice for a short period. It was the close of summer, the Adriatic was calm, the nights were lovely, the Venitian women in the full enjoyment of those delicious spirits that in their climate rise and fall with the coming and the departure of this finest season of the year. Every day was given by the illustrious stranger to researches among the records and antiquities of this singular city, and every night to parties on the Brenta or the sea. As the morning was nigh, it was the custom to return from the water to sup at some of the palaces of the nobility. In the commencement of his intercourse all national distinctions were carefully suppressed. But as his intimacy increased, he was forced to see the lurking vanity of the Italian breaking out. One of its most frequent exhibitions was in the little dramas, that wound up those stately festivities. The wit was constantly sharpened by some contrast of the Italian and the German, some slight aspersion on Teutonic rudeness, some remark on the history of a people on

touched by the elegance of Southern manners. The sarcasm was conveyed with Italian grace, and the offence softened by its humour. It was obvious that the only retaliation must be humorous. At length the Prince, on the point of taking leave, invited his entertainers to a farewell supper. He drew the conversation to the infinite superiority of the Italian, and above all of the Venetian, acknowledged the darkness in which Germany had been destined to remain so long, and looked forward with infinite sorrow to the comparative opinion of posterity upon a country to which so little of its gratitude must be due. "But my Lords," said he, rising. "we are an emulous people, and an example like yours cannot be lost even upon a German. I have been charmed with your dramas, and have contrived a little arrangement to give one of our country, if you will condescend to follow me to the great hall." The company rose and followed him through the splendid suit of a Venetian villa, to the hall which was fitted up as a German barn. The aspect of the theatre produced first surprise and next an universal smile. It had no resemblance to the gilded and sculptured saloons of their own sumptuous little theatres. However it was only so much the more Teutonic. The curtain drew up. The surprise rose into loud laughter, even among the Venetians, who have been seldom betrayed into any thing beyond a smile for generations together. The stage was a temporary erection. rude and uneven. The scenes represented a wretched and irregular street, scarcely lighted by a few twinkling lamps, and looking the fit haunt of robbery and assassination. On a narrower view some of the noble spectators began to think it had a kind of resemblance to an Italian street, and some actually discovered in it one of the leading streets of their own famous city. But the play was on a German story, they were under a German roof. The street was, notwithstanding its ill-omened similitude, of course German. The street was solitary. At length a traveller, a German, with pistols in a belt round his waist, and apparently exhausted by his journey, came heavily pacing along. He knocked at several of the doors, but could obtain no admission. He then wrapped himself up in his cloak, sat down upon a fragment of a monument and soliloquized. "Well, here have I come, and this is my reception. All palaces, no inns, all nobles, and not a man to tell me where I can lie down in comfort or in safety. Well, it cannot be helped. A German does not much care, campaigning has hardened effeminacy among us. Hunger and thirst, heat and cold, dangers of war and the roads, are not very formidable after what we have had to work through from father to son. Loneliness however is not so well, unless a man can labour or read. Read, that's true, come out Zimmerman." He drew a volume from his pocket, moved nearer to a decay-
lamp, and soon seemed absorbed. He
now been the only object. Another
red the eyes of the spectators. A long, light figure came with a kind of visionary movement from behind the monument, surveyed the traveller with keen curiosity, listened with apparent astonishment to his words, and in another moment had fixed itself gazing over his shoulder on the volume. The eyes of this singular being wandered rapidly over the page, and when it was turned they were lifted up to heaven with the strongest expression of wonder. The German was weary, his head soon drooped over his study, and he closed the book. "What," said he, rising and stretching his limbs, "is there no one stirring in this comfortless place? Is it not near day?" He took out his repeater, and touched the pendant, it struck four. His mysterious attendant had watched him narrowly the repeater was traversed over with an eager gaze; but when it struck, delight was mingled with the wonder that had till then filled its pale. intelligent countenance. "Four o'clock," said the German, "in my country, half the world would be thinking of going to the day's work by this time. In another hour it will be sun-rise. Well then, I'll do you a service, you nation of sleepers, and make you open your eyes." He drew out one of his pistols, and fired it. The attendant form, still hovering behind him, had looked curiously upon the pistol, but on its going off, started back in terror, and with a loud cry that made the traveller turn—"Who are you?" was his greeting to this strange intruder. "I will not hurt you," was the answer. "Who cares about that?" was the German's retort. and he pulled out the other pistol. "My friend," said the figure, "Even that weapon of thunder and lightning cannot reach me now. But if you would know who I am, let me entreat you to satisfy my curiosity a moment. You seem a man of extraordinary powers." "Well then," said the German in a gentler tone, "if you come as a friend, I shall be glad to give you information; it is the custom of our country to deny nothing to those who will love or learn." The former sighed deeply and murmured, "and yet you are a Tueton; but you were just reading a little case of strange and yet most interesting figures: was it a manuscript?" "No, it was a printed book!"

"Printed, what is printing? I never heard but of writing."

"It is an art by which one man can give to the world in one day as much as three hundred could give by writing, and in a character of superior clearness. correctness and beauty; one by which books are made universal and literature eternal."

"Admirable, glorious art!" said the inquirer, "who was its illustrious inventor?"

"A German!"

"But another question. I saw you look at a most curious instrument traced with figures, it sparkled with diamonds, but its greatest wonder was its sound. It gave the hour with miraculous exactness, and the strokes were followed by tones superior to the sweetest music of my day."

"That was a repeater!"

"How, when I had the luxuries of the earth at my command, I had nothing to tell the hour better than the clepsydra and the sundial. But this must be incomparable from its facility of being carried about, from its suitableness to all hours, from its exactness. It must be an admirable guide even to higher knowledge. All depends upon the exactness of time. It may assist navigation, astronomy. What an invention! whose was it? he must be more than man."

"He was a German?"

What, still a barbarian! I remember his nation. I once saw an auxiliary legion of them marching towards Rome. They were a bold and brave blue-eyed troop. The whole city poured out to see those northern warriors, but we looked on them only as gallant savages. I have one more question, the most interesting of all. I saw you raise your hand, with a small truncheon in it; in a moment something rushed out, that seemed a portion of the fire of the clouds. Were they thunder and lightning that I saw? Did they come by your command? Was that truncheon a talisman, and are you a mighty magician? Was that truncheon a sceptre commanding the elements? Are you a god?

The strange inquirer had drawn back gradually as his feelings rose. Curiosity was now solemn wonder, and he stood gazing upward in an attitude that mingled awe with devotion. The German felt the sensation of a superior presence growing on himself as he looked on the fixed countenance of this mysterious being. It was in that misty blending of light and darkness which the moon leaves as it sinks just before morn. There was a single hue of pale grey in the East that touched its visage with a chill light, the moon resting broadly on the horizon was setting behind, the figure seemed as if it was standing in the orb. Its arms were lifted towards heaven, and the light came through its drapery with the mild splendour of a vision. But the German, habituated to the vicissitudes of "perils by flood and field," shook off his brief alarm, and proceeded calmly to explain the source of his miracle. He gave a slight detail of the machinery of the pistol, and alluded to the history of gun-powder. "It must be a mighty instrument in the hands of man for either good or ill," said the form. "How much it must change the nature of war! how much it must influence the fates of nations! By whom was this wondrous secret revealed to the treaders upon the earth?" "A German."

The form seemed suddenly to enlarge, its feebleness of voice was gone, its attitude was irresistably noble. Before it had uttered a word, it looked as made to persuade and command. Its outer robe had been flung away; it now stood with an antique dress of brilliant white, gathered in many folds, and edged with a deep border of purple; a slight wreath of laurel, dazzlingly green, was on its brow. It looked like the Genius of Eloquence. "Stranger," said it, pointing to the Appennines, which were then beginning to be marked by the twilight, "eighteen hundred years have passed away since I was the glory of all beyond those mountains. Eighteen hundred years have passed into the great flood of eternity since I entered Rome in triumph, and was honoured as the leading mind of the great intellectual empire of the world. But I knew nothing of those things. I was a child to you, we were all children to the discoverers of those glorious potencies. But has Italy not been still the mistress of mind? She was then first of the first: has she not kept her superiority? Show me her noble inventions. I must soon sink from the earth—let me learn still to love my country."

The listener started back; "Who, what are you?" "I am a spirit. I was CICERO. Show me, by the love of a patriot, what Italy now sends out to enlighten mankind."

The German looked embarrassed; but in a moment after he heard the sound of a pipe and tabor. He pointed in silence to the narrow street from which the interruption came. A ragged figure tottered out with a barrel organ at his back, a frame of puppets in his hand, a hurdy-gurdy round his neck, and a string of dancing dogs in his train. CICERO uttered but one sigh—"Is this Italy!" The German bowed his head. The showman began his cry—"Raree show, fine raree show against the wall! Fine Madame Catarina dance upon de ground. Who come for de galantee show!" The organ struck up, the dogs danced, the Italian capered round them. CICERO raised his broad gaze to heaven: "These the men of my country—these the orators, the poets, the patriots of mankind! What scorn and curse of providence can have fallen upon them?" As he gazed, tears suddenly suffused his eyes, the first sunbeam struck across the spot where he stood, a purple mist rose around him, and he was gone!

* * * * * * * *

The Venetians, with one accord, started from their seats, and rushed out of the hall. The Prince and his suite had previously arranged every thing for leaving the city, and they were beyond the Venetian territory by sun-rise. Another night in Venice, and they would have been on their way to the other world. *London Literary Gazette.*

As early as the reign of Augustus but more particularly under the succeeding Emperors, a partiality for the Greek language and Greek fashions was not less prevalent among the Romans, than the partiality for the French language and French fashions is, at the present day, among the English. Two causes concurred to produce this effect—a frequent intercourse between the respective countries, and a love of novelty common to all mankind.

If the Romans had been content with adopting a few only of the more elegant arts and fashions of the Greeks, no mark would have sprung up against which the shafts of the satirist could have been pointed; but

their imitation of that refined and luxurious people exceeded all bounds; it was conspicuous in every department and transaction of public and private life; and seemed to threaten the total abolition of Roman customs and manners.

Between ancient Rome and modern Britain how exact is the parallel in this respect. With the conquerors of Attica, every thing was Greek; with the conquerors of France, every thing must be French.

It cannot have escaped persons of observation, that in the higher orders of society, in this country, the French mode is predominant in the dress, at the table, and in the social amusements. Among the women, the glittering silks of the continent have supplanted the less showy, but not less elegant, garments of our own looms; our tables are now covered with ragouts and fricassees, instead of plain English dishes; and reels and country-dances have given way to waltzes and quadrilles.

Nor is it upon our manners alone that the evil spirit of Gallicism is exerting its *intriguing* influence. It is *intriguing* also to the corruption of our language. In many circles there is an affectation of using French phrases on almost every topic of conversation; and the following letter from an English gentleman at Paris to his friend in London, may serve to show in what sort of jargon some persons of fashion now write:

"You must come to us immediately, my dear H——: you must *en verité*. I have just been looking at a house on the *Boulevards* that will suit you *à merveille*. Colonel G——, who is gone to Swisserland, was the last tenant. It is *bien meublée*, and *vraiement raisonable*. When Mrs. H—— sees it, I am certain she will exclaim *c'est tres jolie* and *tout à fait ce qu'il faut*.

"Living is extremely agreeable here; it is *en verité*. Amusement after amusement *sans cesse*. No time for *ennui, mon cher H——*. A mere list of the different *spectacles* would fill up a whole sheet of paper.

"What fools we English are, *n'est-ce pas?* It is the French alone who understand *ce que c'est que de vivre*. You have ten times the *agrémens* at Paris that you have in London, *en verité*; and what is worth consideration *pour beaucoup moins d'argent*.

"Some of our booby-country-men find fault with the French *cuisine*. *Pour moi*, I like it much better than the English cookery. The latter is too insipid; but there's some *gout* in the French dishes. *Non, non*, I shall never like plain roast and boiled again, *en verité*.

"I dine most days at a *table d'hôte*, where there are as many English as French; but I always *manœuvre* to sit next to a Frenchman, to hear his conversation and to be *au fait* of all that is going on in the capital. The French are very communicative, *en verité*, and one can't be surprised that they complain of our countrymen, as being *trop serrés, trop réservés*.

"You will be sorry to hear that our friend P—— lost a few hundreds last week at the *Palais Royal*. I don't play every night. On the whole I have been rather lucky—*quelque chose* in pocket, *mais pas beaucoup*.

"I was at the *bal masqué* given by ———. It was *magnifique, en verité*. There were about sixty *masques*, and the different characters were supported *avec tout l'esprit possible*. In the course of the evening there was some waltzing, and *quadrilles*. I wish you could have seen the company at supper. The *coup d'œil* was *brilliant à l'extréme*, and the *tout entier* was conducted with the greatest *éclat*.

"Believe me, *mon cher H——*, in daily expectation of seeing you, most truly,

"Your's, G. M.

"P. S. I had almost forgot to tell you how *gaiement* we pass the Sunday here. You know what a stupid day it is *(n'est il pas?)* in England. *C'est toute autre chose a Paris, en verité*. The opera, cards, dancing, &c. &c. &c." *European Magazine.*

From the European Magazine.

TIGER HUNT.

An Account of a *Tiger Hunt* having appeared in some of the newspapers, which is incorrectly stated, we beg to give an Extract of Lieutenant Colnett's own letter to his relatives in London, dated the 8th Sept. 1815, on the subject of his providential and narrow escape from the jaws of that ferocious monster.

Extract of a Letter from Lieut. James Richard Colnett, 11th Reg. Nat. Inf. dated Secrora (Oude,) 8th Sept. 1815.

In the beginning of May, 1815, our army, from the hot winds and bad weather, became so sickly that we were ordered into quarters. On the 6th May we passed through a forest, and encamped on its skirts, near a small village, the head man of which came and entreated us to destroy a large tiger, which had killed seven of his men, and was in the habit of daily stealing his cattle, and had that morning wounded his son. Another officer and myself agreed to attempt the destruction of this monster. We immediately ordered seven elephants, and went in quest of the animal, whom we found sleeping under a bush; the noise of the elephants awoke him, when he made a furious charge on us, and my elephat received him on her shoulder; the other six elephants turned about, and ran off, notwithstanding the exertions of their riders, and left me in the above situation: I had seen many tigers, and been at the killing of them, but never so large a one as this: the elephant shook the tiger off: I then fired two balls, and the tiger fell; but again recovering himself, made a spring at me, and fell short, but seized the elephant by her hind leg; then receiving a kick from her, and another ball from me, he let go his hold, and fell a second time; thinking he was by this disabled, I very unfortunately dismounted, with a pair of pistols, intending to put an end to his existence; when the monster, who was only couching to take another spring, made it at that moment, and caught me in his

mouth, but it pleased God to give me strength and presence of mind, and I immediately fired into his body; and finding that had little effect, I used all my strength, and happily disengaged my arm: then directing my other pistol to his heart, I at length succeeded in destroying him, after receiving twenty-five very severe wounds, some of which were at first thought mortal: however, I eased the terror of the poor villagers, who appeared very grateful.

From the Philosophical Magazine for June, 1817.

CHARCOAL FIRE.

Notwithstanding the numerous accidents arising from burning charcoal in close rooms, a correspondent assures us, that he, as well as several of his friends, to whom he has recommended it, has experienced almost immediate relief from cough and catarrhal affections by sitting a few hours in his library with a chaffingdish of burning charcoal near his feet. He has found this practice so effectual a check to the effects of cold during the winter season, that he can assuage even a violent catarrhal cough in the course of a single day. It has even relieved persons with weak lungs, and who are consequently subject to coughs during the continuance of cold weather or easterly winds.

SALE OF A WIFE

An exhibition of this sort took place lately, at Dartmouth, Eng. A brute of a fellow dragged his wife to the public quay for sale. The poor young woman so degraded excited considerable interest. She had been married about a twelvemonth, is not yet twenty, and could scarcely be sustained from fainting as her unworthy husband dragged her along. She was purchased for two guineas by her first sweetheart. To rescue her from further insult, a respectable family received her into their house, accommodated her with a change of dress, a veil, &c. and in this disguise she was conveyed to a place of safety.

M. Werner, the celebrated mineralogist, who died at Dresden on the 30th of June, at the age of 67, has bequeathed his excellent collection of minerals, consisting of more than one hundred thousand specimens, and valued at 150,000 crowns, to the Mineralogical Academy of Freyberg.

PRESERVATION OF MEAT.

Don Eloy Valenzuela, curate of Bucaramanga, in South America, has discovered that meat may be preserved fresh for many months by keeping it immersed in molasses.

SPITZBERGEN.

In the years 1806, and 1807, Mr. Laing accompanied the celebrated navigator, Scoresby, in a voyage to Spitzbergen. During this voyage a nearer approximation was made to the North Pole than had been effected by any other scientific voyagers. Mr. Laing's account of the Shetland isles and animals which frequent the polar regions is highly interesting. We proceed to make some extracts—

"The island Bressay lies to the east of Mainland, and is about four miles long and two broad.

"Adjoining to this island, and on the southeast side of it, lies the small but fertile island of Noss, the south headland of which is not less than four hundred and eighty feet high. Opposite to this, and distant ninety-six feet from the island, stands another rock or holm, of the same height. The holm is quite level at the top, and produces excellent pasture for sheep.

"To transport them there might well have been thought impossible. Human ingenuity, however, requires only the exhibition of difficulties in order to overcome them. An islander climbed up the rock, and having fastened some ropes to stakes, which he drove into the soil on the top, threw them across the intervening chasm to the headland, where they were in like manner fastened. A cradle or basket is drawn along these ropes, and sheep are thus transported to and from the holm. And the eggs or young of the sea-fowl, which there breed in vast numbers, fall an easy prey to the skill and industry of man.

"The adventurous islander who first ascended the holm, and shewed the possibility of joining it to the island, from an excess of bravery, met with an untimely end. Disdaining to pass over in the cradle, and trusting that the same expertness which had conducted him to the summit of the rock, would enable him to descend to its base—he fell and was killed.

"It may be observed, that both men and horses are transported over the rapid rivers of South America in a similar manner. Vid. Ull. Voyage de l' Amerique, vol. 1, p. 358."

"The method of making butter used in Shetland, being curious, I have thought proper to describe it. They fill their churn with milk, which they churn in the usual way, till the oleaginous part be made to separate from the serum. They then throw in some red hot stones, and continue churning till the butter floats at the top, when it is taken out, and carefully washed and salted. The buttermilk being boiled, what floats on the surface is used for food, and the residue is esteemed an excellent beverage; and when kept over winter, they reckon it an efficacious antidote against the bad effects arising from a constant use of fish."

From an account of a voyage to Spitzbergen, written by John Laing, Surgeon.

RUSSIAN NEWSPAPERS.

Since the new order of things, the Russians have borrowed from Europe not only its higher sciences, but all the familiar means of diffusing just such knowledge as the government might find to be profitable. The Petersburg Gazette, the oldest in Russia, has been published in Russ and German, under the academy of sciences, embracing all foreign affairs, and such commercial notices as the interest and convenience of commerce might require. The Northport or New Gazette, twice a week, began in 1809, under the minister of the interior, for the purpose of the police, and for such other objects as the tranquility of Russia might admit. The Russian Invalid, which had as its first object military affairs, appeared in 1813, continued till 1815, and contained all the military arrangements and documents of the empire, with such use of the papers of Hamburg and Berlin as might fulfil its purpose; this was added the Patriot, which appeared 1812, and continued till the end of the

editor belongs to the Petersburg school establishment, and its object was for political, historical, and literary information. It contained many articles which might assist the history and geography of Russia, as well as of the state of the press in that country. The Spirit of the Times was also another paper which appeared weekly in 1815, of which the object was general, but it is said to have contained int resting original documents. The persons to whom these papers were committed were persons of reputation, and under protection of the government. Such publications were not confined to Petersburg. At Moscow, in 1815, several papers appeared. Already in 1802 had been published the European Herald, from Karamzin, the celebrated poet and traveller, and afterwards by other hands. In this work was much literature, history and useful information. Besides this, at the same place was the Russian Herald, under Major Clinks, containing much domestic information, with all the ardor of national attachment. The Moscow Newspaper, a common paper, twice a week, was under the direction of the University. In Astrachan, twice a week appeared the Oriental Advertiser, a political and literary paper in the Russ and Armenian. The Casan Advertiser was well conducted, and appeared once a week, and was under the authority of the university at Petersburg. In Charkow was the Ukraine Herald, a literary paper from the youth of the University. Another paper also appeared in this place called Democritus in Charkow, a monthly, satyrical paper, from a teacher in that place. In Riga was a Russ weekly paper, under the direction of some distinguished persons in that place, directed to all the objects of the common newspapers in other parts of Europe. *Salem Register.*

From the Quarterly Review, for November, 1816

POWER OF THE IMAGINATION.

'One of the most striking instances of the amazing influence which the imagination possesses, not over the feelings merely, but upon the actual state and functions of the bodily organization, is related by professor Hufeland; this case is so interesting, and, we may add, so instructive, that we are tempted, notwithstanding its length, to lay it before our readers.

"A student at Jena, about sixteen years of age, having a weak and irritable nervous frame, but in other respects healthy, left his apartments during twilight, and suddenly returned with a pale, dismal countenance, assuring his companion that he was doomed to die in thirty-six hours, or at nine o'clock in the morning of the second day.—This sudden change of a cheerful young mind, naturally alarmed his friend; but no explanation was given of its cause. Every attempt at ridiculing this whimsical notion was fruitless, and he persisted in affirming that his death was certain and inevitable. A numerous circle of his fellow-students soon assembled, with a view to dispel those gloomy ideas, and to convince him of his folly, by arguments, satire and mirth. He remained, however, unshaken in his strange conviction; being apparently inanimate in their company, and expressing his indignation at the frolics and witticisms applied to his peculiar situation. Nevertheless, it was conjectured that a calm repose during the night would produce a more favourable change in his fancy; but sleep was banished, and the approaching dissolution engrossed his attention during the nocturnal hours. Early next morning, he sent for professor Hufeland, who found him employed in making arrangements for his burial; taking an affectionate leave of his friends; and on the point of concluding a letter to his father: in which he announced the fatal catastrophe that was speedily to happen. After examining his condition of mind and body, the professor could discover no remarkable deviation from his usual state of health, excepting a small contracted pulse, a pale countenance, dull or drowsy eyes, and cold extremities: these symptoms, however, sufficiently indicated a general spasmodic action of the nervous system, which also exerted its influence over the mental faculties. The most serious reasoning on the subject, and all the philosophical and medical eloquence of Dr. Hufeland had not the desired effect; and though the student admitted that there might be no ostensible cause of death discoverable, yet this very circumstance was peculiar to his case; and such was his inexorable destiny, that he must die next morning, without any visible morbid symptoms. In this dilemma, Dr. Hufeland proposed to treat him as a patient. Politeness induced the latter to accept of such offer, but he assured the physician that medicines would not operate. As no time was to be lost, there being only twenty-four hours left for his life, Dr. Hufeland deemed proper to direct such remedies as prove powerful excitants, in order to rouse the vital energy of his pupil, and to relieve him from his captivated fancy.——Hence he prescribed a strong emetic and purgative; ordered blisters to be applied to both calves of the legs, and at the same time stimulating clysters to be administered. Quietly submitting to the doctor's treatment, he observed, that his body being already half a corps, all means of recovering it would be in vain. Indeed Dr. Hufeland was not a little surprised, on his repeating his visit in the evening, to learn that the emetic had but very little operated, and that the blisters had not even reddened the skin.—The case became more serious; and the supposed victim of death began to triumph over the incredulity of the professor and his friends. Thus circumstanced, Dr. Hufeland perceived, how deeply and destructively that mental spasm must have acted on the body, to produce a degree of insensibility from which the worst consequences might be apprehended. All the inquiries into the origin of this singular belief had hitherto been unsuccessful. Now only, he disclosed the secret to one of his intimate friends, namely, that on the preceding evening he had met with a white figure in the passage, which nodded to him, and, in the same moment, he heard a voice exclaiming—"The day after to-morrow, at nine o'clock in the morning, thou shalt die!"—He continued to settle his domestic affairs; made his will; minutely appointed his funeral; and even desired his friends to send for a clergyman; which request, however, was counteracted.—Night appeared, and he began to compute the hours he had to live, till the ominous next morning. His anxiety evidently increased with the striking of every clock within hearing. Dr. Hufeland was not without apprehension, when he recollected instances in which mere imagination had produced melancholy effects; but, as every thing depended on procrastinating, or retarding that hour in which the event was predicted; and on appeasing the tempest on a perturbed imagination, till reason had again obtained the ascendancy, he resolved upon the following expedient: Having a complaisant patient, who refused not to take the remedies prescribed for him, (because he seemed conscious of the su-

perior agency of his mind over that of the body,) Dr. Hufeland had recourse to laudanum, combined with the extract of hen-bane: twenty drops of the former, and two grains of the latter, were given to the youth, with such effect, that he fell into a profound sleep, from which he did not awake till eleven o'clock on the next morning. Thus, the prognosticated fatal hour elapsed; and his friends, waiting to welcome the bashful patient, who had agreeably disappointed them, turned the whole affair into ridicule. The first question, however, after recovering from this artificial sleep, was—"What is the hour of the morning?" On being informed that his presages had not been verified by experience, he assured the company that all these transactions appeared but a dream. After that time, he long enjoyed a good state of health, and was completely cured of a morbid imagination."

'Had this youth fallen into less sagacious hands, the event would, it is more than probable, have answered to the prediction; and the occurrence would have stood as irrefragable evidence of that creed which imagines that the times have not long since passed of individual and immediate communication between the world of sense and the world of spirits. How the fancy originated, it is difficult to say; but it is not less difficult to explain the phenomena of dreams.'

'In the Zoonomia, we meet with the following well authenticated tale, which has been versified by Mr. Wadsworth:

"A young farmer in Warwickshire, finding his hedges broken, and the sticks carried away during a frosty season, determined to watch for the thief. He lay many cold hours under a haystack, and at length an old woman, like a witch in a play, approached and began to pull up the hedge; he waited till she had tied her bundle of sticks, and was carrying them off, that he might convict her of the theft, and then springing from his concealment, he seized his prey with violent threats. After some altercation, in which her load was left upon the ground, she kneeled upon the bundle of sticks, and raising her arms to heaven, beneath the bright moon, then at the full, spoke to the farmer, already shivering with cold, "Heaven grant that thou mayest never know again the blessing to be warm." He complained of cold all the next day, and wore an upper coat, and in a few days, another, and in a fortnight, took to his bed, always saying nothing made him warm; he covered himself with very many blankets, and had a sieve over his face as he lay; and from this one insane idea, he kept his bed above twenty years, for fear of the cold air, till at length he died."

'Sauvages relates a similar incident, upon the authority of Zacutus Lusitanus, of a melancholic who was always complaining of invincible cold, till he was subjected by artifice to a large quantity of spirits of wine in a state of combustion; he was convinced, from his sensations during this experiment, that he was capable of feeling heat, and thenceforth his cold left him. Dr. Haygarth, it will be in the recollection of many of our readers, operated very important changes in the bodily functions of several individuals who were, as they supposed, brought under the agency of Perkins' tractors, in reality merely acted upon by pieces of rotton wood, or rusty iron;—under this supposition, however, several chronic maladies, which had refused to yield to medicine, were materially mitigated, and at least temporarily cured.'

In the following well-pointed, but good-natured fable, the application of which is easily understood, we recognize the pen of a poet who has often successfully indulged his vein of pleasantry.

A FABLE,

For Connecticut folks and others, as the case may be.

"*Mutato nomine de te fabula narratur.*"

A canine Species, plumply nourish'd,
In days of Æsop, talk'd and flourish'd;
On a fine Island, well located,
With wealth and prowess much elated,
Seiz'd Neptune's trident, car and thunder,
And claim'd his patent-right to plunder.
Their laws were just for *some*—while *others*
Were us'd as bastards by their brothers.
Till forc'd by wrongs to separation,
These form'd an *independent nation*.
When long the monarchy had thriven,
At last, this part far off were driven,
Across a pond—or else were thrown
In prison, for their *canting tone*:
To make these stiff-rump sinners humbler
And still each non-conforming grumbler,
For dogs of yore, (as was most rational)
Had Hierarchies and orders national;
To teach plebian curs good manners,
Or fit their hides for use of Tanner;
To wind the system up still tighter,
They stole from CERBERUS his *mitre*:
And *toleration* so absurd—
Was not a Dictionary word.
Some pilloried, with ears cropp'd shorter,
Fled for their lives, the *land of Porter*;
Not *Lot* left home with more activity,
Than these the place of their nativity.
Where many a *Rev'rence, Grace* and *Cur-ship*,
Made dev'lish work with their sky worship.
In church and state, this zeal was *Laud-ed*;
While some were burnt, the rest applauded.
At first, these *outcasts* own'd allegiance,
And paid the *Parent State* obedience:
Most of their chiefs, by them elected,
Their land and freedom they protected.
The *mother Country* felt no grudges,
To send them Governors and Judges.
But tir'd of vice-roy mongrel whelps,
They set up government themselves.
Unknown, unnotic'd, unbefriended,
'Twas long before their struggles ended.
In dreary wilds, midst many mad dogs,
Long years, they pass'd the life of sad dogs.
How long their difficulties lasted,
How much they whin'd and pin'd and fasted;
What tricks were play'd upon these travellers;
How cunningly they trick'd their cavillers;
How their petitions were rejected,
And how their *Kennels* they protected;
How bold they grew from monster quelling,
There's neither time nor room for telling.
Attack'd, at home, by *blood-relations*,
They beat them off from all their stations.
By land and sea, in fine, victorious,
Peace made them happy, free and glorious.
Finish'd all foreign claims and quarrels,
Brim-full of meat, and crown'd with laurels,
What more could wish these favor'd elves?
Alas! to quarrel with themselves.
To logger-heads, about their dishes,
The *Bull*-dogs went for loaves and fishes.

One *little District*, fraught with knowledge
Was famous for its schools and college;
For valued institutions noted,
A second Athens, well nigh, voted.
Yet these shrewd pups, with rash dexterity,
Would aim a blow at their prosperity.
Instead of ancient *steady habits*,
Of hunting foxes, wolves, bears, rabbits,
(For *Aborigenes* had thinn'd off,
And *game*, in turn, began to wind off.)
Greedy of gain and office titles,
They turn'd their teeth on their own vitals;
And growling sounds, from *Caucus Den*,
Show'd dogs, when mad, are just like men.
Now nought was seen and heard but fighting,
Town-meetings, squabling, spouting, writing,
Calling hard names in all their speeches,
Feds, Demos, Curs, and Sons of B———s.
At length was found a *hound sagacious*
For *Moderator*, not loquacious,
But fill'd with grave experience'd sapience—
Not caring for their votes a ha'pence,
By pelf or place ne'er set agog,
Deem'd quite an independent dog;
Who thus, in council, warn'd the dogs,
"Grow poultry, cattle, sheep, and hogs.
Quarrel no more for *bone* or *bonus*,*
And *mighty good* will come upon us—
Enough your native State will yield,
No puppy needs go more afield.
Your Pilgrim-Sires, a patriot band,
For valour fam'd throughout the land,
In peace, as in our revolution,
Adher'd like wax to constitution;
In their blue code, to us descended,
Perchance, there's something might be mended.
Whate'er is bad, change when you will,
But keep your good old habits still.
Be not degenerate whipper-snappers,
Nor cut, like madcap monkies, capers."
Hound, Mastiff, Spaniel, Pointer, Harrier,
The Wolf-dog, Sheep-dog, Lap-dog, Terrier,
Even dogs of every kind and station,
Bark'd their assent "*by acclamation.*"

MORAL.

So be contentions always ended.
Destroy not. Be the imperfect mended.
Others reform. Make no demurring.
Improve in all things. Up! be stirring!
Nor, smit with rage of innovation.
Misname *destruction*, *melioration*. [*Boston Centinel.*

MODERN BRITISH POETS.

'*Modern Poets*'—Under this title an ingenious writer in the London Observer, indulging in a lawful fiction, brings Boswell (in a dream) from the shades, who relates a conversation between Dr. Johnson, Sir Joshua Reynolds, &c. in the world of spirits, in which the following opinions are expressed concerning Campbell, Moore, Southey, Scott, &c.

'What think you, sir, of Campbell as a poet?' I put this question to him with some alarm; knowing that Campbell was a Scotchman, and knowing the good man's antipathy to the Scotch. 'I think Campbell a poet. He has written little, but he has written well. He succeeds in the lofty, and excels in the pathetic. I read his Gertrude of Wyoming lately, and think it a pleasing poem. He has made Pennsylvania a pretty place, sir.' 'Do you, think, sir,' said I, 'that he should write oftener?' 'Yes, sir! unless he thinks he should write worse. He seems to me an idle man, which is not national in him. But Campbell is a poet, and I like him well!' Sir Joshua asked the great man if he had read any of Moore's works—'I have read them, sir, and I like their fancies vastly. But they are too classical for the young, and too luxurious for the old; they confuse youth in a mystic depravity, and elevate age with amorous recollections.' 'But,' said sir Joshua, 'you speak now of his early poems: there is surely great feeling and unblemished fancy in his latter productions.' 'His Irish melodies are indeed the melodies of Ireland. They are national; and not like Twiss' melodies of Scotland, which ought to be called the Discords of Twiss. Sir, Moore is a patriot as well as a poet. He makes me love his country. But he should not continue to circulate the melodious immoralities of his boyhood. When once the muse forfeits her chastity, she stains her beauty and insults her comliness. Moore, sir, writes such songs as will sing of themselves: Twiss writes such as no one can sing.' I observed that Moore appeared to have read the old theological writers well. 'Sir, he has, and in his boyish books he tacked the notes of Old Divinity on the verses of Young Desire. Sir, he made Anacreon and Martin Luther join hands and dance a reel together. He made Beda hold a candle to the devil.' Sir Joshua Reynolds thought that Moore was as powerful in the fanciful as in the pathetic. I ventured to support the same opinion. 'You are both wrong. Moore is as commanding in his pathos as he is captivating in his fancy; he would sooner make me weep than dance.' I spoke of his sociality. 'Sir, (said the great moralist) Moore is a sprightly man.' I observed that it was said he sung well. 'Sir, (said the doctor angrily,) that has nothing to do with the nature of his poetry. Singing is not genius. Moore's immortality will not depend upon his own voice, but on the voice of distant ages. You stray from the argument.'

Southey.—'What think you, Doctor, of Southey? Is he not a great poet?' I felt that I had put a lucky question to him—for his features bespoke the working of his mind.—'Southey, sir, is a vast writer. He inundates one with a deluge of prose and verse. I would not be the muse of this bard for all the honours she may get. Her place is a place of all work. Southey, sir, is a court poet: and I now think that a man cannot speak freely and truly there at the same time. He has genius, but he wants moderation. His mind thinks more than his hand can write, and his hand writes more than posterity will read.'

I changed by speaking of Walter Scott. *Sir Joshua*—'I have always admired the richness of Scott's descriptions, and really look on him as a painter of poets. He colours richly and from nature.' *Johnson*—'Walter Scott is a pretty poet, sir, but he puts too many trees into his scenery for Scotch scenery. He makes a Tivoli of the Highlands.' I remarked, that he ought to be a little ornamental. 'But, sir, you may dress a truth so finely that it may look like a lie. Walter is, however, a nice writer: he reminds one of chivalrous times, and I love him for it. I have read his Lay, and I think it a good thing,' *Sir Joshua*—'Have you read Marmion? The battle is full of fire.' 'So a battle ought to be; Walter Scott makes a stupendous battle. Marmion, sir, is a very magnificent rascal.' I observed that it was a bold character. *Johnson*—'sir, you might as well talk of the character of a highwayman. Marmion is a bold

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* *Bonus* of the Phœnix Bank.

black villian: you must not say character. Macbeth is not a good character; he is a Marmion, without his fine clothes and name.' He further said, 'He writes too much to win an untarnished fame. He sacrifices worth to quantity, which will injure his immortality. Fame, sir, is but the reflection of genius in the stream of time'—*Sir Joshua*—'I think Walter Scott amongst poets, is what Westall was amongst painters, an excellent mannerist.' *Johnson*—'Sir, I remember the features of Walter's heroes so well, that I should know one if I saw him in a crowd of other robbers. Marmion and Bertram, and William of Delorain, are brothers. They are black bearded ruffians, and do not know their letters. Here Burke joined us, and I looked forward to a lively conversation. I asked Dr. Johnson what he thought of Amos Cottle. 'Sir, I never heard of him'.

CASE OF HYDROPHOBIA.

Madame Bruneau, wife of Mr. ——— Bruneau, of the Ordnance Department, had her arm violently lacerated by the bite of a cat, about the commencement of November last. The animal fastened upon her with such ferocity, that it would not loosen its hold until some of its bones were broken—it was immediately killed. The laceration was washed with brine, and dressed with some domestic remedy, such as the family had been in the habit of applying to wounds and sores. It continued open for several weeks, and healed at last with much difficulty. About the beginning of May, the scars became inflamed and very itchy, attended with a sort of pinching pain which extended in the direction of the lymphatics to the Axilla, and side of the neck. On the morning of the 12th, when attempting to take a little cordial for the relief of a pain in the stomach, she found herself seized with an indescribable feeling of horror and constriction of the throat, as the liquid approached her mouth: attributing this to the smell of the cordial, she tried a little tea, and afterwards, some water; but the same feeling was excited, the instant she looked at either of these. Her husband being employed in the Ordnance, sent for a medical officer of that department, who immediately attended, and after much inquiry obtained the history above related of the case. Care was taken in putting the necessary questions to the husband that the patient should not hear them, in order that she might have no suspicion of the real nature of the disease; she, however, overheard some observations that were made about the cat, and instantly exclaimed, 'Ce n'est pas cela car mon enfant a ete mordu dans le meme tems que moi." The case being considered an important one, was reported to the Inspector of hospitals, and permission was obtained from the family to call in an eminent physician, who, upon seeing the case, did not hesitate to coincide in opinion with the Ordnance medical officer, that it was a distinct case of hydrophobia. This opinion was on the following morning further confirmed by that of the Inspector of hospitals, and the surgeon to the forces. Notice was given of the case to all the medical gentlemen in town who could be found. The progress of the disease was so rapid as to afford but little time for medical treatment. Copious bleeding having been latterly recommended from high authority, was put in practice, but with evident disadvantage—large doses of mercurial purgatives (indicated by the state of her bowels) were administered with some degree of temporary relief—antispasmodics were then attempted to be given, but the power of deglutition was so soon lost, that very little was taken—(about three grains of the extract of Hyosciamus.) The same sense of horror, and spasmodic constriction of the throat, &c. were excited by looking at a mirror, or any other substance having a polished reflecting surface. On the morning of the 13th, these sensations came on spontaneously, and very frequently followed by violent convulsions, the moment any liquid was brought in sight—the power of swallowing solids now began to diminish, and by ten o'clock not even the saliva could be got down, but issued abundantly out of the mouth, in a viscid and stringy state—From this moment, the convulsions continued incessantly, until two P. M. when she died. The body became perfectly putrid in a few hours after her decease. *Quebec Paper.*

DEATH OF HAYDN.

Haydn, at the age of 78, died at Vienna, during the attack of that capital by the French in 1809. The following account of his death, which we extract from a life of that celebrated composer, recently published, is not destitute of interest:

"On my return to the Austrian capital, I have to inform you my dear friend, that the larva of Haydn has also quitted us. That great man no longer exists, except in our memory. I have often told you, that he was become extremely weak before he entered his 78th year. It was the last of his life. No sooner did he approach his pianoforte, than the vertigo returned, and his hands quitted the keys to take up the rosary, that last consolation.

"The war broke out between Austria and France. This intelligence roused Haydn and exhausted the remnant of his strength. He was continually inquiring for news; he went every moment to his piano, and sang, with the small thread of voice which he yet retained—

'God preserve the Emperor!'

"The French armies advanced with gigantic strides. At length, on the night of the 10th of May, having reached Schonbrun, half a league's distance from Hadyn's little garden, they fired, the next morning, fifteen hundred cannon shot within two yards of his house, upon Vienna, the town which he so much loved. The old man's imagination represented it as given up to fire and sword. Four bombs fell close to his house. His two servants ran to him, full of terror. The old man, rousing himself, got up from his easy chair, and, with a dignified air, demanded, 'why this terror? know that no disaster can come where Haydn is.' A convulsive shivering prevented him from proceeding, and he was carried to his bed. On the 26th of May, his strength diminished sensibly. Nevertheless, having caused himself to carried to his piano, he sung thrice, as loud as he was able—

'God preserve the Emperor!'

It was the song of the swan. While at the piano, he fell into a kind of stupor, and, at last, expired on the morning of the 31st, aged 78 years and two months.

"Madame de Kurzbeck, at the moment of the occupation of Vienna, had entreated him to allow of his being removed to her house, in the interior of the city; he thanked her, but declined leaving his beloved retreat.

"During all his life, Haydn was very religious. Without assuming the preacher, it may be said, that his talent was increased by his sti

faith in the truths of religion. At the commencement of all his scores, the following words are described: *In Nomine Domini*, or *Soli Deo gloria;* and at the conclusion of all of them, is written—*Laus Deo.*

"When, in composing, he felt the ardour of his imagination decline, or was stopped by some insurmountable difficulty, he rose from the piano forte, and began to run over his rosary. He said, that he never found this method fail.

'When I was employed upon the creation,' said he, 'I felt myself so penetrated with religious feeling, that, before I sat down to the piano-forte, I prayed to God with earnestness, that he would enable me to praise him worthily.'"

London Paper.

ROYAL LONGEVITY.

There are now living sixteen Sovereigns in Europe, who are of or above three-score years of age! The British king is the oldest, having almost completed his 79th year. The Duke of Anhault Dessau is 77 years old—the Pope 75—the Elector of Hesse 74.—Henry XII. of Reuss 70; the King of Sweden 69; the Langrave of Hesse-Homburg 69; the King of Saxony 67; the King of the two Sicilies 66; the King of Sardinia 66; the King of France 62; the king of Bavaria 61; the Duke of Oldenburg 61; the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin 60; the Grand Duke of Hesse 60; and the Grand Duke of Saxe-Weimar 60.

It may amuse the reader to learn the ages of the other Potentates of the world:—

The King of Portugal is 50 years of age; the Emperor of Austria 49; the King of Denmark 49; the King of Prussia 47; the King of the Netherlands 45; the Emperor of Russia 40; the King of Wurtemberg 36; the King of Spain 33; the Sultan Mahomet 32; the Duke of Saxe-Cobourg 31; and the Dutchess of Parma (late Empress of France) 26. The latter has renounced her title of Empress. A proclamation before us begins:—"We, Maria Louisa, Imperial Princess and Archduchess of Austria, by the Grace of God, Duchess of Parma, Placentia, Guastella," &c. &c.

London Paper.

GAS LIGHTS AND WHALE FISHERY.

The Engineer of a Gas Light Company, has stated before a Committee of the house of Commons, that every mile of pipe, or conductor of the gas, costs the Company 2000l.; that the Company at this time, consumes about 28 chaldrons of coal per day; that if they increased their capital by about 200,000l. their probable consumption will be about 30,000 chaldrons annually. A coal merchant who was examined, thought it would require 100 men to raise from the pits 30,000 chaldrons of coal in the year, and to put them on board the vessels; it would require about 40 horses, and 17 ships of 300 tons, to convey them to London; each ship to make eight voyages annually; there would be required also ten men for each vessel. That the Company burning annually 30,000 chaldrons of coals, they would pay annually to government 13,000l. duty per annum.

The Whale Fishery employs eleven thousand men, and more than 1000 apprentices, who navigate 200 large ships, in fitting out which near 100,000 persons are benefitted, as boat and ship builders.

English Magazine.

WARS BETWEEN FRANCE AND ENGLAND.

The following account of wars between France and England, is taken from the Evangelical Magazine, printed in London, January, 1813. The left hand column gives the year in which the several wars commenced, from the year 1110 to 1813—the right hand column gives the duration of each war.

War Commenced A. D.	years.	Commenced A. D.	years.
1110 contin'd.	2	1549 contin'd	1
1141	1	1557	2
1161	25	1562	2
1211	15	1627	2
1224	19	1665	1
1294	5	1689	10
1332	21	1703	11
1368	52	1744	4
1422	49	1756	7
1492	1m.	1776	7
1512	2	1793	9
1511	6	1803	10

From this shocking account it appears, that the number of wars was 24; that 260 years of the 700 were employed by these nations in butchering one another; that from 1161 to 1471, a term of 310 years, 186 were spent in war; that from 1368 they were at war 101 years in 103—having a peace only of two years duration.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is with no little mortification that we are again obliged to apologize to our mathematical friends for the omission of their favours this month, which is done for the accommodation of our printer, to whom the Mathematical Lucubrations were furnished at so late an hour, that it would have occasioned him an inconvenient delay to complete the department. As we are now provided with proper types, the questions and solutions will, hereafter, appear regularly.

ERRATA.

We hope ere long to be able to dispense with this table altogether. We have to notice the following errors only, as material, which may be found in a few copies.

Page 94, col. 2, line 15 from bottom, for *plan* read *place*; page 106, col. 1, line 19 from top, for *probaque* read *proboque*.

THE

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE

AND

CRITICAL REVIEW.

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JAN. 1818.

Art. 1. ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Messrs. Editors,

I have already called the attention of your readers to the story of Lady Harriet Ackland, as related by General Burgoyne in his "State of the Expedition from Canada," laid before the British House of Commons in 1780, and by General Wilkinson in his interesting "Memoirs of his own Times." A not less vivid nor less intimidating picture of the horrors of war is exhibited in the following extract from the Memoirs of the Baroness de Reidesel, for which we are again indebted to General Wilkinson. An apology may be due to him, for availing myself so largely of his labours; none I am sure will be required from me by your readers for the liberty I have taken. General Wilkinson's introductory remarks, I shall also borrow, as more appropriate than any thing I could say.

"I shall conclude this chapter," says General Wilkinson, "with the following extract from a narrative published in the German language at Berlin, in 1800. It is from the pen of the amiable, the accomplished and dignified Baroness Reidesel, whose charming blue eyes I have more than once seen bedewed with tears at the recital of her sufferings. This lady, with two infant children, accompanied her husband Major-General the Baron Reidesel from Germany to England, from England to Canada, and from the last place to the termination of General Burgoyne's campaign, in which she suffered more than the horrors of the grave in their most frightful aspect; an imperfect translation does not render justice to the style of Madame Reidesel, but the artless interesting tale furnishes strong proof of its authenticity. I trust I shall be pardoned for presenting it to my fair readers, and whilst it serves to explain and wind up some of the distressing scenes which were passing in the enemy's camp, at and after the actions I have been describing, it furnishes a glimpse of the horrors of war. I trust it may warn my charming countrywomen against the miseries to which the highly accomplished authoress, and her interesting friend and fellow sufferer, Lady Harriet Ackland, were so imminently exposed. Would to heaven that it might produce another effect, which I consider vitally essential to the permanent tranquillity of these states; were my honoured countrywomen to consult patriot duty and personal happiness, they would avert their eyes from, and shut their ears to

"The neighing steed and the loud trump,
"The spirit stirring drum, and the shrill fife,
"The royal banner, and all quality,
"Pride, pomp, and circumstance of glorious war."

And then no more would exterior trappings and a flippant air seduce the heart from the contemplation of the social virtues, of improved understanding and refined sensibility; robbed of their praise and their patronage, the overwhelming thirst for military glory would be allayed, and excellence in the more solid and useful pursuits of civil life would excite the rivalry of the rising generation; and the great cause of morality and religion would be promoted to support the constitution of our country; and to the honour of the American fair it might be said, that they tamed

"——————— the spirit of wild war,
"That like a lion fostered up at hand,
"It may lie gently at the foot of peace."

Extract from the Baroness Reidesel's Narrative.

"As we had to march still further, I ordered a large calash to be built capable of holding my three children, myself, and two female servants; in this manner we moved with the army in the midst of the soldiery, who were very merry, singing songs and panting for action. We had to travel through almost impassable woods and a most pictu-

and beautiful country, which was abandoned by its inhabitants who had repaired to the standard of General Gates; they added much to his strength, as they were all good marksmen, and fitted by habit for the species of warfare the contending parties were then engaged in—and the love of their country inspired them with more than ordinary courage. The army had shortly to encamp: I generally remained about an hour's march in the rear, where I received daily visits from my husband; the army was frequently engaged in small affairs, but nothing of importance took place; and as the season was getting cold, Major Williams of the artillery proposed to have a house built for me with a chimney, observing that it would not cost more than five or six guineas, and that the frequent change of quarters was very inconvenient to me: it was accordingly built, and was called the Block house, from its square form, and the resemblance it bore to those buildings.

"On the 19th September an affair happened, which, although it turned out to our advantage, yet obliged us to halt at a place called Freeman's farm; I was an eye witness to the whole affair, and as my husband was engaged in it, I was full of anxiety, and trembled at every shot I heard; I saw a great number of the wounded, and what added to the distress of the scene, three of them were brought into the house in which I took shelter; one was a Major Harnage of the 62d British regiment, the husband of a lady of my acquaintance, another was a Lieutenant married to a lady with whom I had the honour to be on terms of intimacy, and the third was an officer of the name of Young.

"In a short time afterwards I heard groans proceeding from a room near mine, and knew they must have been occasioned by the sufferings of the last mentioned officer, who lay writhing in his wounds.

"His mournful situation interested me much, and the more so, because the recollection of many polite attentions, received from a family of that name during my visit to England, was still forcibly impressed on my mind. I sent to him and begged him to accept my best services, and afterwards furnished him with food and refreshments; he expressed a great desire to see me, politely calling me his benefactress. I accordingly visited him, and found him lying on a little straw, as he had lost his equipage. He was a young man 18 or 19 years of age, and really the beloved nephew of the Mr. Young, the head of the family I have mentioned, and the only son of his parents. This last circumstance was what he lamented most, as to his pain he thought lightly of it. He had lost much blood, and it was thought necessary to amputate the leg, but this he would not consent to, and of course a mortification took place. I sent him cushions and coverings, and my female friends sent him a mattress. I redoubled my attention to him, and visited him every day, for which I received I wishes for my happiness. At last his limb was amputated, but it was too late, and he died the following day. As he lay in the next room to me, and the partition was very thin, I distinctly heard his last sigh, when his immortal part quitted its frail tenement, and I trust, winged its way to the mansions of eternal bliss.

"But severer trials awaited us, and on the 7th October our misfortunes began; I was at breakfast with my husband, and heard that something was intended. On the same day I expected Generals Burgoyne, Phillips, and Fraser to dine with us. I saw a great movement among the troops; my husband told me it was merely a reconnoisance, which gave me no concern, as it often happened. I walked out of the house and met several Indians in their war dresses, with guns in their hands. When I asked them where they were going, they cried out War! War! (meaning that they were going to battle.) This filled me with apprehension, and I had scarcely got home before I heard reports of cannon and musketry, which grew louder by degrees, till at last the noise became excessive. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon, instead of the guests whom I expected, General Fraser was brought on a litter mortally wounded. The table, which was already set, was instantly removed, and a bed placed in its stead for the wounded general. I sat trembling in a corner; the noise grew louder, and the alarm increased; the thought that my husband might perhaps be brought in, wounded in the same manner, was terrible to me, and distressed me exceedingly. General Fraser said to the surgeon, "*tell me if my wound is mortal, do not flatter me.*" The ball had passed through his body, and unhappily for the General, he had eaten a very hearty breakfast, by which the stomach was distended, and the ball, as the surgeon said, had passed through it. I heard him often exclaim with a sigh, "OH FATAL AMBITION! POOR GENERAL BURGOYNE! OH MY POOR WIFE!" He was asked if he had any request to make, to which he replied, that "IF GENERAL BURGOYNE WOULD PERMIT IT, HE SHOULD LIKE TO BE BURIED AT 6 O'CLOCK IN THE EVENING, ON THE TOP OF A MOUNTAIN, IN A REDOUBT WHICH HAD BEEN BUILT THERE." I did not know which way to turn, all the other rooms were full of sick. Towards evening I saw my husband coming, then I forgot all my sorrows, and thanked God that he was spared to me. He ate in great haste with me, and his aid-de-camp behind the house. We had been told that we had the advantage of the enemy, but the sorrowful faces I beheld told a different tale, and before my husband went away he took me on one side, and said every thing was going very bad, that I must keep myself in readiness to leave the place, but not to mention it to any one. I made the pretence that I would move the next morning into my new house, and had every thing packed up ready.

"Lady H. Ackland had a tent not far from our house, in this she slept, and the rest of

the day she was in the camp. All of a sudden a man came to tell her that her husband was mortally wounded and taken prisoner; on hearing this she became very miserable, we comforted her by telling her that the wound was only slight, and at the same time advised her to go over to her husband, to do which she would certainly obtain permission, and then she could attend him herself; she was a charming woman, and very fond of him. I spent much of the night in comforting her, and then went again to my children, whom I had put to bed. I could not go to sleep, as I had General Fraser and all the other wounded gentlemen in my room, and I was sadly afraid my children would awake, and by their crying disturb the dying man in his last moments, who often addressed me and apologised "*for the trouble he gave me.*' About 3 o'clock in the morning I was told he could not hold out much longer; I had desired to be informed of the near approach of this sad crisis, and I then wrapped up my children in their clothes, and went with them into the room below. About 8 o'clock in the morning *he died*. After he was laid out and his corpse wrapped up in a sheet we came again into the room, and had this sorrowful sight before us the whole day, and to add to the melancholy scene, almost every moment some officer of my acquaintance was brought in wounded. The cannonade commenced again; a retreat was spoken of, but not the smallest motion was made towards it. About 4 o'clock in the afternoon I saw the house which had just been built for me in flames, and the enemy was now not far off. We knew that General Burgoyne would not refuse the last request of General Fraser, though by his acceding to it, an unnecessary delay was occasioned, by which the inconvenience of the army was much increased. At 6 o'clock the corpse was brought out, and we saw all the Generals attend it to the mountain; the chaplain, Mr. Brudenell, performed the funeral service, rendered unusually solemn and awful from its being accompanied by constant peals from the enemy's artillery. Many cannon balls flew close by me, but I had my eyes directed towards the mountain,* where my husband was standing, amidst the fire of the enemy, and of course, I could not think of my own danger.

"General Gates afterwards said, that if he had known it had been a funeral he would not have permitted it to be fired on.

"As soon as the funeral service was finished, and the grave of General Fraser was closed, an order was issued that the army should retreat. My calash was prepared, but I would not consent to go before the troops. Major Harnage, although suffering from his wounds, crept from his bed, as he did not wish to remain in the hospital, which was left with a flag of truce. When General Reidesel saw me in the midst of danger, he ordered my women and children to be brought into the calash, and intimated to me to depart without delay. I still prayed to remain, but my husband knowing my weak side, said, "well then your children must go, that at least they may be safe from danger." I then agreed to enter the calash with them, and we set off at eight o'clock.

"The retreat was ordered to be conducted with the greatest silence, many fires were lighted, and several tents left standing; we travelled continually during the night. At six o'clock in the morning we halted, which excited the surprise of all; General Burgoyne had the cannon ranged and counted; this delay seemed to displease every body, for if we could only have made another good march we should have been in safety. My husband, quite exhausted with fatigue, came into my calash and slept for three hours; during that time Captain Willoe brought me a bag full of bank notes, and Captain Geismar his elegant watch, a ring, and a purse full of money, which they requested me to take care of, and which I promised to do to the utmost of my power. We again marched, but had scarcely proceeded an hour before we halted, as the enemy was in sight; it proved to be only a reconnoitering party of two hundred men, who might easily have been made prisoners, if General Burgoyne had given proper orders on the occasion.

"The Indians had now lost their courage, and were departing for their homes; these people appeared to droop much under adversity, and especially when they had no prospect of plunder. One of my waiting women was in a state of despair which approached to madness; she cursed and tore her hair, and when I attempted to reason with her and to pacify her, she asked me if I was not grieved at our situation, and upon my saying "I was," she tore her cap off her head and let her hair drop over her face, saying to me, "it is very easy for you to be composed and talk, you have your husband with you, I have none, and what remains to me but the prospect of perishing or losing all I have;" I again bade her to take comfort, and assured her I would make good whatever she might happen to lose, and I made the same promise to Ellen, my other waiting woman, who, though filled with apprehensions, made no complaints.

"About evening we arrived at Saratoga; my dress was wet through and through with rain, and in that state I had to remain the whole night, having no place to change it; I however got close to a large fire, and at last lay down on some straw. At this moment General Phillips came up to me, and I asked him why we had not continued our retreat, as my husband had promised to cover it and bring the army through? "Poor dear woman," said he, "I wonder how, drenched as you are, you have the courage still to persevere and venture further in this kind of weather; I wish," continued he, "you was commanding general, General Burgoy

* The height occupied by Burgoyne on the 18th, which ran parallel with the river until it approached General Gates's camp.

tired, and means to halt here to-night and give us our supper."

"On the morning of the 7th, at ten o'clock, General Burgoyne ordered the retreat to be continued, and caused the handsome houses and mills of General Schuyler to be burnt; we marched however but a short distance, and then halted. The greatest misery at this time prevailed in the army, and more than thirty officers came to me, for whom tea and coffee was prepared, and with whom I shared all my provisions, with which my calash was in general well supplied; for I had a cook who was an excellent caterer, and who often in the night crossed small rivers and foraged on the inhabitants, bringing in with him sheep, small pigs, and poultry, for which he very often forgot to pay, though he received good pay from me as long as I had any, and was ultimately handsomely rewarded. Our provisions now failed us for want of proper conduct in the commissary's department, and I began to despair. About two o'clock in the afternoon we again heard a firing of cannon and small arms; instantly all was alarm, and every thing in motion. My husband told me to go to a house not far off; I immediately seated myself in my calash with my children, and drove off; but scarcely had we reached it before I discovered five or six armed men on the other side of the Hudson; instinctively I threw my children down in the calash, and then concealed myself with them; at that moment the fellows fired and wounded an already wounded English soldier, who was behind me; poor fellow, I pitied him exceedingly, but at that moment had no means or power to relieve him. A terrible cannonade was commenced by the enemy, which was directed against the house in which I sought to obtain shelter for myself and children, under the mistaken idea that all the Generals were in it. Alas! it contained none but wounded and women; we were at last obliged to resort to the cellar for refuge, and in one corner of this I remained the whole day, my children sleeping on the earth with their heads in my lap; and in the same situation I passed a sleepless night.—Eleven cannon balls passed through the house, and we could distinctly hear them roll away. One poor soldier who was lying on a table, for the purpose of having his leg amputated, was struck by a shot which carried away his other: his comrades had left him, and when we went to his assistance we found him in a corner of the room, into which he had crept more dead than alive, scarcely breathing. My reflections on the danger to which my husband was exposed now agonized me exceedingly, and the thoughts of my children and the necessity of struggling for their preservation alone sustained me.

"The ladies of the army who were with me were, Mrs. Harnage, a Mrs. Kennels, the widow of a lieutenant who was killed, and the lady of the commissary. Major Harnage, his wife, and Mrs. Kennels, made a little room in a corner with curtains to it, and wished to do the same for me, but I preferred being near the door, in case of fire. Not far off my women slept, and opposite to us three English officers, who, though wounded, were determined not to be left behind; one of them was Captain Green, an aid-de-camp to Major-General Phillips, a very valuable officer and most agreeable man. They each made me a most sacred promise not to leave me behind, and in case of a sudden retreat, that they would each of them take one of my children on his horse, and for myself, one of my husband's was in constant readiness.

"Our cook, whom I have before mentioned, procured us our meals, but we were in want of water, and I was often obliged to drink wine and to give it to my children. It was the only thing my husband took, which made our faithful hunter (Rockel) express one day his apprehensions, that "the General was weary of his life, or fearful of being taken, as he drank so much wine." The constant danger which my husband was in kept me in a state of wretchedness, and I asked myself if it was possible I should be the only happy one, and have my husband spared to me unhurt, exposed as he was to so many perils. He never entered his tent, but laid down whole nights by the watch fires; this alone was enough to have killed him, the cold was so intense.

"The want of water distressed us much: at length we found a soldier's wife who had courage enough to fetch us some from the river, an office nobody else would undertake, as the Americans shot at every person who approached it, but out of respect for her sex they never molested her.

"I now occupied myself through the day in attending the wounded; I made them tea and coffee, and often shared my dinner with them, for which they offered me a thousand expressions of gratitude. One day a Canadian officer came to our cellar, who had scarcely the power of holding himself upright, and we concluded he was dying for want of nourishment; I was happy in offering him my dinner, which strengthened him, and procured me his friendship. I now undertook the care of Major Bloomfield,* another aid-de-camp of General Phillips, he had received a musket ball through both cheeks, which in its course had knocked out several of his teeth, and cut his tongue, he could hold nothing in his mouth, the matter which ran from his wound almost choaked him, and he was not able to take any nourishment except a little soup, or something liquid; we had some Rhenish wine, and in the hope that the acidity of it would cleanse his wound, I gave him a bottle of it, he took a little now and then, and with such effect, that his cure soon followed; thus I added another to my stock of friends, and derived a satisfaction which, in the midst of sufferings, served to tranquilize me and diminish their acuteness.

* Now member of Parliament for Plymouth, major-general in the army, lieutenant-colonel of the royal artillery, chief equerry and clerk martial to the king.

"One day General Phillips accompanied my husband, at the risk of their lives, on a visit to us, who, after having witnessed our situation, said to him "I would not for 10,000 guineas come again to this place, my heart is almost broken."

"In this horrid situation we remained six days, a cessation of hostilities was now spoken of, and eventually took place; a convention was afterwards agreed upon; but one day a message was sent to my husband, who had visited me and was reposing in my bed, to attend a council of war, where it was proposed to break the convention, but to my great joy, the majority was for adhering to it; on the 16th, however, my husband had to repair to his post, and I to my cellar; this day fresh beef was served out to the officers, who until now had only had salt provision, which was very bad for their wounds. The good woman who brought us water, made us an excellent soup of the meat, but I had lost my appetite, and took nothing but crusts of bread dipped in wine. The wounded officers (my unfortunate companions) cut off the best bit and presented it to me on a plate. I declined eating any thing, but they contended that it was necessary for me to take nourishment, and declared they would not touch a morsel until I afforded them the pleasure of seeing me partake; I could no longer withstand their pressing invitations, accompanied as they were by assurances of the happiness they had in offering me the first good thing they had in their power, and I partook of a repast rendered palatable by the kindness and good will of my fellow-sufferers, forgetting for the moment the misery of our apartment and the absence of almost every comfort.

"On the 17th October the convention was completed. General Burgoyne and the other generals waited on the American general (Gates;) the troops laid down their arms, and gave themselves up prisoners of war! and now the good woman who had supplied us with water at the hazard of her life, received the reward of her services; each of us threw a handful of money into her apron, and she got altogether about twenty guineas. At such a moment as this, how susceptible is the heart of feelings of gratitude!

"My husband sent a message to me to come over to him with my children. I seated myself once more in my dear calash, and then rode through the American camp. As I passed on, I observed (and this was a great consolation to me) that no one eyed me with looks of resentment, but that they all greeted us, and even showed compassion in their countenances, at the sight of a woman with small children. I was, I confess, afraid to go over to the enemy, as it was quite a new situation to me. When I drew near the tents, a handsome man approached and met me, *took my children from the calash, and hugged and kissed them, which affected me almost to tears.* "You tremble," said he, addressing himself to *me*, "*be not afraid.*" "No," *I answered*, "*you seem so kind* and tender to my children, it inspires me with courage." He now led me to the tent of General Gates, where I found Generals Burgoyne and Phillips, who were on a friendly footing with the former. Burgoyne said to me, "Never mind, your sorrows have now an end." I answered him that I should be reprehensible to have any cares, as he had none; and I was pleased to see him on such a friendly footing with General Gates. All the generals remained to dine with General Gates.

"The same gentleman who received me so kindly, now came and said to me, "You will be very much embarrassed to eat with all these gentlemen; *Come with your children to my tent, where I will prepare for you a frugal dinner, and give it with a free will.*" I said, "YOU ARE CERTAINLY A HUSBAND AND A FATHER, *you have shewn me so much kindness.*" I now found that he was GENERAL SCHUYLER. He treated me with excellent smoked tongue, beef steaks, potatoes, and good bread and butter! Never could I have wished to eat a better dinner: I was content: I saw all around me were so likewise; and what was better than all, my husband was out of danger! When we had dined, he told me his residence was at Albany, and that General Burgoyne intended to honour him as his guest, and invited myself and children to do so likewise. I asked my husband how I should act; he told me to accept the invitation. As it was two days' journey there, he advised me to go to a place which was about three hours ride distant. General Schuyler had the politeness to send with me a French officer, a very agreeable man, who commanded the reconnoitring party of which I have before spoken; and when he had escorted me to the house where I was to remain, he turned back again. In the house I found a French surgeon, who had under his care a Brunswick officer, who was mortally wounded, and died some days afterwards. The Frenchman boasted much of the care he took of his patient, and perhaps was skilful enough as a surgeon, but otherwise was a mere simpleton: he was rejoiced when he found out I could speak his language, and began to address many empty and impertinent speeches to me; said, among other things, he could not believe that I was a general's wife, as he was certain a woman of such rank would not follow her husband: he wished me to remain with him, as he said it was better to be with the conquerors than the conquered. I was shocked at his impudence, but dared not show the contempt and disdain I felt for him, because it would deprive me of a place of safety! Towards evening he begged me to take a part of his chamber: I told him I was determined to remain in the room with the wounded officers; whereupon he attempted to pay me some stupid compliments. *At this moment the door opened, and my husband with his aid-de-camp entered.* I then said "Here, Sir, is my husband;" and at the same time eyed him wit

Ryde and Gosport sent across the waters a wild and crimson gleam—and the rough surges over which we bounded were dashed by the velocity of the boat into countless, momentary, yet ever springing fires—and the wind whistled in our sail with a ferocity that suited admirably with the fierce and disordered features of the night.

Thus we proceeded for some hours, cherishing the hope, that, at length, spite of all our efforts, began to wane. The boatmen, however, were still confident, nay, they discerned, they said, the light that is suspended at the mast head, on the expected or possible return of absent passengers:—but now, wet, weary, and exhausted—I felt the approach of despondency. I threw myself in the bottom of the boat, and resigned myself to the contemplation of the dilemma into which my folly had betrayed me. My thoughts, in that hour of dreariness and desolation, would not have excited the envy of the poorest man in England. Silently I ruminated upon the situation in which it seemed probable I should be placed by that unfortunate gratification of a desire abstractedly blameless, but to which circumstances conspired to give an air of utter inconsiderateness. In the midst of these gloomy meditations I was roused by the exclamation of my companion and the boatmen—"the vessel——is in sight," and at the sound I started:—yes—it was the ship. The captain—the mate—perceive us—"Lie-to for the truants"—and once more we stand upon the crowded and rejoicing deck of the Mary-Ann. At that moment I felt like Robinson Crusoe when he regained his Island: but the impression this adventure produced was too vivid to die away on its termination, and night after night was my sleep disturbed by its fancied repetition.

Immediately on our regaining the ship, her sails were unfurled, and she went forward, for some few hours, with all the canvass she could muster. But the wind, propitious during the night changed its direction with the break of day, and it was only with extreme difficulty, and continual tacking that we could make any advance against the strong blasts from the west. Yet it was rather by the shifting of the wind, than the quarter from which it blew, that we were prevented from proceeding on our course; we could not count upon its continuance in any point for half an hour—and for another week we wandered to and fro over the waves—the dull, listless victims of ennui, that was rarely relieved by any favourable change in the circumstances of the vessel. Once we gained the neighbourhood of Torbay, but were compelled to retrace almost the whole of our course from that port to Yarmouth,* where at length we lay to, as well for the purpose of recruiting our stores, as to wait for a steady breeze from the east.

During my stay at Yarmouth I was introduced to a gentleman of the name of Mitchill, to whose polite and ever friendly attentions, as well as those of his amiable lady, I am indebted for much of the pleasure attached to my second visit to the Isle of Wight. In his youth Mr. Mitchill had been appointed to one of the civil stations of British India; he had travelled through and seen much of that interesting portion of Asia—his memory is still surprisingly retentive—his knowledge of Eastern history, manners, customs, literature, prejudices, and superstition, evinces an observing and even studious disposition—and in our conversations upon oriental topics, the natural cheerfulness of my venerable host warmed into unusual vivacity. We canvassed together the records of the Arsacidæ and Sassanides, traced the footsteps of the homicide Timour in the march of the nobler Macedonian—and mourned over the fallen grandeur of Agra and Delhi. With the abasing despotism of their ancient masters, we compared the ease and security enjoyed by the natives under the benignant sway of their British Rulers, and found reason to rejoice in the establishment of a government, and the possible extension of a religion, beneath whose united auspices the children of Brahma may at length be led to the knowledge of political and divine truth. Of poetry Mr. M. is an ardent admirer. With the writings of our old and modern schools he is almost equally familiar; conscious as I am of my own inability to produce lines worthy of any thing more than a transient existence, the frankness with which he exhibited his own efforts in that and its sister art of painting, encouraged me to submit to his perusal some manuscript verses I had brought with me; among them were a few unfinished stanzas written, literally *extempore*, on the sailing of the Mary-Ann from Gravesend. With these he had the

* A market town in the Isle of Wight, in the County of Hampshire—containing about 1500 inhabitants. The town offers nothing to gratify the curiosity of the traveller; but the walks in its vicinity abound in the softer charms of nature, while the extraordinary fertility of the soil repays the labourer, in some of the objects of agriculture, a hundred for one.

politeness, to express himself pleased. I venture to send them to you—not from an idea that they possess any superior claims to the approbation of so excellent a judge as yourself, but rather from the feeling that what I showed to a casual, though interesting acquaintance, should not be withheld from one who has every claim to my lasting and most respectful affection.

Lines on the departure of the Mary-Ann from Gravesend for the United States.

Fresh from the shore blows the steady gale,
And the sun is bright upon the sea:
The Mary-Ann's white and swelling sail
Shines o'er the waters gloriously.
The bright Atlantic's beauteous guest,
She sails in a track of light to the West.

Heaven speed the gallant ship, for she bears
In her bosom the anxious hopes of those
Who flee from Europe's oppression and cares,
To lands where liberty lives and glows:
Where nature's god has reared himself a shrine,
Fit for the worship of a Power Divine.

Brilliant the heavens, and smiling the seas,
The Mary-Ann bounds before the breeze—
Like a falcon, loos'd from the keeper's wrist,
She flies, while the winds blow as they list.
The gale in her shrouds is a blithesome guest,
And the vessel seems still, though not at rest,
So swiftly the winds in a waveless line,
Bear her bravely on through the sparkling brine.
Each heart is joyous—each eye is glistening—
And hands are waving—and ears are listening
To catch the faint, but fond farewell
That breathes in the gale's increasing swell.

Yet is there one, whose mute and mournful air
Seems like a cloud upon the gladness there;
The joy around he neither shares nor heeds,
And silence wraps a heart that inly bleeds—
A heavenly face, with eyes of floating light,
Is gleaming on his mind's enamour'd sight.
Falsehood—ay—worse than falsehood—stains her name,
And scandal's fangs are fasten'd on her fame,
Yet in his soul her vision'd beauty glows
With all the lustre that perfection knows—

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The virtue and piety that are content to operate and diffuse themselves in secret it is the delightful duty of every just and liberal mind to bring into more general notice. The severe sufferings of the poor in Mr. Mitchill's neighbourhood, in consequence of the inclement winters that have of late years afflicted not England merely, but nearly the whole of Europe, have been considerably alleviated by that gentleman's substantial generosity; at the same time that he has not been unmindful of the deficiencies existing in the state of their religious instruction. For the purpose of inculcating in the poor of his vicinity sounder notions of efficient and practical christianity, and creating among them a deeper reverence for its doctrines, he has fitted up in his villa at Freshwater (about half a mile from Yarmouth) two communicating apartments, as a sort of chapel, in which, after the usual prayers, his *lady* pronounces, weekly, a discourse or exhortation on a scriptural text, to an audience composed principally of labourers and peasantry. The effects of this excellent institution are already visible in the ameliorated morals of the working classes; and such is the influence of Mrs. Mitchill, and the respect she has ensured to herself by her pious exertions, that not only are her meetings attended by many of her wealthy neighbours, but the poor, from a distance of several miles, are in the habit of repairing every Saturday to Norton Cottage, to listen to the discourses of their worthy benefactress.

In my next I will relate every thing that I can suppose interesting to you with respect to our passage across the Atlantic, and endeavour to give you some idea of the beautiful city of Boston, in which port we anchored at the close of October last.

I am, &c.

G. F. B.

New-York, November 28th, 1817.

To the Editors of the American M Magazine.

Gentlemen,

Noticing an attack on my Nauti Almanacks, from one Edward Hitchco a few remarks only are necessary to plain the man's drift.

He says my Almanack for 1816, pag 16, at the bottom, had the number 12 instead of 21. It may not be improper to inform the reader that the fourth page of every month, in the Nautical Almanack, contains the following figures at the bottom of the left hand column, viz. 1, 11, 21. After the form was made perfectly correct, the figures 21 were drawn out by the balls, and the pressman, through mistake, transposed them, and a few copies were printed 12; but I have now on hand 200 copies of that year, not one of which contains the error he points out.

The second error he has pointed out, viz. immersions instead of emersions, was corrected previous to the publication of the work.

He continues:—" Blunt's

1816 deviates from the English copy in Five Chronological Cycles, twelve Ember days, and twelve moveable Feasts." This declaration of Mr. Hitchcock at once exposes him. It is not true; before three respectable persons I have compared my edition with the English, and find it corresponds in every particular.

He then goes on to say that, in my Almanack for 1817, I have used the sign Virgo for that of Scorpio. There is such a similarity between the two characters as to offer some excuse for this neglect, and he admits, as a reason why he discovered it, *the fact that it was not possible.*

He then endeavours to impress on the public the belief of his having corrected all the errors in the English Nautical Almanack for 1818, merely because he has, in the pursuit of his business, discovered a few of minor importance. The fact is, I republish the Nautical Almanac for the use of Navigators, and I offer "ten dollars for the discovery of an error in the figures." I commenced the work in 1811, and in no instance have I printed a wrong figure; the pages he refers to are used generally by Astronomers, and although I would willingly bestow every reasonable attention to make those pages correct, that he might *copy* rather than be at the trouble of *calculating*, still I would rather ten errors should escape me *there*, than one by which the mariner should be deceived. I am led to this remark by his shameful neglect, in the examination of that Almanack, and shall point out errors which I have corrected in my edition, of more importance to the mariner than all the services he ever rendered that useful class of society. The errors are, page 7, Jan. 25, Proportional Logarithms for noon, *for* 5974 *read* 4974. Page 50, May 8, Equation of time, *for* 4, 43, 6 *read* 3, 43, 6. Page 52, lat. Georgian, *for* 8, 4. *read* 0, 4, Page 53, May 29, Longitude noon, *for* 0. 7. S. 25, *read* 0. 7. 8. 25. Page 98, Sept. 27, Sun's long. *for* 7. 3. 44. 57, *read* 6. 3. 44. 57. Page 103, Proportional Logarithm for noon, *for* 4033 *read* 4833; for midnight, *for* 4647 *read* 4947. Page 115, Oct. 9, Moon's Semidiameter (noon) *for* 1557 *read* 1657. These are errors important to be corrected, and it is a duty incumbent on every one to lend his aid toward perfection, and far more praise-worthy to admonish, than to draw a publisher before the public, who at least aims to deserve a share of general patronage. To close, the celebrated Nevil Maskelyne, Astronomer Royal, has been dead several years; since then the Nautical Almanack has not been so correctly published. We take it "for better for worse," and where an error is discovered, correct it; and I now challenge Mr. Hitchcock to point out one instance where I have deviated from the copy in a figure. If he does, he shall have the reward offered, which appears to be his aim. I will also thank him to publish the many letters he has received from me, and which are so "evasive and unsatisfactory." Perhaps others may understand them if he cannot. I have one from him, but, I shall only say that it has no tendency to prove that perfection is the lot of man.

Respectfully yours,

Edm. M. Blunt.

December 1, 1817.

Art. 2. Flora Americae Septentrionalis, *or a systematic arrangement and description of the Plants of North America, &c.* By Frederick Pursh, 2 vols. 8vo. with 24 Engravings. London, 1814.

Ever since the discovery of North America, the vegetable productions of this Continent have attracted the notice of European writers and botanists, travellers, and settlers. The Potato, Maize, and Tobacco, were in the first instance introduced into Europe, afterwards the stately trees and handsome shrubs which adorn our forests, and lastly most of our ornamental plants; and their value was much increased by the facility of their cultivation and naturalization. Gardeners and collectors have often been sent to England, France, and Germany, solely for the purpose of collecting living plants and seeds, and many enlightened travellers have visited North America with the special intention of studying the plants which it produces. Through the exertions of those worthy collectors and visiters, our vegetables became gradually known, Cornut began by describing those of Canada; Banister, Mitchell, and Clayton, those of Virginia; Catesby, and Walter, those of the Carolinas; Cutler those of Massachusetts, &c. Linneus introduced into his works those collected and communicated by Kalm, Bartram, and Colden, from Pennsylvania and New-York; Aiton des-

cribed those cultivated in the Royal Garden of Kew, in England: Wildenow, those sent him by Muhlenberg, &c. But notwithstanding the merit of those labours, they were only partial, and no general work on the vegetable productions of North America had been attempted, except a mere catalogue by Forster, in 1777, when the *Flora boreali-Americana* of Andrew Michaux was published at Paris in 1803. This author had travelled many years in North America, from Florida to Hudson Bay, where he was sent by the French government to collect for the Botanical garden of Paris. His work was a great addition to the Botanical knowledge of America, but was not exempted from defects; many well known plants were omitted, very few cryptogamous were described, and not a single Fungus; many good names were changed without necessity, several new genera were badly named, &c. But, nevertheless, the variety of new genera and new species described, the new observations on the old species, and the collective utility of such a general work, still rendered it the best manual on our indigenous botany.

Eleven years afterwards, a second Flora of North America is printed in England by Frederick Pursh, which now claims our attention; but in this interval many other valuable additions to our Botany were published by Muhlenberg, Wildenow, Persoon, Bosc, Michaux, Junr. Turpin, Robin, Rafinesque, Eddy, &c. which are more or less connected with the above work, although often omitted in it, and shall therefore claim likewise a share of our notice.

This work is dedicated to the Vice President of the Linnean Society of London, Mr. A. B. Lambert, who has patronised the undertaking, and at whose expense it was printed, a conduct deserving the thanks of all the botanists both in Europe and in our country.

We shall in the first instance offer a remark on the title of this work, which may likewise apply to the Flora of Michaux, and several other works on *North America.* A Flora is a botanical work of a local nature, whose object is to acquaint us with, or describe the plants of a peculiar district, state, or country. A Flora of North America ought therefore to enumerate the plants found all over that Continent, while Mr. Pursh only pretends to acquaint us with the plants of the United States, Florida, Canada, &c. He ought to have reflected that North America includes, besides, the Mexican provinces, the Antilles or West Indian Islands, the British possessions, New Siberia, &c. This oversight, is however so common, that it escapes general notice, and has perhaps originated in the wrong belief that the United States form the whole of North America, or in the want of a specific national name; but until such a name be adopted, every local work on the United States ought to bear that name, instead of the enlarged and extensive appellation of North America.

In his preface Mr. Pursh gives a long account of his labours, while in the United States, from 1799 to 1811, and of the ample means within his power, both in America and Europe, for the completion of this Flora. It appears that he lived mostly in the U. S. in the humble character of gardener to Mr. Hamilton of Philadelphia, and Dr. Hosack of New-York, or was for some years employed by D. Benj. Barton, as a collector of plants. He travelled from North Carolina to Maine, but never visited the southern nor western States. The writer of this article knew him in 1804, while he was Mr. Hamilton's botanical gardener, and he appeared to be intelligent and zealous in his profession, but not equal to the task he has since undertaken; the same opinion is entertained by those who knew him in New-York, at a later period, when he had in charge the Elgin garden. His materials for a general Flora of the U. S. were very scanty when he left this country for Europe, and therefore the Flora which has since appeared must have been compiled in England, of which we have sufficient proofs by accounts from thence, and by the whole tenor of the work. It has however received the kind assistance of Mr. Lambert, who appears to have done for Pursh what Richard did for Michaux, helping him in the arrangement, synonimy and definitions of the species, &c.

The sources which Mr. Pursh acknowledges to have consulted in the United States, are the herbariums of Messrs. Enslen, Lyon, Peck, Lewis, Leconte, &c. (but he does not even mention those of Dr. Eddy, and Mr. Rafinesque,) and in England the Herbariums of Clayton, Walter, Catesby, Plukenet, Pallas, Bradbury, Nuttall, Menzies, Sherard, Lambert, Banks, &c. this fact conveys an idea of much labour and investigation. By the list of authors and works consulted or quoted, it would appear that Mr. Pursh has been at least very trious and inquisitive, but when flect that he has totally neglec

tracts published in the United States, by Drs. Brickell, Cutler, Eddy, Mitchell, Mr. Rafinesque, &c. besides the travels and works of Schoepf, Castiglione, Bosc, Desvaux, Robin, &c. published in Europe, we must form a different judgment, and tax him with wilful neglect in the most important instance.

This Flora being ushered forth with an apparent confidence, and with the character of an elaborate classical work, deserves still more an accurate investigation and criticism. In Botany, as in all the sciences which are daily improving, the last works are always reckoned the best: this Flora will therefore be the manual and director of the American botanists, probably for many years to come, or until a better one is undertaken, and as it is likely to carry with it a great authority, perhaps more than it really deserves, it becomes incumbent on us to warn them of the omissions, errors, mistakes, misnomers, and plagiarisms which it contains.

It will be proper to acquaint our readers first with the general tenor of the work, which we shall endeavour to do as concisely as possible, since such among them as will feel the greatest share of interest in our remarks, probably possess the volume, and are therefore already acquainted with their scope.

The whole work contains about 3500 species of plants, including 82 in a particular supplement; but exclusive of the cryptogamous, which are omitted, except the ferns. Michaux's flora contained about 2000 species only, which shows what a rapid increase in the knowledge of our plants has taken place within a short period; but that number might have been carried to above 4000 if all the phenogamous plants omitted by Pursh had been added; and to 5000 at least, if he had included all the cryptogamous. About 370 new species are introduced here for the first time; but among those about 100 new species were discovered by Capt. Lewis, about 45 by Mr. Bradbury, about 10 new species by Mr. Enslen, about 20 new species by Mr. Lyon, about 18 new species by Mr. Nuttall, about 15 new species by Mr. Menzies, about 15 new species by Mr. Frazer, 12 new species by Mr. Rafinesque, 2 new species by Dr. Eddy, and about 40 by Messrs. Vanvleck, Kinn, Nelson, Peck, Pallas, Mason, Miller, Leconte, Muhlenberg, Colmaster, Tilden, Bartram, Mackenzie, &c. leaving therefore only 38 , or thereabouts, as really disco- y Mr. Pursh: he will deserve sufficient credit for these, without assuming those which belong to others. Many species, and even a few genera, although not new, are introduced for the first time in the Flora of the United States; among the genera the following deserve notice, *Androsace*, *Alchemilla*, *Oxytropis*, *Glycirhiza*, *Lotus*, *Cristaria*, *Elæagrus*, *Diapensia*, *Chondrilla*, *Santolina*, *Thalia*, *Diotis*, *Sehizea*, *Chiococca*, *Ceropegia*, *Ervum*, *Cytisus*, *Evolvulus*, *Phellandrium*, *Sibbaldia*, *Fritillaria*, *Peplis*, *Tigarea*, *Calligonum*, *Myagrum*, *Cheiranthus*, &c.

These plants are arranged according to the sexual system of Linneus, with some trifling alterations: strange as it may seem, notwithstanding the superstitious veneration which the disciples of Linneus entertain for that most trivial part of the labours of that great man, almost every one of them endeavour to alter or mend that falling system: they may be compared to masons endeavouring to sustain, by patch-work, an old building erected by an able architect with bad materials, and now falling to ruins. Of all the alterations ever proposed to the sexual system, that of Brotero in the Flora Lusitanica is the best, or in fact the only good one; but as it reduced at once the 24 classes of Linneus into 12, it was considered as too bold by the patchers, and neglected by them. Let us hope that the labours of Jussieu, Decandolle, Brown, and Rafinesque, will soon supersede those wretched attempts.

The definitions or characters of the genera and species are given in Latin; but the observations on the species are in English: the former appear to be elaborate, and often accurate; the synonimy is not extensive, but selected, and rather deficient in American authors. In the observations, many commendable and useful remarks are introduced, such as the states, situations and soils where the plant grow, the months in which they blossom, the colour of the flowers, the uses of the plant, some vulgar names and several other additional illustrations.

Twenty-four plates, in which 27 new plants are figured, adorn this work; but many appear to have been drawn on dry specimens, and not very accurately.

Eight new genera are proposed in this Flora, *Calochortus*, *Lewisia*, *Clarckia*, *Chimaphila*, *Ammyrsine*!! *Seymeria*, *Bartonia*!! *Apios*; but a great many more could have been established with great propriety, as will be perceived by our subsequent remarks on those genera.

Whoever undertakes a general Flora, must avail himself of all the previous la-

bours on the same subject: omissions, unless wholly unavoidable, become errors, and are always defects. Mr. Pursh might not be acquainted with the catalogue of the plants of North America, by the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, although published in 1813, (one year previous to his own Flora,) owing to the war; yet we find in that Catalogue, which may be deemed a synopsis of our genera, more than 20 of our phenogamous genera, totally omitted by Pursh, such as *Rivina*, *Fuchsia*, *Amyris*, *Tordylium*, *Elliotea*, *Coccoloba*, *Cesalpinia*, *Quassia*, *Swietenia*, *Winterania*, *Sesuvium*, *Maurandia*, *Carica*, *Clusia*, *Hippomane*, *Epidendrum*, &c. This omission was perhaps unavoidable, owing to Mr. Pursh's being unacquainted with the fact of their having been found on our continent many years ago; but even in this case ignorance stamps a degree of imperfection on the whole work, and this stigma will increase, together with our astonishment, when we shall perceive him neglecting other labours, published while he was in America! Of the discoveries and additions published since 1814, by Messrs. Bigelow, Barton, Elliot, Eaton, Rafinesque, &c. he cannot be presumed to have had a previous knowledge, and even if he had, no blame could be attached to him for neglecting them, since strict justice only requires that botanists should acknowledge and adopt what has been published before the period or date of their own works, or such unpublished discoveries as may be communicated to them for publication.

Among other phenogamous genera omitted by Pursh, the following may deserve attention, *Acanthus*, *Chrysophyllum*, *Peucedanum*, *Cassine*, *Aretia*, *Lantana*, &c. mentioned by Robin in his *Flore Louisianaise*, Paris, 1807; a work with which he appears to be totally unacquainted: a synoptical compendium of it has lately been published in New-York, in which 30 new genera, and nearly 200 new species unknown to Pursh, have been established by Rafinesque.

Moreover, the new genera *Diphryllum*, *Phyllepidum*, *Shultzia*, *Odonectis*, *Tsotria*, &c. and PURSHIA, dedicated to himself!! published by C. S. Rafinesque in the Medical Repository of New-York, 1808, No. 44, of which Mr. Pursh must have had knowledge, and has wilfully omitted for some purpose which can only be guessed at. He has introduced in his Flora many of the naturalized plants, which form an important feature in the botany of every country, but has omitted as many more, since he has neglected the following naturalized genera! *Phyllirea*, *Syringa*, *Borrago*, *Arctium*, *Vesicaria*, *Symphytum*, *Hyacinthus*, *Nigella*, *Adonis*, *Hemerocallis*, *Anethum*, *Molucella*, *Althea*, *Tragopogon*, *Scabiosa*, *Calendula*, *Spinacia*, *Cucurbita*, *Celosia*, &c. and many more, most of which are enumerated by Rafinesque, in a dissertation on the naturalized plants of the U. S. in the Medical Repository, for 1811, No. 56. The following genera which had been naturalized, but of which some species have since been found really native, have also been neglected! *Spartium*, *Lolium*, *Nyctago*, *Brassica*, &c.

If therefore nearly 100 phenogamous genera really found within our territory are omitted and neglected by Mr. Pursh, we may easily conjecture how many species must be in the same predicament. Upon a slight research, it appears that he has neglected to notice more than 100 species of well known plants, besides about 60 new species described by Mr. Rafinesque, about 40 new species described by Messrs. Cutler, Brickell, Schœpf, Bosc, Desvaux, Bartram, &c. about 200 new species of the Flora of Lousiana, and more than 200 new species noticed by Dr. Muhlenberg, making together an aggregate number of above 600 phenogamous species known or published previous to 1814. To which might be added, many more discovered, previous to that period, by Messrs. Elliot, Leconte, Bradbury, Eddy, Torrey, Rafinesque, Whitlow, Baldwin, Collins, &c. but not yet published.

It is hardly to be supposed that he was ignorant of so many additions to American Botany, of which a great proportion had been published in New-York, while he was in that city or its neighbourhood, and some published or republished in Paris! for instance the new genera and species of Mr. Rafinesque after being published in New-York in the Medical Repository, were afterwards printed in the first volume of the journal of Botany, by Desvaux, in Paris! Those omissions are therefore unaccountable, unless we suppose that Mr. Pursh has omitted them in order to set off with more advantage his own discoveries, or rather to hide those which he has copied or stolen from them, that he might not be compelled to disclose the sources from which he derived such plagaries.

We are sorry to be compelled to tax this author with such despicable motives; but we do not perceive any other to which it might be ascribed, and w-

abundant proofs that he has concealed circumstances relating to some of the new plants, which he has taken the liberty to describe as his own, while he knew well, that the first discovery, and even publication did not belong to him; he has even in some instances dared to publish them again under the very same names given them by the original discoverers, while sometimes he has concealed his pilferings under different names.

It will be necessary to notice such of those daring attempts as we have been able to detect.

The *Drosera filiformis* was discovered in 1802 by C. S. Rafinesque in a journey to the sea-shore of New-Jersey, in company with Col. Thomas Forrest, communicated in 1803 to Dr. Muhlenberg, to Mr. Hamilton, to whom Mr. Pursh was then gardener, and to Mr. Pursh himself, and published in 1803 in the Medical Repository, in 1809 in the Journal of Botany, &c. nevertheless, Mr. Pursh introduces it in his Flora, in 1814! as a new species, under the same name, stating that he had discovered it in the same place, near Tuckerton, in 1805! and without noticing in the least the above circumstances. A plate of that plant, engraved by said Rafinesque, and intended to form a part of a selection of rare American plants, had been sent in 1808 to Dr. Mitchill of New-York, and is now deposited in the Lyceum of natural history of N. Y. together with many other plates of new plants.

Dr. Eddy of New-York, published in 1807, in the Medical Repository of N. Y. a catalogue of the plants of Plandome on Long-Island, where he characterizes a new species of *Gerardia*, which he calls *G. glauca*; Mr. Pursh seven years afterwards describes the same plant, under the name of *Gerardia quercifolia*, without noticing at all the former name and claim of Dr. Eddy; but he does not omit to state that he has ascertained this plant to be the same as the *Rhinanthus virginicus* of Linneus, although it is a real *Gerardia*.

In an excursion to New-Jersey made by Dr. Eddy, Mr. Leconte, and Mr. Pursh, a very rare new species of *Schizea* was discovered by Dr. Eddy; Mr. Pursh did not find a single specimen; but one was lent to him, with a positive injunction that Dr. Eddy meant to publish that species: however Mr. Pursh has published it under the name of *Shizea pusilla* as his own discovery.

From the above instances some idea may be formed of Mr. Pursh's delicacy and liberality; it might be tedious to enter at length on the particulars of each pilfering he is guilty of; we shall therefore forbear to dwell on them, but shall merely enumerate them.

The *Ceanothus herbaceus* of Rafinesque, Med. Rep. has been described by him as a new species under the name of *C. perennis*.

The *Asclepias viridiflora* of Raf. Med. Rep. has been given as a new species by Pursh under the same identical name!

The *Allium triflorum* of Raf. Med. Rep. is likewise described, under the same name, as his own discovery!

The *Alisma subcordata* of Raf. Med. Rep. is the *Alisma trivialis* of this Flora!

The *Phemeranthus teretifolius*, a new genus mentioned by Rafinesque in his observations on American botany, Med. Rep. 1811, and completely described in 1814 in the Mirror of Sciences, has been named *Talinum teretifolium* by Pursh, although it differs from *Talinum* (or rather *Talinium*) by having a calyx diphyllous, and only one stigma!

The *Chironia amœna* of Raf. Med. Rep. has been named *Sabbatia stellaris*, without reference to the former name.

The *Gerardia maritima* of Raf. in Med. Rep. is stated to be a variety *crassifolia* of *G. purpurea*, but without reference.

The *Tsotria medeoloicles* of Raf. in Med. Rep. is introduced as a N. Sp. of *Arethusa medeoloicles*, without reference, &c.

The errors, misnomers, and blunders, scattered through the whole work, are numberless, and it is sometimes very difficult to perceive or detect them; some of them are copied from authors of some respectability, which render them still more dangerous, as botanists of a common stamp are very easily led to believe, that what is adopted by an eminent author, cannot be erroneous, errors are therefore followed by the crowd of copists and compilers, without exercising any criticism. It would be well if such authors would read at least the *philosophia* and *critica botanica* of Linneus, which is the spelling-book of botany; but it is much to be doubted whether Mr. Pursh ever read it, when he has given to one of his new genera the abominable name of *Ammyrsine*, which is obviously erroneous, for three different reasons, according to the rules established by Linneus himself. 1st. That name contains the linnean generic name of *Myrsine* entire, with the addition of a syllable. 2d. It might be conceived to be a compound of two old generic

names *Amelli* and *Myrsine*. 3d. The good name of *Leiophyllum* had been given to it previously by Persoon, as a subgenus to be sure, but it is a Linnean rule that when a subgenus must become a genus its name must be retained if good; it may be changed only when it is itself erroneous; but to change a good name into a bad one is the most absurd temerity. Yet such absurdity has claimed the preference of Mr. Pursh; we would advise him therefore, as well as those who may be inclined to follow his authority, to go to school, and begin to spell botany, as school boys do their letters.

As this Flora may unfortunately become the manual of our botanists, it will be needful to point out some of the most glaring errors adopted or introduced therein; we shall therefore attempt to survey them regularly throughout the work, following its own arrangement, and adding occasional observations.

1. *Zostera marina*, Pursh, is a different species *Z. Stenophylla*, Raf.

2. *Caulinia* ought to be spelt *Cavolinia*, from Cavolini, to whom that genus was dedicated, as *Befaria* ought to be *Bejaria*.

3. Only 3 species of *Callitriche* are enumerated; 10 at least exist in the Atlantick States only, 8 of which were described in a Monography of the genus, sent by C. S. Rafinesque, and read before the Linnean Society of London 2 or 3 years before 1814.

4. *Ornus*, adopted on the authority of Persoon, contrary to linnean rules, similar to *Cornus*, &c. ought to be *Mannaphorus*.

5. *Catalpa*, Jussieu, is in a similar predicament, respecting the genus *Talpa*; it ought to be altered to *Catalpium*, as *Talinum* containing *Linum*, should be *Talinium*.

6. *Veronica Scutellata*, Pursh, is different from the species of Linneus and Europe: *V. Uliginosa*, Raf.

7. His *Gratiola aurea* had been called *G. lutea* by Raf. in Med. Rep.

8. The *Heteranthera* was named by Ruiz and Pavon, in the Flora Peruviana; Beauvais's name, *Heterandra*, is a better one. The *H. graminea* and *H. limosa* belong to a different genus, the *Schollera* of Schreber, anterior to *Leptanthus*, Mx.

9. His *Serpicula occidentalis* is a distinct genus, the name of Mx. *Elodea* being consimilar to *Elodea* of Adanson, must be changed to *Philotria*.

10. He has adopted the generic improvements of Vahl in the tribe of *Calamaria*, and he has adopted the genus *Miegea* of Persoon in preference to *Arundinaria*, Mx. which is right; but he has kept the genus *Orizopsis* of Mx. equally bad, instead of the name of *Dilepyrum* into which Raf. had changed it, in Med. Repos. Obs. on Amer. Botany, since the *Dilepyrum* of Michaux is the *Muhlenbergia* of Schreber, Pursh, &c.

11. His *Milium amphicarpon* must probably form a new genus *Amphicarpon*, Raf.

12. He has followed Wildenow, in uniting the genus *Cinna*, L. with *Agrostis*, but those genera are totally distinct.

13. The *Alopecurus carolinianus*, of Walter, appears to be different from the *A. subaristatus* of Mich. to which P. unites it.

14. *Holcus fragrans* belongs to a peculiar genus *Dimesia*, Raf. together with *H. monticola* of Bigelow.

15. The species of *Uniola*, with 3 Stamina, such as *U. paniculata*, must form a peculiar genus *Trisiola*.

16. And the *Festuca diandra*, the genus *Diarina*, Raf. Obs. in Med. Rep.

17. Likewise the *Veonica virginica*, together with the species of that genus having tubular corollas, must form the genus *Callistachya* Raf. Obs. in Med. Rep.

18. He has named a new species of *Veronica*, discovered by Lewis and Clarke. *V. Reniformis*, while Rafinesque had given the same name to another new species, therefore this second species must be called *V. missurica*, Fl. Miss.

19. He follows the wrong example of Persoon in uniting the genus *Stipulicida*, Mx. with *Polycarpon*.

20. He adopts the erroneous generic name of *Centaurella*, Mx. instead of *Bartonia*, Wild. while *Bartonia* is an anterior name, and *Centaurella* is contrary to the linnean rational rules of momenclature, being derived from *Centaurea* an anterior genus. We find the greatest confusion introduced respecting those two names; Persoon has adopted both names as distinct genera! only changing *Centaurella* into *Centaurium*, which is equally bad; while Messrs. Pursh, Nuttall and Sims have given the name of *Bartonia* to another new genus. The best means of correcting those blunders, is to leave the name of *Bartonia* to the genus to which it was first applied, annulling altogether the erroneous name of *Centaurella* and *Centaurium*, and to the new Bartonia the name of

talla, from one of its discoverers: this has been done by Rafinesque in his *Florula missurica* yet in manuscript, and we invite all the American botanists to accede thereto, instead of adopting and propagating blunders.

21. He unites the genus *Isnardia* with *Ludwigia*, while he ought rather to have united all the species of *Ludwigia* without petals, to the genus *Isnardia*.

22. His *Viscum flavescens* is not such a species, but probably the *V. leucarpum* of Raf. in Flora Ludoviciana.

23. *Eleagnus* is changed in *Eleagrus*, which is right.

24. *Hippophae argentea* does not belong to that genus, having the flowers as in *Eleagrus*, and the fruit as in *Hippophae*; it has been made a new genus, and called *Lepargyrea* by Rafinesque in Florula Missurica.

25. The *Ilex canadensis* of Michaux and Pursh, is certainly not an *Ilex*, it does not even belong to the same natural family; but has more affinity with *Rhamnus*. It must form a new genus, which Rafinesque has called *Nemopanthus*, in his Report to the Lyceum, and in his Decades of New American genera of Plants.

26. The *Ilex myrsinites* of Pursh is likewise a peculiar genus, but of the family *Ilexidia*; Rafinesque has called it *Pachistima*.

27. *Potamogeton natans* of Pursh is not the Linnean nor European species; the same is the case with many other species of that genus; see an account of the American species by Rafinesque in Med. Repos. 1811.

28. He has adopted the incorrect name of *Onosmodium*, Mx. which is derived from *Onosma*, a previous genus, and was altered into *Osmodium* by Raf. in Obs. Med. Rep.

29. He has followed Salisbury in uniting the *G. Pyxidanthera*, Mx. to *Diapensia*; but they are evidently two distinct genera of the same natural family.

30. The *Solanum heterandrum* of Nuttall and Pursh must form a conspicuous and peculiar genus, to which Rafinesque gives the name of *Ceranthera*, Decades of N. G.

31. *Samolus valerandi* of Pursh, or the American species, is different from the European, Raf. calls it *S. parviflorus*.

32. *Ceanothus perennis* is *C. herbaceus* Raf. Med. Rep.

33. He has very wrongly united the genus *Ampelopsis* of Michaux, to *Cissus*, L.

34. He has united the *Viola rotundifolia* of Michaux, to his *Viola Clandestina*, while they are totally different.

35. His *Viola bicolor* is the *V. tenella* of Raf. Obs. in Med. Rep. where it is only mentioned, but not described, owing to Dr. Muhlenberg's insisting at the time on considering it as a variety of *V. arvensis*, but in 1814, he has adopted the species and name of Mr. Rafinesque in his general Catalogue!

36. In adopting the good name *Hamiltonia*, Wild. instead of *Pyrularia*, Mx. he might have quoted as a synonyme *Calinux*, Raf. Obs. in M. R.

37. *Asclepias viridiflora* was discovered, named, and described by Rafinesque, and Muhlenberg, before Pursh.

38. *Asclepias pedicellata* and *A. viridis*, belong to a peculiar genus named *Anthanotis*, by Raf. and *Acerates*, by Elliot; the first name is rather more expressive and less objectionable.

39. Mr. Pursh writes *Gelsemium* of Jussieu, *Gelseminum*, probably from Catesby; but Jussieu's alteration is very proper to distinguish it in sound from *Jasminum*: why has he not quoted as synonymous, *Jeffersonia*, of Brickell? in Med. Rep.

40. He has united the *Gentiana catesbei*, of Walter, to the *G. saponaria*, while they are very different species, as was proved by Dr. Macbride, in a communication to the Lyceum of Nat. History of New-York: they both belong to the genus *Cutlera*, Raf. as well as *G. oclerolenca*.

41. *Hydrocotyle reniformis*, of Walter, is also wrongly united with *H. repanda*.

42. He unites the genus *Myrrhis*, Mx. with *Cherophyllum*; the *Ch. claytoni* of Persoon is however made a *Scandix* by Muhlenberg! which proves that it belongs to neither genera, but *Myrrhis* happens to be erroneous also, by being similar to *Amyris*, a previous genus, whence several names have been proposed for it, *Washingtonia*, *Osmorhiza*, *Gonatherus*; but these are not yet published; the second is perhaps the best.

43. His *Atriplex halimus*, *A. laciniata*, *A. hastata*, are different from the European species, and have been called *A. halimoides*, *A. mucronata*, and *A. dioica* by Rafinesque.

C. S. R.

ART. 3. *Report of Cases argued and determined in the circuit court of the United States for the first Circuit.* By JOHN GALLISON, Counsellor at Law, Vol. 2, pp. 596.

WE are happy to announce the continuation of this useful collection of reports, containing the decisions of the Hon. JOSEPH STORY, in the circuit court for the first circuit, including the States of New-Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Rhode-Island, for the years 1814 and 1815. This learned judge is distinguished for his genius, industry, and attainments, and for the ardent zeal and enthusiasm with which he cultivates the field of jurisprudence; and a faithful record of his labours on the circuit, where a great variety of important causes are finally disposed of, must be proportionably interesting to the profession. Mr. Gallison, the reporter, has confined himself to the task of giving the arguments of council, and the judgments of the court; it would have been a work of supererogation to have added notes to decisions, where all the resources that could be drawn from authorities are already exhausted, and every illustration that could be derived from elementary learning has been bestowed on the cases determined. Indeed we are quite sure that there is not in any English book of reports, before or since Lord Mansfield's time, so rich a collection of decisions in every branch of law, and one from which the student or the practitioner may gather so much useful information. The multiplication of reports would cease to be lamented as an evil to the science of the law, if they were all of the character of the work before us.

In the law of prize it settles the most important principles and rules of prize practice; a subject of very great interest, and which, had it not been for the experience acquired in the late war, would have remained in that darkness and obscurity in which it seems to have been the sedulous study of the practitioners at Doctors Commons to involve it.

Among the principles settled in the present volume are the whole doctrine respecting joint captures, and the proportions in which the capturing crew are to share; the responsibility and duties of prize agents; the presumptions and testimony applicable to cases of collusive capture; the custody and care of the prize papers, and the mode of conducting the preliminary examinations; the general rules of evidence, and in what cases further proof is admissable; the delivery of the property on bail or stipulation to abide the event of the cause; questions of proprietary interest and forfeiture of neutrality on account of *malâ fide* conduct; liability of prize goods to duties, and mode of collecting them; the mode of compelling captors to proceed to adjudication, and their responsibility in case the property is lost or spoliated; the nature of contraband, and the penalty for carrying it; the doctrine of domicil; of ransoms; and the extent and nature of the jurisdiction of the prize court. The decisions in these cases have either been so satisfactory to the bar that no appeal has been entered, or they have been confirmed upon appeal, by the supreme court, with the exception of a single case involving a question of fact arising out of conflicting testimony. Among the judgments appealed from, and confirmed by the appelate tribunal are, that of the *Invincible*, (p. 29.) in which it was determined that the trial of prizes belongs exclusively to the courts of the captor's country, and that no neutral nation can at all interfere therein, either by a proceeding against the captured property, or the commissioned cruizer, on the complaint of its own citizens, or of foreigners: a case of great importance in principle, and of daily application, (affirmed in the Sup. Co. Feb. T. 1816, 1 *Wheat. R.*) that of the *George*, (p. 249,) a question of collusive capture, where it was difficult to unravel the closely woven web of fraud by which a trade with the enemy was to be covered under the guise of hostile capture; (affirmed in the Sup. Co. Feb. T. 1817. 2 *Wheat. R.* 282.) that of the *Commercen*, (p. 261.) in which the long contested question between belligerants and neutrals, whether in any, and in what cases, provisions, become contraband, by the law of nations (independent of treaties) was settled; and the penalty of confiscation was applied to provisions destined to the allied army in Spain during the late war, although Spain was neutral as between the United States and Great Britain; (affirmed in the Sup. Co. Feb. T. 1816, 1 *Wheat.* 382.) The principle of this last case does not, as seems to be intimated in the review of the first volume of *Wheaton's Reports*, (North American Review, vol. 5, No. 1, p. 114.) involve a recognition of the British doctrine which interdicts in wa[illegible] trade not open in time of

after its renovation by Louis XIV. the personage who filled this high office had jurisdiction, either by himself or his lieutenants and delegates, of all maritime torts, and all contracts of a maritime nature.

Such are the history and attributes of this office in France. In England it subsisted with the same title until the reign of Charles II. when it was filled by his brother the duke of York, (afterwards James II.) but he being excluded from office, as a Catholic, by the test act, in 1673, it was executed by commissioners, with the same power and authority as belonged to the Lord High Admiral. During the reign of William II. it was conferred on the earl of Pembroke; and in that of Anne upon Prince George of Denmark, her husband; but, since the accession of the House of Hanover, the office has been vested in commissioners, who are styled the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. But the king is said still to hold, for certain purposes, the office of High Admiral, in a capacity distinguishable from his regal character; a distinction of practical importance in the law of prize, but immaterial to the present object. The English court of admiralty is held before the Lord High Admiral, or his deputy, the judge of the High Court of Admiralty, who formerly held his place by patent from the Lord High Admiral, but who, since that office has only existed in contemplation of law, holds it by a direct commission from the crown. The High Court of Admiralty in Scotland is held before the delegate of the High Admiral, who may also name other inferior local deputies, and who is declared to be the king's justice general upon the seas, or fresh water within flood and mark, and in all harbours and creeks, and whose jurisdiction extends to all maritime causes.† The vice admiralty courts in the colonies and other foreign dominions of Great Britain, are constituted, and their judges appointed by the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty.

This conformity between the origin and history of the courts of admiralty in France and in Great Britain would therefore seem to imply that their civil, criminal, and prize jurisdiction, however it may have been shifted from its ancient foundations, must have been formerly the same. This supposition derives additional strength from the intimate connexion that subsists between the history of the two countries, blended together, as they were, by their original relation as provinces of the Roman empire, by the Norman conquest of England, and the invasion of France by the English kings, by the prevalence of the feudal system, the papal power and the spirit of the crusades.

It is therefore highly probable that the framers of the constitution, who were enlightened and liberal minded men, selected the phrase, "causes of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction," as adapted to express the amplitude of jurisdiction anciently enjoyed by the English admiralty, and still possessed by it in France, in Scotland, and in the British colonies; and that they did not use it in the narrow sense it might convey to the ear of an English common lawyer.

This probability is enhanced by considering that the term "maritime" is superadded to "admiralty," as it would seem, *ex industria*, so as to embrace the whole extent of jurisdiction over all causes, civil and criminal, growing out of maritime commerce, similar to that enjoyed in all the maritime countries of Europe by special tribunals, under the various names of consular, maritime, commercial, or admiralty courts.

Among the subjects of a more general nature, which are discussed in this volume, is a very important question of constitutional, or public law, in the case of *The Society for Propagating the Gospel*, &c. vs. *Wheeler*; in which, the local statute of New-Hampshire, allowing to *bonâ fide* possessors of lands, recovered by suit, an indemnification for improvements made by them, was pronounced to be unconstitutional, so far as it operated *retrospectively*. The case of *Hatch* vs. *White*, (p. 152.) settles a principle which does not appear to have received a direct determination in England; it is, that, after the foreclosure of a mortgage, the mortgagee may still recover at law, upon the attendant bond or note, the deficiency of the mortgaged property to pay the debt due, calculating the value of such property at the time of the actual foreclosure. In the *Jerusalem*, (p. 191.) it was determined that the courts of this country may take jurisdiction of personal actions between foreigners, when the person or property is within reach of the process of the court, wherever the cause of action may have originated. The doctrine of *res judicata* is considered in *Harvey* vs. *Richards*, (p. 216.) where it was decided that a decree of reversal, by a supreme court of probate, of a decree of distribution by an in-

† 2 *Bro. Civ. and Adm. Law*, 30.

ferior court, is no bar to a subsequent suit by the same parties. In *Payson* vs. *Coolidge*, (p. 233.) it was determined that a promise to accept a *non-existing* bill, then to a third person, who, upon the faith of such promise, takes it for a valuabe consideration, is in law an acceptance of such bill when drawn. Affirmed in the Sup. Co. Feb. T. 1817, 2 *Wheat. R.* 66. In the case of the *Jerusalem*, (p. 345.) it was settled that a tradesman has a lien on a foreign ship, lying in one of our ports, for repairs made by him on the vessel, which is to be preferred to a bottomry bond, if the repairs appear to be indispensable; and in the same case, (p. 483.) that a wharfinger has a lien on a foreign ship for warfage, but this will not be preferred to a bottomry interest previously attaching, if the warfinger has made an express personal contract with the ship owner.

In this last case the court yielded to the weight of the common law authorities, by which, it has been adjudged that where the parties enter into a personal contract for a specific sum, it is a discharge of the lien resulting by implication of law; but at the same time the learned judge expressly referred the right hereafter to review those authorities and to ascertain whether they are founded on any rational principle. It is to be desired that all our judges would manifest the same courage in throwing off the slavery of precedents, to which, by far too much influence has been allowed in judicial decisions in this country. Wherever such decisions form a rule of property, which cannot be altered without shaking titles acquired under the faith of the rule, and in the numerous cases where it is immaterial what the rule is, so that it be fixed and known, precedents ought to be implicitly followed. But in all other cases, and where the legislative will has not prescribed a rule of positive institution, or commercial usage created one, courts of justice ought no farther to be bound by the decisions of their predecessors than as they are conformable with the fundamental principles of jurisprudence, or are corollaries logically deduced from those principles. The law would then become a SCIENCE improveable like other sciences, by the exercise of *all* the intellectual faculties, and not be dependant upon the *memory* alone; so that he who can string together cases, by names and dates, is considered a greater lawyer than Mansfield or D'Aguesseau, and a nisi prius *dictum*, which may have been mistaken or misrepresented, is put in the balance against the scientific inductions of a Pothier, or a Jones. Nor would the abolition of this *jurisprudence des arrets* destroy the utility of such books of reported decisions as that before us, which would not be consulted by mere *case-hunters* only, but would be resorted to by the scientific lawyer as a rich collection of reasonings, which may be applied to other anological cases, and extended to the invention of new principles, or to the induction of new corollaries from the same principles. The value of the work in this respect is much increased by the free use which is made in it of that code of *written reason*, the civil law; which is an inexhaustible reservoir of equitable rules applicable to the ever varying circumstances of society, and does more honour to the Romans than all their victories and triumphs, and monuments; and by which, that wonderful people, though extinct as a martial state, still continue silently to rule the greater portion of the civilized world.

W.

ART. 4. *Transactions of the Physico-Medical Society of New-York.* Vol. I. New-York, Collins and Co. 1817, 8vo. pp. 438, with prints.

AMONG the many occurrences worthy of being considered as improvements in society, during the age in which we live, is the association of respectable and competent individuals, for the communication and diffusion of useful knowledge. The Society for the Promotion of Arts, the Historical Society, and the Literary and Philosophical Society, have already distinguished themselves by their respective publications, whereby they have increased their own reputation, while they have made valuable contributions to the common stock of information.

The volume now before us comes from another quarter. It appears that during the summer of 1815, a number of the junior members of the medical profession in the city of New-York formed themselves into a body, called the Physico-Medical Society. The chief object of the association is to employ every exertion, jointly and severally, for making observations, collecting facts, instituting inquiries, and offering written ess

subjects of a professional nature, particularly as they occur in America. The members are arranged into two classes, fellows and correspondents. Among the specified articles of research, the constitution enumerates memoirs on medicine and surgery; the history of particular diseases, with the best curative means; a detailed account of cases, accompanied by reflections and inferences; new facts in relation to the human body, physiologically and anatomically; additions to the catalogue of medicines, and improvements in the modes of preparing and applying them; information derived from natural history, chemistry, and the auxiliary departments of science; and, lastly, the discouragement of abuses in the study and practice of the profession, and in the composition and use of remedies.

Under this organization, the members have been so active, and have bestirred themselves with such diligence, that the present volume has been produced.

We have carefully examined it. We find it a miscellany of interesting articles, some of which possess distinguished merit, others are very respectable, and none of them unworthy. The pieces do credit at once to the authors and to the committee of publication. From such a beginning much good may be anticipated; and we exhort the members to a steady perseverance in their original design.

It is time, however, that we should proceed with the book. The first article is a discourse, in the form of an introduction, by Elias Marks, M.D. on what he calls "the Sophistication of Medical Theory." We are pleased with the mixture of learning, taste, and ingenuity, which distinguishes this performance from beginning to end. Yet we must be indulged in a few remarks.

The author mentions truth as being "ever one and the same." This is one of the dogmas of the schools which a mind as intelligent as his, ought to have discarded. Truth, as the acute and logical John Horne Tooke observes, is a word of nearly the same import, and of exactly the same origin with *troth*; both being derived from the old verb *trow*. To "trow," or to "pledge one's *troth*," meant simply a conscientious and sincere declaration of one's knowledge, persuasion, or conviction, on a given subject. It has reference merely to the sincerity and honesty of the individual's statement or *declaration*. If he is solemnly impressed the *reality* or correctness of his story, although he may be mistaken, or labour under an error, he is nevertheless a *true* man. His *integrity* makes him *true*; an unintentional error does not destroy his truth. Truth being therefore merely a person's matured and discreet opinion, there may be opposite and even contradictory truths, and this may, and indeed often does, happen, without any imputation on the honesty of the parties confronting each other.

Let us take an illustration from the courts of law. There the witness is sworn to declare "the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth." Although the testimony of one witness should be directly adverse to that of another, yet, where both are fair and unblemished, they are *true* men, and speak the *truth*. So the judges consider them; for if they are upright and candid, however they may differ, nobody charges them with falsehood, far less with perjury. The juror's oath, in like manner, binds him "to find a *true* verdict according to evidence." This signifies that the judgment he shall give on the matter before him, shall be deduced from the evidence, with all the ability and impartiality he can bestow upon it. Now, the juror may mistake the matter, and derive his conclusion from premises that are misconceived or erroneous. Where, however, his intention is good and faithful, such error, though it may vitiate the verdict, does in no degree taint the juror's rectitude.

In these instances, we cannot too much admire the sagacity that dictated these two forms of obligation, awakening the moral sense without ensnaring it; and leaving room for amending unavoidable errors in witnesses and jurors, by new trials, without impugning the honesty of either.

A man's *truth* being thus his sincere and candid opinion upon a subject viewed by the best light of opportunity and understanding, there may be as many *truths* as there are honest minds. Neither the witness nor the juror is sworn to the *fact*, but only to the *truth*. To swear them to the former would be to ensnare their consciences, while a due regard to the latter obliges a rational and accountable being to make a full and just disclosure of all that he knows. And in this way, the distinction between *fact* and *truth* is to be understood and explained. We hope our logicians will henceforward cease to declaim on the "unity and sameness" of truth.

The author endeavours to state the

distinction between Theory and Hypothesis. The former is the inference drawn by a reasoning mind from actual, real, or established premises. The latter is a principle assumed without any reasoning at all, or without logical data. Theory may be considered as the inductive process of the understanding; hypothesis the syllogistic method. Theory travels in the humble *posteriori* road from particulars to a general conclusion. Hypothesis drives along the high *priori* road, applying assumed rules to particular cases. Theory may be termed the logic of nature, hypothesis that of art. A skilful reasoner will understand the use of both instruments. They are both very powerful, and may be employed by turns, as circumstances require.

As to the reasoning faculty of man, there is an old and trite saying "that there is reason in all things." In a debate before a deliberative body, the supporters and the opposers of a motion have reason on their respective sides of the question. The like happens to the plaintiff and the defendant in the argument of counsellors on an issue at law. In all the controversies which arise in a free country, the litigants are invariably reasoning and reasonable creatures. The important distinction among these champions of reasoning is between those who reason well and those who reason ill. The former may be called *rational* men, the latter *reasoning* men; while the one class proceeds logically from principles to consequences, the other is occupied merely in finding reasons for every thing they do or approve, or which they omit or condemn.

Since therefore all men reason, they are divisible into the two classes of good and bad reasoners. We agree with Dr. M. that a frequent cause of error, is the fondness for generalizing, leading to the deduction of an universal result, hastily and prematurely, from partial considerations.

When persons who undertake to embody facts, to arrange objects, to record events, and to draw conclusions from the survey they have made, shall labour diligently, and wait patiently, there will be fewer mistakes and crudities brought forth. But as long as fancy shall be taken for fact, and conceit be received for logic, visionary doctrines and imaginary notions will from time to time be presented to the world. For a season, they will attract attention or admiration; but when their imposing novelty is past, they will yield to the next brilliant or captivating system that shall be displayed. We are gratified by the learning and taste which the discourse before us evinces. The author seems perfectly aware that a knowledge of the *lædentia* and *juvantia* best becomes the clinical physician; and that abstract science must yield the palm to practical art. And in this we approve the good sense which tempers his erudition.

In the notice we take of the tracts which follow the introductory discourse, we shall unite conciseness with method, by placing them under a few heads or titles.

I. *Such as treat of endemic or epidemic diseases.*

Dr. Henry Fish has written "Remarks on the spotted fever as it prevailed at Hartford, Connecticut, in 1809." It appears to be a careful and judicious history of a distemper which has prevailed with distressing violence and mortality in our country within the last ten or twelve years.

We have been highly pleased with the "description of an epidemic influenza which prevailed in the northern and eastern parts of the United States, and more particularly as it appeared in the city of New-York in the autumn of 1815, by Ansel W. Ives, M. D." The reader will find it a record of facts and remarks, instructive to the historian, but more especially to the physician; and evincing the diligence with which the writer explored every source of intelligence for himself.

"An Essay on the Epidemic which prevailed in the northern division of the army of the United States, during the autumn of 1812, '13, winter of 1812, '13, by J. B. Whitridge, M. D." This is a communication to Dr. W. M. Ross, then a Hospital Surgeon, and contains a well-written and sensible description of the disease which destroyed the troops, and an opinion on the causes, and the preferable treatment of it. Bad police, a cold and damp atmosphere, intemperate eating and drinking, an abuse of whiskey, aliment scanty and sometimes unsound, and impure water, are enumerated among the agents of this mischief, and they are only a part of them. Besides the professional view of the subject, the reader cannot fail to learn how, in time of war, new levies of soldiers are dreadfully cut down by sickness, while they are under the operation of being habituated or seasoned to military life.

II. *Medical topography.*

"Observations on the climate and eases of the town of Deerfield, county of Franklin, and State of

chusetts, by Dr. Stephen W. Williams." Chorographical accounts of particular regions and districts are valuable portions of knowledge. They are the parts which by addition make up the whole. The modern term of *Statistics* has been applied to this subject, meaning thereby a description of a place in its actual condition, or just as it is. The author refers to Dickenson's geographical, statistical, and historical view of the same town, as published before he wrote, and therefore limits himself more strictly to professional affairs.

III. *Botany.*

"An Inquiry into the Botanical History, Chemical properties, and Medicinal qualities, of the Erigeron Canadense, by Cornelius E. De Puy, M. D." In this Memoir the author has given an advantageous specimen of his talent for investigating and exploring a subject. He has selected a native plant: he has given a beautiful figure of it coloured from nature; he has referred it to its place in botanical system; he has investigated it chemically; and lastly he has laboured to find out its remedial powers. Its decoction and infusion promise benefit to those who suffer diarrhœa.

"Botanical Description of the Tillœa connata and Limosella subulata. By Eli Ives, M. D."

This is the history and description of two small aquatic plants, discovered by Professor Ives on the banks of the river Housatonick, and, about the same time, by Mr. Nuttall, on those of the Delaware. These discoveries and descriptions evince the nicety and exactness to which botanical research has arrived among us.

IV. *Surgery.*

"Case of gunshot wound in Major General Ripley. By E. L. Allen, Surgeon in the U. S. Infantry." The writer relates the accident which befell that brave officer, at the sortie from Fort Erie, September 17, 1814. He recovered from a wound by a musket ball, which penetrated his neck from side to side. It entered on the right, an inch and a half below the angle of the jaw, opposite the thyroid cartilage. It carried away the anterior edge of the sternocleido-mastoideus muscle, exposing the carotid artery, passing across the neck, and injuring in its course the lower extremity of the pharynx; after which it went out behind the left mastoid muscle and carotid, lower than the place of entry. The carotids, larynx, and spine escaped. The ball must have passed near the left vertebral artery, and the author thinks, from its direction and the consequent symptoms, did severe injury to the cervical nerves. At the end of six months the patient had recovered from every bad symptom. But his arms were exquisitely sensible to atmospheric changes, and there was a stiffness of the neck.

"Memoir on the subsequent treatment of the head, illustrated by cases, by Valentine Mott, M. D." The author shows in this able and perspicuous paper, that the practice of dressing the head after severe injuries or surgical operations, on the fourth or fifth day, is improper; and that, as a general rule, the head, after such accidents, ought not to be dressed before the fourteenth, or even the sixteenth day from the time of the accident. The excellence of this appears by three cases, wherein the head, after violent injuries and great operations, was left to its original dressings until the fifteenth, and even the sixteenth day after their application.

"Case of Carotid Aneurism, cured by an operation, by Wright Post, M. D."

This is an instance of this formidable operation successfully performed. The patient was a woman thirty-two years old, who had perceived the tumour to be growing for about four years. It having been decided, in a consultation of surgeons, that tying the artery between the heart and the tumour, afforded the only reasonable prospect of cure, the operation was performed thus: "An incision was made three inches in length, on the inner edge of the sterno-mastoid muscle, from the lower part of the tumour to within a quarter of an inch of the clavicle. The dissection was continued between the mastoid, and sterno-thyroid muscles down to the omo-hyoideus. This part of the operation was in a degree embarrassed by the division of two or three small arteries; the blood from which obscured the parts, and which it became necessary to restrain by ligature. The sheath of the vessels was now laid bare, and a sufficient exposure of it being rendered difficult by the omo-hyoideus, this muscle was divided. Care was also necessary to avoid the descendens-noni, which ran over the anterior surface of the sheath. The sheath was now laid open, and the artery detached so as to allow a bent probe, carrying a double ligature, to pass under it. The lower ligature being tied, a further separation of the artery was made, in order to the application of the upper ligature about three quarters of an inch above the lower one, and then the artery was divided between the two.

Nothing remained now but to dress the wound; which was done by bringing the edges into contact, and retaining them in this situation by adhesive straps, leaving the ends of the ligatures out of the wound, and covering the whole lightly with lint." (pp. 368, 369.) The operation was performed on the 28th November, 1816, and the wound was entirely healed, and the patient well, on the 1st January, 1817.

"Case of brachial aneurism, cured by tying the subclavian artery above the clavicle, by Wright Post, M. D." This is another of the successful operations of this eminent surgeon. The subject of it a man aged twenty-seven. The tumour was situated at the upper and inner part of the arm, high up, and extending toward the axilla. The symptoms were so serious, and the aneurism increased so rapidly, that an immediate operation was ordered, and that the artery should be tied above the clavicle. The local disease was of about a month's standing; but there was a constitutional taint of lues.

The mode of proceeding was this:

"An incision, commencing at the external edge of the tendon of the mastoid muscle, was carried through the integuments about three inches in length, in a direction deviating a little from a parallel line with the clavicle. This divided the external jugular vein, the bleeding from which required a ligature for its suppression; and in proceeding with the operation, three or four arterial branches were cut, which it was also necessary to secure. The subclavian artery was then sought for immediately external to the scaleni muscles, and was easily laid bare. Passing over the artery at this place, and in contact with it, were three considerable branches of nerves, running downwards, towards the chest, from the plexus above. These were separated, and the ligature passed under the artery with great facility, by an instrument well adapted to this purpose, invented by Drs. Parish, Hartshorn, and Hewson, of Philadelphia. On tying the ligature all pulsation ceased in the limb. The edges of the wound were now brought together, and secured by suture and adhesive straps, and a light covering of lint finished the dressing." (pp. 389, 390.) The operation was performed on the 7th September, and, on the 16th October the patient was so far recovered that he went home, with the wound entirely healed, and only a few incidental symptoms remaining.

V. *Morbid Anatomy.*

"Case of rupture of the heart, with remarks, by Valentine Mott, M. D." This is an instructive case, illustrated by drawings, of the appearances after a sudden and unexpected death, in the left ventricle, and the surrounding parts.

"Case of a remarkable disease in the Larynx and Trachea, by John C. Cheesman, M. D." with a drawing. A boy four years old died after experiencing a difficulty in breathing for six or eight weeks, with some peculiar symptoms. The seat of the disease was in the larynx and Trachea, on which were discovered warty excrescences, or fleshy tumours very much like them.

"An extraordinary case of obstruction in the colon, by Wright Post, M. D." In the body of a person who expired in sixteen hours after an attack of what seemed to be spasmodic colic. Dissection showed that there was a stricture, or incarceration of the colon, obstructing its passage completely. This was caused in the following manner. The mesentery, near its attachment to the spine was much narrower than usual. By some unaccountable movement of the whole mass of small intestines, it had been made to encircle the colon, and falling by their weight to the lower part of the abdomen, had drawn it so tight around the large intestine as to occasion the fatal obstruction. To release, therefore, the colon from its confinement, it was necessary to raise the whole volume of small intestines forwards and upwards, and then to pass them down behind the distended part of the colon. This removed the cause of the mischief.

VI. *Physiology.*

"Observations on certain causes which influence the decarbonizing function of the lungs, by Charles E. Pierson, M. D." In this essay the author supports the hypothesis, "that there are certain circumstances affecting respiration, which subject the human system to a morbid retention of the carbon of the blood, and thereby produce derangement and disease." We should cheerfully enter into an analysis of the whole matter contained in this tract, if our limits permitted; but, restricted as we are, we refer our readers to the original; where, if they shall not be in all respects convinced, we think they will, notwithstanding, be rewarded for the trouble of perusal.

"Observations on the efficacy of emetics in spasmodic diseases; with an inquiry into the cause of sympathetic vomiting, by Joseph M. Smith, M. D." In this able and ingenious dissertation, Dr. S. undertakes to show the inefficacy of the com-

mon method of treating the spasmodic symptoms of hysteric and epilepsy; to exhibit the superiority of emetics as antispasmodics; to inquire whether their use is not founded on the laws of the animal economy; and to notice some of the diseases in which they may be successfully employed. The views which the author takes of the animal economy evince an accuracy of observation, and a solidity of reasoning, which render his paper worthy of the special attention both of the student and of the practitioner.

"A dissertation on the uniform action of the absorbents, by Cornelius E. De Puy, M. D." In this well-written essay Dr. D. expresses his opinion that the absorbent vessels of the animal body continue an uniform action through every stage of life, and in every condition of body, whether of health or disease, unless when mechanically interrupted. He maintains, that though the heart may be the *primum vivens* of the system, the mouths of absorbents are its true *ultimum moriens*; and he contends that the life which they possess within themselves maintains its ascendancy over the death of the body, until probably they are killed by the poisonous quality of its dissolving materials. The considerations urged by the author evince an original and comprehensive mind; knowing at once how to make observations and to reason upon them. We are sorry we cannot enter into the detail of his statements. The reader will be fully rewarded in the perusal of the entire tract.

(To be continued.)

ART. 3. *A Sketch of the Military and Political Power of Russia, in the year* 1817. New-York. Kirk & Mercein, 8vo. pp. 208.

IT is amusing, though melancholy, to observe how seldom the conduct of mankind comports, not merely with their professions, but even with their honest intentions. The least variation of circumstances that deranges their preconceived plans of operation, too commonly suggests a new principle of action, whilst success itself in the course first marked out, is far from insuring an ultimate issue conformable to the original design. The characters of men are changed not only by the vicissitudes but by the gradations of their fortune. Virtuous resolves and ingenuous feelings are even more easily subdued and perverted by an uninterrupted succession of prosperous events than by the sternest oppugnation of adversity. The fable of the ecclesiastick of Salamanca and the magician exhibits a true picture of the parallel progress of ambition in the mind, and of depravity in the heart.

This divergence of purpose and practice is not less frequent in communities than in individuals. The same vacillation that distracts, and the same inconsistency that disgraces private men, are often seen in the councils and the policy of a government and people.

The French revolution commenced in a project of wholesome reformation in the civil and religious institutions of that country, but a vent once given to the pent-up energies of a nation, their eruption could not be subjected to control. They burst forth like the imprisoned winds of us, and those who had opened a passage to their fury were swept away by their force. In the wreck of the monarchy and the priesthood the lower orders of society rose by the removal of an incumbent weight, and gained some portion of the power and property which had become derelict. But having now a substantial interest at stake on the turn of the contest with their deposed rulers, the security of this interest became the prime object of their consideration, and to attain it they consented to the sacrifice of those political privileges, the acquisition of which had been the principal motive of rebellion. The despotism of Napoleon was more arbitrary, and scarcely less onerous than the *regime* of the Bourbons. But it presented a barrier against the return of the feudal system, and any other evil was deemed comparatively tolerable. Thus was a revolution which began with the cry of "liberty and equality," completed by placing the sceptre that had been wrested from a king in the hands of an emperor! A catastrophe so repugnant to the plot sufficiently confirms our general position in regard to the termination of most human enterprises, and the nature of the causes which influence their evolution, without making the French nation accessary to the measures pursued by Buonaparte towards other states, in contravention of all the maxims which it had professed to reverence. It would, indeed, be difficult to say how far the rash and presumptuous interference of the European sove-

reigns in the affairs of France, whilst the revolution yet wore the features of a domestic reform, might warrant the subsequent departure on her part from defensive ground; or again, how far Buonaparte was himself the creature and the slave of situation. But if France set the example of violating the integrity of states, legitimate princes were not reluctant to obtain *indemnities* by a similar abuse of power. Let not, however, the infamy of originating this system of federative rapine be imputed to France,—it belongs to the authors of the Holy League; to the perpetrators of the partition of Poland! to Russia, Austria, and Prussia.

Much as we deride the fickleness and condemn the turpitude of the French, we see nothing to commend in the conduct of the Allies. Under the assumed title of the "Deliverers of Europe," they enlisted the sympathies of all the friends of freedom in their behalf; and when their efforts were crowned by the overthrow of Napoleon, the credulous philanthropist, was ready to exclaim,

> Magnus ab integro sæclorum nascitur ordo:
> Jam redit et Virgo, redeunt Saturnia regna.

It will be well to inquire whether these expectations have been fulfilled. In settling the political basis of Europe at the Congress of Vienna, in what instance was regard paid to *legitimate* rights when they came into competition with the views of profligate ambition? Where was justice or honour, or the faith of treaties observed towards any object of political jealousy or resentment? What measure was concerted that did not directly or indirectly tend to the aggrandizement of "the high contracting powers?" The divulsion of Norway from Denmark, the dismemberment of Saxony, the perpetuation of the subjection of Poland, the annexation of Holland to the Netherlands under an hereditary King, the commutation of Lucca with a branch of the Spanish Bourbons to obtain an appanage for the Ex-Empress Maria-Louisa, the abandonment of Genoa to the king of Sardinia, the surrender of the Spanish patriots to Ferdinand and the Inquisition, the immersion of Venice and Ragusa in the Austrian dominions, the secularization of the Ecclesiastical Electorates, and of a multitude of Archbishoprics, Bishoprics, and Abbeys, in favour of Bavaria, Baden, Hanover, &c. and the disfranchisement of numerous Imperial Cities, transferred to the petty Princes of Germany, are among the overt acts of this sanctimonious convention; whilst the meditated perfidy against *Murat, and,* as we are now inclined to believe, against Buonaparte, may be classed among its unmatured atrocities, when the invasion from Elba interrupted the conclave, and suspended for a while its magnanimous deliberations. We did hope better things from those, whose recent experience of the instability of ill-gotten power should have taught them to curb inordinate desires. We even hoped, that laying aside cupidity for territories to which they had no claim, the allied sovereigns would have devised some plan for the introduction of rational liberty into the countries which rightfully belonged to them; and by voluntarily imparting what it is impossible long to withhold, have averted a struggle, to the consequences of which they can neither be blind nor indifferent. Whether the *legitimate* arbitrators of Europe ever entertained, at any time, in good earnest, the idea of restoring the *status quo ante bellum,* should the blessing of that Heaven to which they so devoutly appealed attend their arms—and yet have suffered themselves to be seduced from their faith by the very boon they had invoked; or whether their piety was feigned, and their love of justice simulated to serve an occasion, we shall not undertake to decide: but between their manifestos as belligerents, and their ultimatum as pacificators; between their declarations and their deeds, a discrepancy exists which can only be accounted for on the one supposition or the other.

Whether the actual state of things is more favourable to the future tranquility of Europe, than that condition which would have resulted from a rigid observance of the rule of right, is a question, which if it could be answered in the affirmative, might well be put by the advocates of the 'Holy' Allies; though the admission of the arrangement to be beneficial, would not justify the mode in which it has been effected, nor excuse the falsification of royal promises. But if it shall appear that as little regard has been paid in the division of power to the protection of the peace of the world against unprincipled usurpation, as has been shown to the conservation of the rights of the people, and of the honour of kings, it must then be admitted, that this arbitrary allotment of population and allegiance, is as impolitic as it is immoral. That a worse tyranny has been imposed upon any nation than it endured under the domination of the French, we shall not contend—it is enough that the hopes of emancipation have been defeated. The French themselves are

perhaps the only absolute sufferers by the change of dynasties and boundaries; and possibly their regrets spring chiefly from chagrin. But in the consternation created among the European States by the menacing attitude of Napoleon, every other apprehension was absorbed; and whilst guarding with too much zeal against imminent danger from this source, both governors and governed have been wholly insensible to other occasions of alarm, which though more remote, are not less appalling. These, have not perceived in the annihilation of the supremacy of the popular will in France, the rivetting of the fetters by which they are themselves enthralled; and those have not discovered that in freeing themselves from one foreign yoke they have bowed their necks to receive another. Certain it is, however, that the only concert that prevails among the confederated princes, consists in a common endeavour to repress the expanding sentiments of their subjects; whilst there is reason to believe that in the general connivance at encroachments on the proscribed and defenceless, an inequality of acquisition has destroyed all political balance.

The book before us, which rumour has ascribed to the pen of Sir Robert Wilson, contains some striking and interesting views of the military means and dispositions of Russia. We shall extract largely from the work, as we concur in many of the author's sentiments, both in regard to past transactions and present prospects. We do not, however, enter into all his opinions. He betrays an adulatory spirit towards Buonaparte, which in the historian of the *Expedition to Egypt*, is as contemptible as it is base; and expresses himself, in other respects, with a feeling of party animosity, with which we have no sympathy. He is too passionate to be candid, and too assuming to inspire confidence. Indeed his pretensions to superior skill and unlimited information, and his unparalleled audacity of assertion in cases where he can neither be confirmed nor confuted, are calculated to excite disgust. But he has often appealed to facts to fortify his arguments; and the jealousy which is daily discovering itself, among the Allies, of the constantly developing energies of Russia, shows that he is not singular either in his suspicions or his fears.

An article of an important nature was *lately published* in an English ministerial ner, (we believe the Courier,) under *head of Frankfort.* It has been re-edly asserted, in the opposition prints, that the paragraph was manufactured in London. We do not know that the charge has been denied. With this article, and the observations of the London editor, the SKETCH, &c. commences. Our author informs us that he has inserted them entire, "as the basis of that inquiry, and those reflections which follow." It will be proper, therefore, for us to lay them before our readers.

"It seems to be necessary, that Europe should be acquainted with her danger. The danger does not and will not come from England, or from France, or from Austria. It will come from the North—from Russia. Russia is the power which is desirous of assuming the high and dictatorial attitude which France assumed under the tyranny of Buonaparte. It is on this account she did every thing in her power to prevent the intimate alliance between England and the Netherlands, by a marriage between the two families, and to connect the House of Orange with the imperial family of Russia. It is for this purpose she brought about the marriage of the King of Wurtemberg with the Dutchess of Oldenburgh. It is for this purpose she is connecting herself also by family ties with the House of Brandenburgh. It is with this view that she does not view with much displeasure the charges of foreign libellers against England, because they may tend to weaken the esteem and respect for that great nation; or those constant attacks upon the government of France, which may tend to keep up alarm and apprehension in the interior of that country. She relies upon alienating England and France from each other, by encouraging reciprocal jealousies and ill will."—*Frankfort.*

"We are disposed to give the Frankfort writer credit for the sincerity of his fears; but we own we do not share them, nor do we contemplate affairs in the same point of view. In the first place, he relies too much upon the operations and effects of family alliances. The experience of all history shows us how feeble they are whenever they at all clash with any favourite plan of policy, of ambition, or aggrandizement. We know not, and care not, what influence Russia had, or whether she had any, in breaking off the intended marriage between the families of Brunswick and of Orange; because the union between the families of Brunswick and of Saxony has given perfect satisfaction to the people of this country; and surely no prince could have been selected, whose conduct could have been more highly praiseworthy than the conduct of the Prince Saxe Cobourg. The opinion we have given of the effect of marriages in general between sovereign families, will apply to the other marriages the Frankfort Correspondent has alluded to. Wurtemberg indeed! What effect can she produce, or what weight can she have in the scale of European policy? With respect to the charges of foreign libellers against England, we are not astonished

at them, because they come from notorious jacobins; nay, we are willing to go farther, and assert, that we have deserved it at their hands. We put them down, and their libels and calumnies are the natural offspring of revenge and disappointment. But we have often been surprised at the impunity and asylum that were so long afforded them. Surely no power in Europe is under greater obligations to England than the government of the Netherlands. It was the influence of this country, in a great measure, that, combining the United Provinces with the Netherlands, established the family of Orange upon a powerful throne:—one of the wisest strokes of policy that could have been devised. It seems to us to be absurd to suppose that the kingdom of the Netherlands could give into any views of aggrandizement which Russia might have, or enter into any offensive treaty with her, against France and England: for such a policy would *combine both* against her. And what efficacious service could Russia, so distantly situate, render her? Besides it is to be considered, that the developement of such a policy would not be viewed with indifference or inertness by Austria. And in such a state of affairs as that to which the Frankfort Correspondent alludes, it would not be difficult to find employment on the side of Turkey. But we repeat, that we consider the fears of the Frankfort Correspondent as chimerical. We do not believe Russia to have any such intentions. That, which in all former times was deemed improbable, is now not only probable, but apparent and extant. England and France have discovered it to be their interest to be firmly and cordially united; and we, perhaps, do not hazard much in affirming, that there are no two courts in Europe between whom a better understanding subsists. Austria is united to both with the same cordiality and intimacy. *And now we should be glad to ask, what could any other power, or all of them together effect against the union of Great Britain, Austria, and France?* The peace of Europe is not likely to be soon disturbed. No power has any motive in disturbing it; all have powerful motives in preserving it."—*London.*

Qui s'excuse s'accuse, says our author. And certainly a similar inference may be drawn from this officious defence of Russia, and the evident anxiety to prove her as incapable of harm as innocent of meditating it.

The author of the Sketch affects to regret the agitation of this question; but since it has been made a theme of discussion he promises to investigate it dispassionately, and to demonstrate "that the folly of the provocation is augmented by the total want of means to sustain the challenge." To this end he takes a brief review of the Russian European history; which is sufficiently familiar to all politicians, without this recapitulation. The *plans of Peter the great* have been assiduously pursued by his successors. Of those, Catharine the second, who possessed the greatest genius, accomplished the most. She added to her dominions, the Crimea, Caucasus, and the country of the Cossacks, besides a large share of Poland. The reign of Paul was fertile in projects and in failures.

"Alexander came to the throne," says the author of the Sketch, "with strong predilections in his favour—real personal good qualities had gained the affections of all who approached him; and, as the pupil of La Harpe, expectation was raised high as to his capacity for government. The "Telemachus of the North" was not then inebriated with power, but, instructed in his duties by a Mentor endowed with intelligence and virtue, exercised the authority of a despotic sovereign to establish philanthropy as the basis of his throne.*

An enemy to the costly vanities of some of his predecessors, he regulated the expenses of his palaces with economy, and applied his treasures to the foundation of useful establishments, the promotion of useful public works, the equipment of his arsenals, and the augmentation of his army—Temperate, active, and indefatigable, he transacted the business of government through direct correspondence of personal superintendence; and, familiar with the statistics, topography, and interests of the various people inhabiting his extensive empire, he cherished the general prosperity by a polity adapted to the wants of *each* and *all*.

"Such *was* Alexander: the same fidelity of description shall represent him as *he is*; since the individual character of an autocrat, whose *will* is the only *professed* principle of government, must always have paramount influence on the measures of his cabinet.

"Alexander had no alternative but to make peace with England: it was indeed the implied condition of his succession. His feelings were in unison with his obligations, and he profited by the improvement of his finances, to bring into action many sources of wealth and strength which had been heretofore unemployed.

"Notwithstanding a never-ceasing wasteful expenditure of men and money on the Persian and Moldavian frontiers, his dock-yards were constantly adding to his navy, and his depots advancing newly-formed battalions.

"Involved, as an ally of Austria, in the disaster of the battle of Austerlitz, (a battle precipitately resolved on, and lost, it may be truly said, before the combat began, by an injudicious flank movement,) Alexander himself perhaps was the only man of his army who did not descend the Carpathian mountains despairing to retrieve the misfortunes and disgrace of that campaign. Exertions were multiplied according to the exigency; and when Napoleon passed the

* Vide the Ukases, respecting the condition of the slaves—their non-transfer by sale from the land—" abolition of the punishment of death—the rare ' ishment of the knout, &c. &c.

Rhine to attack Prussia, *one hundred and twenty thousand* Russians were advancing to her support.

"The battle of Jena, which in one day overthrew the Prussian monarchy, and in fourteen days advanced the French standards to the Vistula, disconcerted the intended operations, and threw Russia upon the defensive on her own frontier, with only *five* or *six thousand* dispirited auxiliaries, which had escaped the wreck, instead of the *two hundred and forty thousand* men, who a few days previously had been arrayed to co-operate with her.

"The battles of Pultusk, of Eylau, of Heilsberg, and Friedland, could not (or rather, *in one instance*, that of Eylau, *did* not) prevent the enemy's successive approach to the Niemen; and Alexander, alarmed at his situation, accepted the conditions of peace that Napoleon offered, and which *he* not only rendered *advantageous to Russia*, but *embellished with circumstances of respect* to the sovereign, that soothed the feelings of disappointment and defeat.

The unsuccessful issue of Sir George Duckworth's expedition, and the result of the *unauthorized* movement of the British troops from Alexandria on Rosetta (for the enterprise against Alexandria itself was undertaken at the express suggestion of the Russian cabinet) had certainly much chagrined Alexander, and given such an accession of force to the Turks as to oblige the march of reinforcements to that frontier, when they could not be spared without danger to other points of great interest: but the *real* motive, which disposed him to peace, was a conviction, from a short residence at the army, that it was too *weak in numbers*, and too *disorganized* from want of *elementary* arrangements, to defend from invasion the provinces of Poland incorporated in Russia, where a spirit of insurrection was to be apprehended; whilst he knew that the succours, announced as on a march, were not in existence, and that there were not *twenty thousand* men in reserve to cover *both* his Capitals.

"Peace, which restored a throne to his ally, although some of the richest jewels of the crown remained in possession of the invader, diminished much of the personal regret which Alexander had felt as a man for the issue of the war—Peace, which gave him a farther portion of Poland, which sanctioned his views in Turkey, as far as the Danube, and the conquest of the important province of Finland, was favourable to his general policy; but peace, which gave him *time*, and by which he was resolved to profit, was, with the experience which he had acquired of the imperfections of his military system, of still greater, and, as he said himself, "*of the greatest value.*"

"The attack on Copenhagen, which Alexander always declared to be unjustifiable, (as *the then Crown* Prince of Denmark had *determined on maintaining* the strictest neutrality, *and resisting any* infraction *whatsoever, whether from the land* or the sea,) afforded him the pretext for declaring war against England; a policy in which he persevered, notwithstanding circumstances were recalled to his mind calculated to deter him from carrying into execution so unpopular a measure.

"The seizure of Finland was most unjustifiable; but the acquisition was of the same importance to Russia, as Normandy, under English dominion, would be to France. The consequent dethronement of the then reigning dynasty in Sweden was never anticipated by Alexander, and will always be deplored by him, until the injury is compensated either by indemnity or restoration.

"Napoleon, having again invaded Austria, to punish equivocal negociations, when he was embarrassed, after the battle of Eylau*, as well as to anticipate hostile arrangements in progress, summoned Russia as an auxiliary to invade Austria on the side of Gallicia. Her armies overran that province, and advanced to Olmutz, when the Austrian cabinet resolved on peace, and agreed to give a *pledge* of permanent friendship—a pledge, which Russia is believed to have declined to give after the peace of Tilsit.

"Peace again added to the Russian empire an extensive and important district of territory; and, although it has since been relinquished, its re-occupation awaits but the *convenience* of the Emperor.

"The defence of Gallicia is as impossible, since Russia has the Duchy of Warsaw, *six hundred thousand* men to act *with*, and a friendly population to march *on*, as the maintenance of the country between the Vistula and the Niemen, now under the Prussian dominion, would prove to be, if Russia should ever resolve on its possession, unless Prussia negociated cession and indemnity.

"A *strong English party* continued to exist in Russia; and the commercial interest, which embraces the interest of a great part of the Russian nobility, murmured loudly at the detriment occasioned to their fortunes, and therefore to the general prosperity of the empire, by the English maritime blockade. Still Alexander persisted; but, bearing in mind the impressions of the campaign on the Vistula, he applied himself unremittingly to improve the administration of the army, as well as to the increase of its numbers.

"Napoleon, who had expected and hoped the Turkish war would have exhausted the treasure and military resources of Russia, or at all events have prevented the growth of her disposable force, saw, with astonishment and apprehension, the result of Alexander's administrative measures.

"In three years Russia had lost, of her Moldavian armies, by climate rather than by the sword, *thirty-six* generals, and an *hundred and twenty thousand* men. Still an army of

* Napoleon said to the Austrian general sent to reconnoitre his force and situation, and who did not arrive until after the danger was passed, "Go back and tell your master he is too mouths too late, I am now ready."

sixty thousand strong, better equipped, organized, and disciplined, than Russia ever before had, and which equalled, perhaps *exceeded* in general composition, any army in Europe, was stationed on the line of the Danube, and occasionally blockaded the Turkish army in Schumla, (at the foot of the Balkan mountains,) the rampart of Constantinople—a rampart, which a general like Napoleon would long since have prostrated by his genius and kindling spirit of enterprise.

"The Persian war had consumed annually from *ten* to *twenty thousand* men; but every year improved the Russian lines of communication, and gradually weakened the Persian frontier.

"Instead of one feeble army to guard the Niemen, *one hundred and eighty thousand* men were formed in three lines to repel any attack, and *another* considerable body of troops was stationed in Finland; all the *arsenals* were full of stores—*fifteen hundred* pieces of cannon in the field—*recruits* were training in every province—and a *militia* was instituted through the whole empire.

"Napoleon, who had never forgotten the battle of Eylau, and the martial qualities of a Russian army, saw the time was come when Russia was either to assume that attitude, which was the object of *his* ambition, a settlement in Europe, which from the *strategical* properties of her position and numerous population assured her the command of the continent, or, that she was to be dislodged, broken, repelled, and reduced, until she became again little more than an Asiatic power. He selected that moment to commence his operation, because he feared Russia might prevail on the Turks to make peace, and that England would acquire more influence from her good offices on that occasion; perhaps, also, he had *good reason* to suspect, that the character of the protracted war in Spain was reviving the hostile feelings of unwilling allies, and connecting them in alliances of reciprocal resistance and support.

"In opposition to the advice of many of his best officers and statesmen, he refused to send *eighty thousand* more men to complete the conquest of the Peninsula, and disgust the English nation with continental wars, by a failure of hopes so highly excited, and so expensively supported. He always replied, that it was most judicious to leave the English army engaged in a country remote from one, where, in his view, they might more efficaciously contribute to the prejudice of his interests.

"At the head of a *confederate* army of above *four hundred thousand* men, Napoleon accused Alexander of a violation of treaties, and demanded their renewal."

We shall not enter into a detail of this campaign, the occurrences and termination of which are fresh in recollection. Had we a disposition to go over the ground with our author, we have no means of judging of the correctness of his decisions in regard to military operations, on which he pronounces with a peremptoriness that would be unbecoming in any man, and which in an anonymous pamphleteer is most absurd and ridiculous. Yet, incompetent as we are to convict him of error, on points on which we may possibly be a little more ignorant than himself, his inaccuracy, and even anachronisms in regard to historical events of a remoter period, of which he pretends to speak knowingly, have destroyed all claim to confidence, even were his demands as modest and moderate as they are impudent and unlimited. We will however copy, though we question its truth, as presenting to the imagination a vivid picture of the horrors attending the memorable retreat from Moscow, the following description of the miserable deaths of multitudes of the famished, fugitive invaders.

"In the hospitals of Wilna there were left above seventeen thousand dead and dying, frozen and freezing. The bodies of the former, *broken up*, served to stop the cavities in windows, floors, and walls; but in one of the corridores of the Orear Convent, above fifteen hundred bodies were piled up transversely, as pigs of lead or iron. When these were finally removed on sledges to be burnt, the most extraordinary figures were presented by the variety of their attitudes, for none seemed to have been frozen in a composed state: each was fixed in the last action of his life, in the last direction given to his limbs: even the eyes retained the last expression, either of anger, pain, or entreaty. In the roads men were collected round the burning ruins of the cottages, which a mad spirit of destruction had fired, picking and eating the burnt bodies of fellow men; while thousands of horses were moaning in agony, with their flesh mangled and hacked to satisfy the cravings of a hunger that knew no pity. In many of the sheds, men, scarcely alive, had heaped on their frozen bodies human carcasses, which, festering by the communication of animal heat, had mingled the dying and the dead in one mass of putrefaction."

We rejoin our author and Alexander at the close of the first campaign.

"Alexander, during this crisis, had displayed a degree of firmness which deranged all the calculations of Napoleon and his coadjutors. He pledged himself, *as a sovereign and a man*, that he would never treat with Napoleon *whilst there was an armed enemy in his country;* and his inflexible firmness rendered nugatory those attempts at negotiation, which are reported not to have received the same discouragement in other quarters.

"His views even then embraced the future; and an anecdote industriously circulated at a subsequent period, relative to the

transactions at Abo, affords a memorable and splendid proof of his prospective policy.

"England and Russia had determined to adopt the same line of proceeding with regard to Denmark as had occasioned, according to the declaration of Alexander, the war between those two nations.—Such are the unfixed, and it may be said, revolutionary principles of cabinets!

"Alexander insisted that Sweden should be indemnified by Norway for Finland, in case Denmark refused to join the coalition.

"The English minister, forgetting that Russia, by the possession of ALAND, SWEABORG, and the WHOLE GULPHS OF FINLAND AND BOTHNIA, was, in fact, mistress of STOCKHOLM, agreed to an annexation, which surrendered a country, so important for its *maritime** resources, ports, and position, to the same *influence* and *authority*. The treaty being signed, Alexander, who, as before said, never forgets the unintentional wrong which he did to his nephew, developed the true object of the arrangement, by saying to Bernadotte, 'If Napoleon fails in his attack against my empire, and the French throne becomes vacant by the result of his defeat, I shall think no one so eligible as yourself for that station.' Important words, which serve as a key to explain many of the future mysteries, and which have not yet lost their value; although Bernadotte does not enjoy equal consideration in the eyes of Russia, since he did not acquire the expected suffrages of the French people, and afford the desired opportunity for the re-establishment of the ancient dynasty.

"Alexander, after joining the army at Wilna, had afforded useful encouragement to personal exertions by his own exemplary endurance of privations, cold, fatigue, &c.; an example, which, added to great affability, produced, not only very beneficial effects on the soldiery, but which sustained the enthusiasm of the Russian nation. In the head quarters at Kalish he was equally remarkable for diligence. Couriers, with autograph letters, in many instances were dispatched in all directions to bring up the recovered wounded and sick, to advance the new recruits and medical stores, and to infuse the ardour of the sovereign into every department of the government.

"The efforts obtained full success: voluntary contributions in men and money poured in from the nobility; and the whole empire resounded with the huzzas of triumph, hymns of thanksgiving, and the Pashol, or march word, 'for Poland, and Paris.'

The Cossacks, enriched with the immense booty which their vigilance, activity, and valour, had acquired, streamed from the Don; and the oldest veterans, and youngest boys capable of wielding a lance, were seen daily amongst the reinforcements arriving to range themselves under the banner of their *justly* venerated Hetman.

* It is computed that Norway furnished ten thousand sailors to England.

"The operations of the cabinet were no less vigorously conducted, and no less successfully accomplished.

"The King of Prussia, who had disclaimed the conduct of General York, and who had resolved on faithfully adhering to his treaties with Napoleon, at last signed the treaty of offensive and defensive alliance with Russia; but he acquiesced only an hour before the signature was affixed; and only then, under the suggestion, that in case of refusal, it was possible a *provisional* government might be established in his kingdom.*

"In the month of May, an army of about *eighty thousand* Russians, and *sixty thousand* Prussians, passed the Elbe, near Wittenberg and Dresden.

"Napoleon, who had been no less active and energetic, presented himself at Lutzen; where, from an injudicious disposition of the cavalry, and the want of simultaneous efforts on the part of the allies, he gained a sanguinary victory, which would have ruined their armies, if he could have brought any cavalry into the field to press the retreat.†

"Reinforcements replaced the Russian losses; negotiations offered by Napoleon were rejected; and the battle of Bautzen was hazarded, contrary to all military science and political prudence.

"The French, by an attack in flank of a salient position, overpowered the Prussians (who fought gallantly) and gained the ground; but the retreat, ending in the affair of Reichenbach, where Duroc was killed, added to the honour of the Russians and the confidence of the allies.

"The armistice ensued; and, during the negotiations, above *sixty thousand* good troops from Odessa, and distant provinces, entered the Russian camps.

"Austria was still unwilling to quit the position of arbitrator, and join the coalition, whilst the interests of Napoleon required peace to dissolve a confederacy which every day enlarged and cemented. Pride or destiny prevailed. He would not write even a *conciliatory* note to his *father-in-law*, which would have sufficed to prolong the period prescribed for the diplomatic answer; and the Austrians marched!"

We shall for reasons already stated omit the detail and discussion of military movements and successes—which are cursorily criticised, with an air of conscious superiority, by the author of the Sketch; and shall pay no regard to the opinions and insinuations he has contrived to connect with them. As a specimen of his candour and judgment, it may, however, be well to mention that he

* Napoleon, who knew this anecdote, and alluded to it in one of his bulletins, always spoke of the good faith of the King of Prussia with much respect.

† The Russian rear guard could not pass the Elbe for ten days; during which time it was embarrassed with the protection of *ten thousand* four wheeled carriages of every description, moving along the same road

ascribes the capture of Paris, solely to treachery, and thinks that Buonaparte who "with *sixty thousand* brave and indefatigable men, had baffled the operations of *two hundred thousand*, for more than six weeks," was just on the point of achieving victory—when "the movement on St. Dizier which merited *empire*, lost him his *crown*."

The Allies however, having somehow obtained possession of the metropolis, we are next instructed in the process by which the Bourbons were reinstated in the throne, and in divers other mysteries, of which our author seems to have been the depositary.

"Alexander had for some time been obliged to relinquish the proposed arrangements in favour of Bernadotte, who had loitered at Liege, and who, in fact, had done too much for his *character* in France, and too little for his *interests* with the allies.*

"Alexander, personally, as it was believed, ill-disposed to the Bourbon family, reluctantly acquiesced in the proposition. The king of Prussia did not object; but Schwartzenberg for a few instants was silent, and Tallerand was uneasy, if not alarmed. Schwartzenberg, however, probably unwilling to charge himself with the responsibility of a refusal (his sovereign and Metternich being absent) did not finally withhold his assent; and thus, by two *foreign* sovereigns, a *foreign* marshal, and an *ex*-minister, was Louis *chosen*—King of France!—*legitimate pretensions*, and the subsequently alleged *right* and *title* to the throne, not in the remotest degree influencing that choice.

"The defection of Marmont, accompanied with the contingent events, terminated the war; and Napoleon, still an emperor, proceeded to his asylum, overthrown, but not overcome.

"Alexander, who had been ambitious at Chatillon to stipulate for the entrance of some battalions of his guards into Paris, that he might in some degree balance parades at the Thuilleries against those of the Kremlin, and whose anxiety on this point had been one of the real obstacles to the conclusion of peace, now saw himself in possession of the *French capital*, the *creator* of its new monarchy, and the *arbiter* of its destinies!

"Gratified in his vanities, but not intoxicated by his successes, he sought after, and acquired by his policy and mildness, the affections of all parties. To the *Royalists* he was the guardian of the *royal dynasty*—to the *Napoleonists* he was the preserver of the integrity of France, and to the *Constitutionalists* he was the *champion* of a *liberal government*. But in this moment of triumph he never forgot Russia, and added largely to former importations for the advancement of the arts, science, and industry in that country.

"The *negociations* of Paris regulated the points at issue with France, and left the fate of Naples, Saxony, and Poland, to be settled at Congress; whilst the allotment of Belgium, and the destiny of the kingdom of Italy were definitely arranged, although not officially promulgated.

"The Emperor of Austria had always declared that he would never reoccupy the Milanese states, in any event of the war; but Alexander, resolved on the acquisition of the Duchy of Warsaw, insisted on Austria's taking to herself those provinces, as compensating aggrandizements; thus the *kingdom* of Italy, whose independence had so often been guaranteed by these very powers in their treaties with Napoleon, and whose moral regeneration had been commensurate with its political growth, was again reduced to a *provincial* dependence."*

The reply to this groan over Italy is anticipated.

"It may be said, that the kingdom of Italy was a fief to Napoleon—it was so, but not to France. The two crowns, after his decease, were never to be placed on the same head."

Unanswerable logic!

"The two crowns after his decease, *were never*, &c."

Profound statesman!

The lament over the fallen fortunes of Italy, and the panegyric on the virtues of Napoleon which ensue, are most unfortunately conjoined, if the writer really meant to appeal to the condolence of honest hearts; for that breast which could beat with tenderness for the miseries of a subjugated and degraded people, must always throb with indignation at the mention of a stern and selfish tyrant, whose crimes ought never to be forgotten in his punishment.

"Whilst the congress was reconstructing Europe, not according to *rights, natural affiances, language, habits*, or *laws*; but by *tables of finance*, which divided and subdivided her population into *souls, demi-souls*, and even *fractions*, according to a scale of the direct duties or taxes which could be levied by the

* Nevertheless, England was true to her engagement, nay, to the *constructive* spirit of it; for she employed her fleet, the fleet of a free people, in blockading the Norwegian ports, to compel a reluctant nation, by *famine*, to receive the yoke; although that nation only required neutrality from England, that she might negotiate or fight for her independence. The Swedish government seems to have acted towards the Norwegians, when obliged to capitulate, with great liberality and good sense: but this conduct does not affect the question of the right of England to make over a nation to another power, because its own government refused to break its neutrality; nor does it mitigate the reproach of England for employing her arms in such a service

* Alexander had at that time determined to make himself King of Poland, and recommended the Emperor of Austria to preserve the Italian *monarchy*, and wear the iron crown; but the Emperor refused, as he was afraid to keep alive the recollections of independence. But the debarkation of Napoleon in 1815, forced acquiescence in a measure, which the Italians had much at heart.

acquiring state, the festivities of victory were not suspended; but, if Alexander whirled, after the fashion of his country, in the circling dance, *his* head never lost its equipoise, *his* revelry never encroached on *his* hours of business, nor did *his* amusements divert *his* mind from more grave occupations."

The invasion of Buonaparte from Elba, which broke up the congress, caused the Allies once more to occupy Paris. They obtained possession of this city by a convention, containing the following stipulations.

"ART. XII. Private persons and property shall be equally respected. The inhabitants, and, *in general, all individuals*, who shall be in the capital, shall continue to enjoy their rights and liberties, without being disturbed or called to account, either as to the situations which they hold or may have held, or *as to their conduct or political opinions.*

"ART. XV. If difficulties arise in the execution of any one of the articles of the present Convention, the interpretation of it shall be made *in favour of the French army and of the city of Paris.*

Notwithstanding this express guarranty of oblivion and indemnity, Labedoyere, Ney, Lavalette, &c. were arraigned by the Bourbons, for their concern in the revolution, and, with the exception of the last, who was rescued principally by the intrepidity of the reputed author of this very work, were ignominiously executed in the face, nay under the countenance, of the allied armies. We would not mitigate the terms of reproach in which our author vents his detestation of this dereliction of truth and honour.

"The Royalists of France say, the king was no party; and that a king cannot be bound by the arrangements or promises of *foreign generals*, that he should not administer *his own* laws: but a convention, according to all the writers on the laws of nations, and the usages of war, is binding on those who *sign* and on those who *benefit* by the instrument; for no party in law can select the advantage, and then reject the inconvenience by denial of participation in the contract. Count Macironi, however, says, and his assertion has never been contradicted, that Talleyrand, the *minister of Louis*, was present on the morning of the 4th of July, when the Duke of Wellington, Sir Charles Stuart, and Pozzo di Borgo were *assembled in council;* and that Talleyrand, turning to *the Duke*, requested him to read to the Count *the capitulation they had just concluded.*

"It was, however, of no consequence to the people of Paris whether the king agreed or not. The *allied commanders* had *guaranteed* their safety *against all persecutions for political opinions and conduct;* and, if remonstrance failed, they were bound to protect *them by force of arms!* Europe was also *obliged to* support these measures, and maintain the plighted faith, as much, and even more than she was to avenge political injuries.

"An English nobleman, whose acquaintance with the public laws of nations and the duties of honour is commensurate with his natural benevolence, when writing on that subject, to produce a decision in unison with his sense of justice, observed:—

"What is passing at Paris distresses me more than I can describe—for Lavalette, on the score of private acquaintance, though slight, I am much concerned; but from regard to the character of our country, I have conceived more horror at the trials and executions going on in the teeth of our capitulation than mere humanity could create. How can it be asserted that the impunity for political conduct extends only to impunity from the allies for offences committed against them? Where ships strike—where garrisons surrender—do the captains or commanders stipulate, that the foreign conqueror shall not molest their former political exertions? With or without such stipulations, what shadow of right has a foreign enemy to punish individuals for opinions held, or conduct pursued in their own country?

"It is clear, the impunity promised was impunity for crimes, real or supposed, against a French government. If the French government was a party to that promise, by that promise it must abide. If not, the other allies are bound in honour not to deliver over a town taken in virtue of it, without exacting the same terms from those to whom they deliver it.

"Had we taken Martinique in 1793 or 1794, on a promise of not molesting individuals for political operations or conduct, should we have been at liberty to cede it, had Louis XVIII. been then restored, without insisting on the impunity of all political offences; or, at the very least, on the right of leaving the country for such as might have so offended?

"In Egypt, the French stipulated, that no persons should be molested for their conduct or opinions during the war. We took military possession of the country on those terms, and delivered it over to the *political* authority of the Ottoman Porte. When, however, the Captain Pacha acting under that authority began murdering the Beys, and proceeding against the adherents of the French, we not only remonstrated and threatened, but we actually protected the persecuted men within our lines,"* (and Lord Hutchinson marched the British army in line of battle, with loaded guns, on the Pacha's camp, giving to the Captain Pacha *but five minutes to surrender the living and the dead in his possession.*†) 'What would have been done by the English commander in Spain if the troops had surrendered any town to the French with a similar stipulation; and if, on the flimsy and hypocritical subterfuge of a distinction be-

* Observation of the Author.

† Sir Sidney Smith had already consecrated in Egypt and Arabia the good faith of England.

tween king Joseph's Spanish government and the French military authorities, all the Spaniards, who had assisted us during the siege, had been prosecuted for treason against Joseph?'"

But to return to the course of the Russian monarch.

"Alexander, having accomplished all his designs, and maintained a supremacy which the *rival* powers did not dare to dispute, quitted France to review his armies, visit Prussia, receive the homage of Poland, and return to his capital, there to conciliate a growing discontent at his absence, and repair the mischiefs which it had occasioned to private interests and to various branches of the public service.

"The Nobles thought he was becoming a *foreigner*, and they required a *Russian monarch;* but these were only the ill-humours of a day; the glory acquired to the *Russian name*, and the vast increase of power added to her sceptre, ensured him the applause and allegiance of a class enamoured of autocracy, elated with glory, and ambitious of national aggrandizement.

"Alexander, however, did not trust to *force alone* for the prosecution of his future designs, or the maintenance of his ascendancy. He knew, that family alliances, at *variance* with national policy, would never preserve permanent influence; but he also was sensible that, when they were made in *unison* with it, they were additional securies, monitors, and guards.

"The marriage, which would have united *England and Holland*, was always conceived, by the continental statesmen, calculated to involve Europe in wars against natural interests, and the negotiations from the commencement were viewed with great and unconcealed jealousy.

"The presumed alliance was no sooner broken off than Russia directed her attention to the advantages which she might derive from a family interest being established on the throne of Holland.

"Her fleets, shut up in the Baltic half the year by the seasons, were (especially since the destruction of the Swedish and Danish navies) costly superfluities rather than an useful establishment adding to her importance or assisting her interests. The waters of the Texel and the Scheldt would afford powers of navigation, administering to all *immediate* objects, and contributive to more *remote* designs.

"Holland, as a *maritime* state, could not be injured by a *maritime* auxiliary, over whose fleets she was the guardian; and the alliance with Russia assured that *military* support, which she required for the preservation of her continental possessions.

"To Russia, Holland was a *tete du pont*, or advanced work, which awed France, and which aided the control over Prussia. To Holland, Russia was a protecting ally against both those powers, with a spear and a shield to defend her from England.

"Reciprocal benefits, so unequivocal and so considerable, were apparent to both parties; and the Grand Duchess Anne, who might, it is believed, have mounted *the throne of France*, having accepted the proposals of the Prince of Orange, is destined to succeed to another throne, which she is equally qualified to grace.

"The position of Wurtemburg was not of equal importance; but still the extension of Russian influence in Germany, where already Weimar, Baden, and Oldenburgh were under its sway, was desirable.

"A young and gallant prince, whose military services were then considered to be the least of his claims to public esteem, was married to a princess of Bavaria. Separation took place instantaneously after the ceremony, as the marriage had been compulsive. Divorce was obtained,* and the Grand Duchess Catharine, whose *name*, activity, talents, and attachment to her native country rendered her the general object of its affection, was established in succession to a kingdom, of whose reigning monarch Napoleon said, 'if that man had but *fifty thousand* soldiers, he would weave me a more difficult web than any I have ever had to disentangle.'

"Personal feelings, as well as policy, suggested the connexion just solemnized at St. Petersburg with a princess of Prussia—a connexion full of recollections to bind, if any human arrangement can permanently bind, the friendship between crowns.

"Having thus traced a summary narrative of the principal points and facts, which characterized the policy of Russia, and have tended to her aggrandizement—a summary which will acquire *interest* the *more* it is examined and the *more* it is developed—the question may be investigated which has been proposed, *viz. how far any combination of France, England, and Austria, can control the policy Russia may be disposed to pursue?*"

To solve this question the writer undertakes to display the progression and present state of the Russian empire. We shall give a very succinct summary of his statements. When Catharine the second mounted the throne in 1762, she received the homage of *twenty-two millions* of people. She reigned thirty-three years, and during that period had increased the number of her subjects to *thirty-six millions*. Besides the natural augmentation of population, she had added *seven millions* of Poles, including Courlanders; *two millions and a half* of the inhabitants of New Servia, between the Boristhenes and the Don; *half a million* of Germans and other settlers; *two millions* in the Caucasus, Siberia, Little Tartary, the Crimea, &c. The short and turbulent reign of Paul witnessed no considerable

* The virtues of this princess have since placed her on the throne of Austria.

increase or diminution in the aggregate population of the country. In 1800 Alexander commenced his reign over thirty-six millions of subjects. His armies, however, were not sufficiently numerous for the extent of his possessions, nor proportionate to those kept up by the other great states of Europe. Their organization too was imperfect. His finances were, moreover, in a deranged and unproductive condition.

"To what extent Alexander has accomplished all his undertakings, without forgetting the interests he was bound to protect, may be difficult to prove, since there is no direct mode to ascertain the opinion of his subjects by the discussions of a *free press;* but as far as the prevalence of tranquillity in every province under his sway—as far as ostensible improvements, in all military economy, and general order in all branches of the administration—can authorize the presumption, an extraordinary amelioration must have taken place.

"Bodies of recruits, of which three-fifths used to perish in the journey, now arrive with no more than common casualties; and so far from the spirit of the people being worn down by demands for military service and augmentation of taxes, patriotism has acquired devotional ardour, and the state has not found it necessary to impose any additional burthens upon its inhabitants.

"The ground on which the town of Odessa now stands did not contain, in the year 1794, one house or inhabitant: now there are one thousand houses in stone, and above forty thousand residents. Eight hundred ships annually sail from the port; and such quantities of corn are exported, that this part of the world, as in the time of the Greeks and Romans, promises to be the chief granary of the Mediterranean.

"Tcherkaz, near the mouth of the Don, in the sea of the Azof, is no less prosperous.

"Astrakan, at the mouth of the Volga, by the last treaty with Persia (which gives the exclusive navigation of the Caspian Sea to the Russian flag) has obtained equal advantages.

"The *internal navigation* from the White and Baltic to the Caspian and Black Seas has been improved by various great works, and others are in progress.

"The city of Petersburgh has been embellished at the expense of *five millions of roubles annually;* so that three-fourths of the houses are now *palaces of stone*, and the city itself has become the most magnificent in the world, for its buildings, its quays, its canals, and the pellucid waters of the majestic Neva.

"The impulse has not been confined to the European provinces; but Siberia, to which such terrible images have been attached, from the supposed intolerable rigour *of its climate*, and its associating ideas of *misery and unjust suffering*, is become a *fertilized* and *productive* country, inhabited by *voluntary* settlers—amongst them many foreigners; and not only the city of Tobolsk, enriched by every species of European and Asiatic luxury, is growing into a very considerable capital, distributing civilization around—but Irkoutska also, at the distance of *three thousand seven hundred and seventy-four* miles from Moscow, and not *four hundred* from the frontier of China, has become the seat of a considerable and flourishing government.

"Communications are open in all directions, even to Kamtschadska and the fort of St. Peter and St. Paul, at the distance, (by Okotsk, in the Pacific), of *eight thousand seven hundred and thirty* miles from Moscow.*

"Reports are regularly received from every government, and arrive generally at the prescribed day, and from most of them at the same hour.

"In no country in the world is *travelling* so cheap, or so secure against robbers; and within the last half dozen years, large inns have been erecting, under the order of the Emperor, at all the principal European post stations.

"*Manufactories* of all descriptions have been established, and particularly in *iron*, which is worked with a delicacy that rivals the artists of any country.

"Carriages, which heretofore were imported from England, are now made under the original instruction of German and English builders, with such good and cheap materials as to render the prohibition of importation a matter of no regret.

"*Cloth* manufactories are receiving great encouragement from the government, and the late events on the continent have added largely to the *manufacturing* and *mechanic* population.

"The ports of Cronstadt, of Riga, and Revel, have not only been opened again to the trade with all Europe, but America is becoming a competitor of such importance as to render Russia no longer dependent on the English market: and thus the preference promised the English merchants by Peter the Great, when he addressed William the Third in Holland, in the year 1697, and the privileges subsequently granted, have been cancelled, or rather not renewed, on an alleged principle of general justice.

"At the same time, the doctrines inculcated by La Harpe have not been neglected in *Russia*. *Slavery* has not only been divested of many of its most disgusting features; but great progress has been made towards its abolition by the regulations as well as the example of the Emperor.

"The nobles of Esthonia have lately declared, that, at the expiration of a few years, necessary for intermediate arrangements, useful to the peasant as well as to the proprietor, slavery shall no longer exist in their

* It must not be forgotten, that the communications are greatly facilitated by the sledge conveyance. Merchandise can be transported on sledges in one winter, which would require two summers water carriage. The journey from Okotsk is performed in less than three months.

province; and there is every reason to expect a more general extention of this policy will not be long protracted.

"A disposition, manifested by the Emperor, to introduce preliminary measures for the establishment of a *constitutional* government, was rejected by the senate, who declared for the maintenance of an *autocrasy*. But if the *senate* at that time had been as liberally disposed as the *sovereign*, the frame of a representative government might have been formed to keep pace with the progress of education.

"While such are the characteristics of internal improvement, the indications of external greatness, in her foreign relations, are no less unequivocal.

"It has been said already, when Alexander came to the throne *thirty-six millions* of people acknowledged his authority; but at this day, by increase and acquisition, there cannot be less than *forty-two millions* at the LOWEST calculation; and not of Asiatic houseless hordes, wandering in deserts, but chiefly of Europeans, situated in territories, whose military and political value to Russia does not merely consist in an augmentation of her revenue and her number of souls, but, as will be shown hereafter, in CONTRACTING her line of defence, and at the same time affording her powers of advance to positions, that must, if properly occupied, secure the *command* of Europe and of Asia!"

It is not in the number, but in the loyalty and affection of her subjects, that the strength of Russia consists. She has succeeded in conciliating the attachment of so many millions of people, of different laws, languages, and religions, by leaving to all the enjoyment of the faith, habits, and privileges to which they were born. She has adapted herself to their prejudices, instead of attempting to subdue them.

"It was this system of legislation and connexion which preserved the Fins, the Lithuanians, the Courlanders, the Podolians, the Wolhynians, the Sarmates, and the Tartars in general, in their allegiance, and animated the Cossacks of the Don and the Wolga, with enthusiastic zeal in the service of a power against whose dominion they had so long contended."

The same system of policy has been adopted towards Poland. She is permitted to bear the name of a kingdom; she has her own laws, her own language, her own troops, and her own revenue, which is applied exclusively to her own use.

"Now let the reader consider the station taken by Russia; her immense acquisitions, the bold line of her frontiers, and her domineering influence over the whole world.

"The importance, however, of these acquisitions cannot be here fully manifested: the map and the intelligence of the observer must supply many inevitable omissions. The object is to show, not what *may* be, but *what is;* and with that design, to exhibit the profiles, the points, the pinnacles of the vantage-ground on which *Russia* now proudly *reclines;* for who can talk of the *repose* of ambition?

"In the year 1800 Russia rested her right flank on the *North* Sea; her frontier line, traversing Russian Lapland, ran *fifty* miles in advance of the White Sea: then covering the province of Olonetz, approached the Lake Ladoga within *twenty* miles, and fell upon the Gulf of Finland, at the distance of only *one hundred and fifteen* miles in a direct line from Petersburgh; so that Sweden not only *commanded* near two-thirds of the northern coast of the Gulf of Finland, but ranged herself *in view* of, and at the distance of not more than *thirty* miles from the port of Revel, situated in the province of Livonia, wrested from her by Peter the Great, and which she might always hope to re-occupy, so long as she preserved such contiguity.

"The frontier of Russia, opposed to the frontier line of *Prussia*, commenced near Memel; and reaching the Niemen, between Tilsitz and Kovno, continued along that river as far as Grodno, when it ran in a southern direction upon the Bug river between Drogutchin and Brestlitov; then descending to Wlodowa, on the frontier of *Austrian Gallicia*, continued along that province until it reached the Dniester, near CHOTIN, when it followed the course of that river into the *Black Sea*.

"On the side of ASIA, the frontier was separated from the TURKISH possessions by the *Cuban*, a small river, which flows at a little distance from the very narrow strait which divides the *Crimea* from the continent of *Asia*, and connects the Sea of *Azoe* with the *Black Sea*. It then continued along that river to its source, and passing in front of *Georgiesk*, and behind or to the northward of the mountains of *Caucasus*, joined the river *Terek*, and followed its course into the *Caspian*.

"In the year 1817, the right of the frontier still rests on the *Northern Ocean*, but, advancing *a hundred and sixty* miles, touches the frontier of NORWAY, and bends round it for *a hundred and ninety* miles, until it reaches a line drawn due north from the *Torneo*, when it descends on that river, and continues running parallel until it falls into the Gulf of *Bothnia*, intersecting a country through which the Swedish troops always passed into *Finland*, but where, from the severity of the climate and the poverty of the soil, none can move without previous arrangements.

"The difficulty, indeed, of the communication contributed to the loss of the *Swedish* provinces; since Sweden could not sustain with a population of little more than *two* millions of people, and a revenue of not much more than *one* million, the heavy expenditure of men and money*. These dif-

* Before the separation of Finland, the revenue did

which may restore the balance; are speculations which have excited the hopes and fears of many. Whether he will profit by the positions and present superiority of *Russia*, to accomplish other projects long assigned to her system of policy, must interest all governments, not excepting the *government of the East Indies;* whose attention may also be more excited by the information that *General Yermoloff*, the governor of the *Caucasus* line, who probably at this very moment has reached the *capital of* PERSIA on an embassy, is an officer of the highest merit, and capacity as an administrator as well as a soldier; and that he has gone, assisted not only by the *French* officers employed by Napoleon, under Gardanne, in Persia, and whom Alexander, with the exception of three, engaged in the Russian service, but with the Reports and maps sent by that mission to Napoleon, and which being carried into Russia at the time of the invasion, were found during the retreat, in two abandoned tumbrils.

"These reports and plans had convinced *Napoleon*, that the expedition to *India* was practicable; and it is a *positive fact*, that he had resolved on sending an united *Russian* and *French* force on that expedition, in case Russia had been compelled to make peace on his terms.

"There are two additional circumstances most important to influence opinion, if they cannot fix the judgment, as to the further proposed extension of the *Russian* power.

"*Alexander* has already a much larger army than his *defensive* line requires, or his *finances* can justify; and yet he continues to increase his force.

"*Russia*, with a line of coast upon two seas, on which there is not navigation above half the year, and in one of them, the *Baltic*, no competitor, not content with an establishment of above *eighty* sail of the line in the ports of *Archangel*, *Cronstadt*, *Revel*, *Sevastopol*, *Cherson;* notwithstanding the pressure of the *French* war, has been incessantly building, and is building with increasing activity, the heaviest line of battle ships.

"*Alexander* knows as well as any *British* admiral, that ships of any force, or of any amount, are of no value without *seamen* to navigate them; and that *seamen* cannot be formed on inland seas alone. He also knows and feels as well as any economist in *Europe*, that ships are costly vanities, if built only for ostentation. There is no sovereign who would have been less inclined to divert his treasure from state necessities, for the indulgence of this unprofitable pursuit, than *Alexander*.

"There is, therefore, evidence amounting to conviction, that he has always proposed to accomplish the instructions of *Peter the Great*, and extend his empire until he can establish that real maritime power which self and people have coveted more since have seen so much commercial wealth; is they term it, *colonial* gold, flow into their country. *Putant enim, qui mari potitur, eum rerum potiri.*

"It is not likely that he will be satisfied with a *Dutch permit;* but whether he will seek to establish himself in the ports of Norway, in Zealand, in the Archipelago, in the Mediterranean; or whether, like the son of *Jupiter Ammon* on the banks of the *Hyphasis*, he will say, 'Our empire shall have no other bounds than those which God has sent to the earth'—time will show."

In speaking of *America* as interested in counteracting Russian aggrandizement, our author introduces the following note.

"It may, however, interest the reader to know that the establishments of the Russians commence at Okotsh, on the Siberian coast, in a bay of the Pacific Ocean, that they extend from thence by Kamschadka to the north-west coast of America, where the principal establishments have been long fixed in the populous island of Kodia (inhabited by hunters, and situated in 57 1-2 degrees north, and 152 1-2 west longitude from Greenwich,) and in Norfolk Sound, 57 degrees north, and 135 west longitude; where the fort is so considerable as to be armed with 100 pieces of cannon. Since the year 1813, however, the Russians have descended the American coast, *passed the Columbia river five hundred* miles, and settled in Badoga, at 38 1-2 north, and only *thirty* miles from *the Spanish establishments in California;* where they not only are trading with great advantage, but are profiting by a fine climate and fruitful soil, to feed their more northern possessions. The passage from the north-west coast of America to the Persian Gulf may be averaged between three and four months; but a ship leaving Bussorah in April to profit by the S. W. Monsoon, would easily gain the N. W. coast of America in *three* months."

Our author proceeds to estimate the force which the rest of Europe could array to oppose the designs which he ascribes to Russia. France he puts out of the calculation, considering a French army more formidable to the present dynasty of that country, than to any foreign nation. Austria, in his view, from the heterogeneous composition of her empire, and from her unconciliating deportment towards the people subject to her rule, is incapable of wielding the weapons in her hands; the subjects of Prussia are equally uncemented by community of interest, less numerous, and less compact; Turkey is bed-ridden—and England on her last legs!

Such is the cheerless survey presented by the author of this Sketch. We do not partake of all his despondency. The hopes of the advancement of the happiness of the world by the diffusion of political wisdom and an increased regard to political justice, do not appear to us so

absolutely desperate. We estimate not, indeed, much more highly the integrity, or the sagacity of the state-managers at the Congress of Vienna, than our author seems to do, but we cannot think that the crisis he forebodes, is very near. We can hardly believe that the peace-society and bible-society patronizing Alexander will immediately be induced, even by the corrupting possession of power, to break through the limits which he has assigned himself; though the accumulation of strength in his passive hands may offer to a less pious successor a strong temptation to abuse it. In fact if the growth of Russia for the next century shall keep pace with her progress in the last—and every thing prognosticates it—she will be beyond dispute the arbitress of the destinies of Europe. Her growing population yet bears no proportion to her capabilities of affording sustenance, and though the ratio of increase cannot be expected to hold till the maximum of numbers is attained, the judicious measures of Alexander have opened avenues to enterprise, and given a security to property, have produced a spring and provided a scope of action, the beneficial effects of which will be felt without diminution for an indifinite period, and which must result in the generation of a mass of power capable of overwhelming every pretension of rivalry. To have allowed such an empire to gain a foothold in Germany, and an ingress into the capitals of half the sovereigns of the continent, was, in the Allies, whilst they had other resources than remonstrance, an act of consummate folly.

We have devoted a larger space to this work than its merits claimed—from the attention it has excited in England, and the expectation which has been awakened to it in this country—though it is just to allow that it contains much valuable information, whilst the boldness of its positions and speculations may lead to useful reflection. We cannot but again express our surprise that Sir Robert Wilson, the virulent accuser of Buonaparte, the champion of the crusades against him, the apologist of the original partition of Poland, should have undergone so complete a revolution of sentiment upon every subject as this book evinces. He might have retracted his calumnies, if he were convinced he had uttered any, without becoming an eulogist of Napoleon—and surely his vehemence in advocating what he is now satisfied was wrong, should have taught him temperance in the expression of opinions which he is still liable to change. The invectives of the author of the Sketch against the government, and his aspersions of the character of his own country, however well founded, come with an ill grace from him, and discover a temper which takes away all weight from his indirect compliments to us. We will conclude our review with an extract from his peroration, in which, to aggravate the distress he has portrayed, he holds up America, as the rival from whose enterprise and enmity England has most to dread.

"England already has lost the world's homage; no longer is she esteemed "the friend of the oppressed;" her promises have become a scoff and a by-word: she has alienated the good-will even of those she assisted in their usurpations; and where her cause once engaged thousands of voluntary champions, not one apologist is now to be found

"There is not an Englishman on the Continent who has not been the object of insult, if not of execration.

"England, by her money, enabled Europe to combine and march against France; her assistance is acknowledged, but not with gratitude; such a sentiment would not have been excited if her assistance had been considered as disinterested; for, as Tacitus justly says, *Beneficia eo usque læta sunt dum videntur exsolvi posse, at ubi multum antevenere, pro gratia odium redditur;* but, on the contrary, her benefits are supposed to have originated from motives of mere self-interest, and, as such, to be destitute of all claim on European gratitude. Various powers feel that England also attaches herself to rival governments, not to preserve what she calls the balance of power, but to control the continental policy, and continue an exclusion from what they claim as a due share of maratime advantages.

"Hence that jealousy of any returning prosperity to England, since that prosperity would afford stronger means to enforce these obnoxious checks; hence the desire to deprive England of the presumed sources of her wealth: hence the pleasure felt at the augmentation of the naval power of America, (for, although America might not be able for years to do what one of her Presidents once said she would do, 'draw a line of demarcation with her fleets beyond which no European flag should be seen without a passport;' still it is well known, that every single ship of the line built by America, requires, in case of war, a counteracting expenditure on the part of England, equal to the maintenance of *three* sail: that as the American marine increases, the English West India islands will require more garrisons, and the communications with India become more precarious;), and hence, perhaps these negotiations which have been carrying on from the quarter deck of the Washington in the Mediterranean, as well as the preference lately shown to the American

flag in the Baltic Envy is not blind, and revenge never sleeps.

"The utterance of these truths may offend, but silence would injure: the hearing of them is painful, but will be of use; therefore, as the philosopher said to his angry master, 'Strike, but hear.'

"If England is true to herself, she may yet avoid shipwreck; but if she looks to preservation by connexion with France *in her present state*, and continental operations, involving her in war with Russia, which prudence might avoid without diminution of her power, or prejudice to her interests; her guns of distress will soon be heard along her possessions in every quarter of the globe."

We must say a word on the style of the publication of this work. A political essay, which would not occupy the half of one of our monthly numbers, hardly deserved to be swelled out into an *octavo* volume of more than two hundred pages, and could not by any art of typography be rendered *worth* ONE DOLLAR and FIFTY CENTS. E.

Art. 6. MUSEUM OF NATURAL SCIENCES.

By C. S. Rafinesque, Esq.

15. *Introduction to the* Ichthyology *of the United States.*

THE Natural History of Fishes bears the name of Ichthyology; that science had long been neglected in our country, but it has lately been studied with assiduity and success, and the knowledge of the useful inhabitants of our shores, rivers, and lakes, begins to be cultivated with zeal. Whoever has attended to that branch of Zoology has been rewarded by continual discoveries since the field was entirely new in North-America: those lately made by Mitchill, Lesueur, and myself, exceed our anticipation; but nevertheless we have not exhausted that immense field, and it is perhaps scarcely glanced upon. It is my intention previous to stating my own discoveries, to give an idea of the labours of former authors in that branch of science.

Catesby was probably one of the first naturalists that began to illustrate our Fishes: in his natural history of Carolina, &c. he has figured and described many fishes of the southern States, most of which have since been introduced in the *Systema natura* by appropriate names; but some of them are yet unnoticed in the works on Ichthyology, or considered as varieties. Linneus has likewise introduced in his *Systema natura*, some species communicated by Garden and Kalm, and Gmelin those described by Forster.

In the general natural histories of Fishes by Bloch, Castel, Schneider, Lacepede, Sonnini, and Shaw, published within a few years of each other, very few North-American fishes are introduced, except those already mentioned by Linneus and Gmelin: a few additions of new species are however to be met, described upon specimens in the European collections, and Lacepede has some species observed by Bosc. In the zoological Dictionary of Ray, in the ichthyological Dictionary of the French Cyclopedia, scarcely any are added; but some new species from Carolina are described by Bosc in the great [illegible]ionary of natural history published in [illegible] 1804.

[illegible]e general writers have not noticed [illegible]ishes, partly described by travellers, [illegible] Carver, Bartram, Mackenzie, Casti-[illegible], &c. probably because they were not known to them; this must be attended to by the general writers on North-American ichthyology. In the travels of Castiglione in the United States, published in Italian towards 1790, some new fishes are described in Latin. Many new fishes are also mentioned and partly described in the late travels of Lewis and Clarke to the sources of the Missouri and the Pacific Ocean.

Some few species have been figured in the transactions of the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia by Latrobe; and in those of the Academy of Sciences of Boston by Peck.

Some observations on North-American fishes are scattered through the works of Dr. Mease, Dr. Mitchill's Medical Repository, &c. other observations by Descoutils, Forster, Gilpin, Clinton, Dunbar, Robin, Shultz, &c. may be seen in their travels or tracts.

Many new species have been observed by Dr. Benjamin Barton, Dr. Waterhouse, jun. Dr. Akerly, Dr. Samuel Mott, Messrs. Leconte, Say, &c. but they have not published them. The great Ornithologist, Wilson, had also observed some American fishes, and some of his observations are published in the American edition of Ree's Cyclopedia.

A German naturalist (perhaps Schoepf or Schneider) has described some new species from North-America, but I have never met with his work.

The descriptions of the fishes of New-York, by Dr. Mitchill, published in 1815, in the first volume of the transactions of the literary and philosophical Society of New-York, must be considered as a standard work on American ichthyology. This work, with the supplement which shall be inserted in the second volume of said transactions, will contain nearly two hundred species, one half of which are probably new. Although defective in many respects, by a want of sinonymy, ignorance of new genera, wrong reunion of species, and imperfect descriptions of many, yet the good descriptions of several, the observations on their natural history, and the mass of new facts and species, contribute to render it a classical labour.

Mr. Lesueur, well known as the companion of Peron, &c. in his travels to Australia, is now in the United States; he visited last year, in company with Mr. Maclure the lakes

Erie, Ontario, Champlain, Saratoga, &c. the Chesapeak, the Alleghany, and the Atlantic shores of New-England, New-Jersey, &c. His discoveries have been ample, amounting to about sixty new species, different from those of Dr. Mitchill. He has begun to publish some of them in the Journal of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, and he has established a new genus *Catostomus*, which I had likewise established, but not yet published. He will probaby give us gradually all his new species in said Journal, or in another work which he contemplates.

My own labours in that branch of natural science began in 1802 '3 and '4, when I observed many new species in the Delaware, Susquehannah, Chesapeak, &c. and in the Atlantic Ocean, some of which have since been described by Dr. Mitchill. The first species which I described was the *Echeneis caudisetis*, of which I sent the description and figure to the Linnean Society of London in 1811. In a pamphlet which I published in 1814 in French (Précis des Découvertes Somiologiques) I described five other new species of Atlantic or North American Fishes Sp. 27 to 31. *Centropomus albus, C. luteus, Sparus mocasinus, Balistes fuscata, Chironectes variegata.* In 1815 '16 and '17, I have discovered in the Atlantic Ocean, near Philadelphia, on the shores of Long-Island, in the Lakes Champlain, Saratoga, &c. in the Hudson, Fishkill, &c. about fifty new species omitted by Dr. Mitchill, and different (except very few) from those observed by Mr. Lesueur; several of which must form new genera. In this instance I must observe that little attention has been paid by Dr. Mitchill, &c. to the improvements on the genera of Fishes proposed by Bloch, Lacepede, Dumeril, and myself; unless those improvements in generic denominations and classifications are adopted, American Ichthiology cannot reach the perfection of European Ichthiology.

Some other new species have been communicated to me by Gov. Clinton, Dr. Mease, Dr. Mott, &c. which I mean to publish with mine. Last year I presented to the Literary and Philosophical Society of New-York a Memoir on the genus Sturgeon, *(Accipenser,)* and particularly the American Sturgeons, of which I have been able to describe or notice as many as fifteen species, all new except one previously described by Dr. Mitchill.

When all the discoveries of Mr. Lesueur and the supplements of Dr. Mitchill will be published, the number of North-American Fishes, known and described, will probably exceed three hundred and fifty species, while scarcely one hundred were mentioned by Linneus, of which a list was made by Forster in his Catalogue of the Animals of North-America; such a rapid increase in our knowledge of those beings, shows how slightly they had been studied: many species had even been considered as consimilar to European species, which a more accute survey has proved to be different, and very few (if any) are common to both continents.

This large accession of species will not appear extraordinary to those acquainted with the treasures of nature, and who know that accurate observations and zealous exertions, will almost any where be equally rewarded. If in the Island of Sicily, which is only seven hundred miles in circumference, and is situated among the countries most anciently known, I have been enabled to discover and add over two hundred and twenty new species to its ichthyology, it is reasonable to conclude that the Continent of North-America, exclusive of the Mexican Empire and the West-Indies, will afford at least six hundred and sixty such new species, of which about two hundred and fifty have lately been detected; but as many or more are waiting to reward the researches and labours of future observers. The fishes of Virginia, Kentucky, Ohio, Louisiana, Florida, &c. those of the lakes Huron, Michigan, Superior, Winiping, &c. of the rivers Mississippi, Mobile, Missouri, Arkanzas, Columbia, &c. and those of the North-West Coast of America, are scarcely known, or totally unknown. When those parts shall have been explored, and all the former discoveries embodied methodically, we may then hope to be enabled to frame a North-American Ichthyology somewhat accurate, if not complete.

That period is perhaps less distant than we are aware of; able observers will soon spread themselves over those regions, and many travellers will contribute their mite. I will also offer mine, and if every year rewards my exertions, as successfully as the two last, I may hope to add gradual and yearly discoveries to those already made.

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16. *Descriptions of two new genera of North-American Fishes,* Opsanus and Notropis.

I. N. G. Opsanus. Holobranchial Jugular. Body oblong thick attenuated behind, without scales, abdomen convex, no lateral line. Head large, broad, depressed above; eyes approximated on the top, separated by a furrow, and with an appendage behind: mouth large, lips thick, without barbs, lower jaw the longest, two rows of obtuse teeth to each jaw: Gill-cover large, soft, spinescent above, branchial membrane with nine rays. All the fins with soft rays covered by a thick skin, two dorsal fins, the second very long, the first short, and with few hard thick obtuse rays, anal short, vent nearer to the tail than to the head.

Observations. A very remarkable, and totally new genus of Atlantic fish, which has some analogy with the genera *Trachinus, Uranoscopus, Corystion, Phycis, Batrictius,* &c. It differs however from *Trachinus* by the situation of the eyes and their appendages, short anal fin, backward vent, &c. from the genus *Uranoscopus* by the spinescent gill-cover, which is not ciliated, characters of the vent and anal fin; from *Corystion* by two dorsal fins, the anal fin, &c. From *Phycis* by the gill-cover, head, eyes, fins, &c. and from *Batrictius* by the double dorsal fin, want of barbs, &c. It will belong to the first natural order of fishes Deripia or the

second natural family *Gadinia*, and the second natural sub-family *Trachinia*, see my Analysis of Nature The name means *looking up*, and the following species will form the type of this new genus.

OPSANUS CERAPALUS. Appendage of each, eyes short, soft, and obtuse, gill-cover with an obtuse spine and a tubercle under it; body and head variegated of small, brown, flexuous lines, and irregular spots on an yellowish ground; top of the head and cheeks brown, belly white: first dorsal fin with three rays, the second with four diagonal brown stripes, the anal fin with three similar stripes; tail oval obtuse yellow, with three vertical brown stripes, jugular fins triangular acute with two rays.

History. The specific name of this fish means *Soft-horn*, the appendages behind the eyes having very much that appearance. I have detected this new fish in August, 1817, on the south shore of Long-Island: it lives in the sandy and shallow bottoms of the surrounding sea, and is sometimes taken along with other fishes in the nets and seines; but it is by no means a common fish; the fishermen scarcely know it, they call it by the name of *Yellow-Kusk*, *Sand-Codling*, *Slimer*, &c. which shows that they confound it with other species: they dont reckon it good to eat, and often throw it away on the beach, yet it is as good as the different species of *Phycis* or Kusk. It frequents the shores in summer to deposit the spawn, and is not seen in winter. Its length is about one foot, it is covered all over with a gelatinous slime, which renders it difficult to hold: the head is remarkable large, broader than the body, with swelled cheeks, the eyes are large, brown, and projecting, the curious appendages project directly behind them, they are brown, about one third of an inch long, and nearly cylindrical, the animal can move them and swell them; after death they are dejected and flaccid. The general colour of the fish is yellowish, but the fins are paler, and the belly quite white, without spots, while the remainder of the body is curiously interwoven with small vermicular lines and scattered spots. There is no appearance of lateral line nor scales. The jugular fins are white acute, situated under the gill cover or operculum. The pectoral fins are large rounded, spotted like the body, and with twenty rays. The first dorsal fin has three thick hard rays, the first of which is the shortest, and the second the longest; the second dorsal fin has thirty equal rays, the anal fin only eighteen. The tail has a slender base, and is quite ovate obtuse, the three stripes are a little bowed, with the convexity behind. It is worthy of attention that the bones of this fish are quite cartilagineous and soft, more so than those of many Sharks, Skates, &c. yet the gills are quite complete, furnished with a gill cover, [illegible]nchial rays! This fact affords ano[illegible]ance of the assertion I have made [illegible] that the distinction of hard-boned [illegible]oned fishes, is illusive and useless, [illegible]he natural orders of fishes afford animals with either sorts of bones, and there is a graduation in the whole class from quite hard bones to nearly gelatinous bones!

II N G NOTROPIS. Holobranchial abdominal. Body elongated compressed, back carinated nearly strait, belly not carinated, scarcely bowed, a lateral line and a longitudinal silver band; vent nearer the tail than the head. Head oval compressed, convex above, mouth diagonal large, jaws without teeth, the lower longer and mobil, the upper extensible: eyes very large: gill cover large, smooth valviform three branchial rays. One dorsal fin opposed to the interval between the anal and abdominal fins, which have nine rays.

Observations. The generic name means *carinated or keeled back*. It forms a remarkable new genus, belonging to the third natural order *Gastripia* or the abdominals, the sixteenth natural family *Cyprinia*, and the second sub-family *Gymnopomia*, (see Analysis of Nature,) together with the genera *Cyprinus*, *Atherina*, *Hydrargyra*, &c. It differs from the first by the compressed body, carinated back, lateral band, large mouth, deep cleft gill-cover, &c. and from the two last genera by the three branchial rays, nine rays to the abdominal fins, want of teeth, &c

NOTROPIS ATHERINOIDES. Head silvery, brown above: body pale fulvous transparent, with a broad silver band; lateral line in the band: fins whitish, dorsal, and anal, with eleven rays, the first very short, tail slightly forked.

History. This new fish was discovered in Lake Erie by Gov. De Witt Clinton, who had the kindness to present me with many specimens; they are now deposited in the Lyceum of Natural History. I have ascertained that they belonged to a new genus, next to *Atherina*, and the specific name which I have adopted implies such an affinity. Those fishes come on the shores of Lake Erie, and even in the river of Niagara, in the spring, in great shoals; but they are so small that they are scarcely noticed, and escape through the common nets; their usual size being from one to two inches, and very thin and slender: they are called *Minny* or *Minnow*, together with twenty different other species of fish, and often considered as the young of other fishes. They live in the depth of the lake at other seasons, and are probably common all over the great lakes. Their eyes are exceedingly large, occupying nearly the whole foreside of the head, the lips are very thin and membranaceous, the nostrils large, the gill cover is nearly round, and split above to the eyes; they have small thin broad scales, the rays of the fins are scarcely articulated simple and brittle: the pectoral fins have about fifteen rays, and the caudal fin about twenty-four.

December 10th, 1817.

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17. SECOND DECADE *of new North-American Fishes.*

11. Sp. Perca mucronata. Body nearly rhomboidal silvery, brownish on the back

jaws equal, gill cover angular, a broad flat spine before the angle: first dorsal fin with nine spiny rays, the second dorsal fin with eleven rays, whereof the first is spinescent, anal fin with twelve rays, whereof three spiny, second ray of the thoracic fin mucronate elongated, a flesh coloured spot at the base of the pectoral fins, tail forked.—Obs. This fish is vulgarly called *White Perch*, a name common to many species. It is not uncommon in Pennsylvania, in the Susquehannah, Delaware, and Schuylkill. Size from four to eight inches long. The upper part from the mouth to the first dorsal fin is sloping and straight, and the back part is similar. Head, flesh coloured, brownish above; gill cover scaly, the second plate serrate, a suture from the eyes to the upper part of the last plate, which is rounded with a membranaceous angular appendage. Scales denticulated. Thoracic fins white with six rays, one spiny; pectoral fins fulvous, with seventeen rays: other fins brownish

12. Sp. *Perca notata.* Body elongated pale olivaceous, with six narrow transverse brown stripes, and many scattered blackish dots, belly unspotted: lower jaw longer; gill cover angular, a broad flat spine before the angle: fins olivaceous, first dorsal fin with fourteen spiny rays, with a black spot before and behind, anal fin with ten rays; whereof two are spinescent, tail forked.—Obs. This species has been communicated to me by Gov. De Witt Clinton, who has found it in Lake Erie; it is vulgarly called *Yellow Perch*, or *Brindled Perch*, with many other species. Size from three to six inches; head dotted with black. Second dorsal fin with fourteen rays, pectoral fins fifteen, thoracic six, whereof one is spiny. Both this and the foregoing belong to the real genus *Perca*, having two dorsal fins and a serrate spinescent operculum: they agree besides in the following secondary characters, head wrinkled above, mouth with teeth, the upper jaw extensible, operculum scaly, with four plates, the second serrate, the third spinescent, the fourth with a membranaceous projecting angle, six branchial rays, lateral line following the back, first ray of the dorsal and anal fins short, &c.

13. Sp. *Petromyzon leucopterus.* Body gradually compressed, lead colour above, silvery beneath, swelled cheeks, large white mouth with yellow teeth in concentrical rows, unequal: gills in a diagonal curved row: dorsal fins white, the second opposed the vent, tail ovate lanceolate acute brown decurrent.—Obs. A curious fish differing from *P. sanguisuga* of Europe which has a cylindrical body, orange teeth, gills in a straight row, second dorsal fin close to the tail, &c. Vulgar names *Small lamprey. Shad lamprey. River lamprey*, &c. I have observed it in April 1816, in Philadelphia, the first specimen being communicated by Dr. Mease. It is found in the Delaware, and torments in the spring the shads and herrings. Length from six to 12 inches. Eyes silvery, iris with three rings, the second silvery, the others bluish brown. Teeth of different forms, some bidentated or dentellated

14. Sp. *Phycis marginatus.* Brown above, white beneath, fins brown, tail rounded marginated of black, lateral line descending in the middle, first dorsal fin triangular with ten rays, jugular fins with two long rays connected only at the base, reaching the anal fin.—Obs. My genus *Phycis* established in my Sicilian Ichthyology contains the species of the genera *Blennius*, which have two dorsal fins, jaws with teeth, the lower shorter and with an appendage or barb, the jugular fins with few rays partly unconnected, and without membrane, &c. Many American species of the *G. Gadus* Mitchill, belong also to it. This species is found in Long-Island sound, and on the shores of Rhode-Island; its vulgar name is *Kusk:* its flesh is not quite as good as that of the Cods. Length from one to two feet; the iris and barb is white: the second dorsal fin has about sixty rays, the anal fin about forty, the pectoral are oblong with twelve rays.

15. Sp. *Sparus erythrops.* Body oval brown shining, covered with large scales, belly yellow; iris purple red, teeth small acute, a transverse wrinkle over the nose: dorsal fin with five spiny rays, tail entire truncated.—Obs. This species has been communicated to me by Dr. Mease: it is found in the Chesapeak, the Susquehannah, and Elk river, it is sometimes brought to the Philadelphia market, where it is known by the vulgar names of *Oldwives*, or *Sunfish*. It comes next to the *Sp. argyrops* and *Sp. chrysops*, length about six inches, body rounded, very compressed, head small, operculum with an angular furrow; scales very large.

16. *Sp. Exocetus rubescens.* Mouth without barbs, pectoral fins reaching near to the tail, body elongated subquadrangular, entirely reddish; dorsal and anal fins opposed.—Obs. I have observed this species in 1815, in the Atlantic Ocean, south west of the bank of Newfoundland. It has the habit and manners of the other species: the *Coryphena hippuris* preys upon it: length about ten inches.

17. *Sp. Callionymus pelagicus.* First dorsal fin reaching the tail, gill cover spinescent, tail entire: body silvery, covered with reddish spots, fins spotted.—Obs. Observed in 1815 in the Atlantic Ocean, together with the foregoing: it flies also over the water, length only three inches, very handsome, body slender.

18. Sp. *Clupea Sapidissima.* Height of the body one-fourth of total length, head gilt, jaws equal, gill cover veined; back greenish brown, sides silvery and gilt, an irregular brown spot behind the gill cover, and a row of smaller spots under the scales; abdomen serrated, no lateral line; pectoral fin short; dorsal fin, with sixteen rays, and a brown spot upwards anteriorly; anal fin, with twenty rays.——Obs. This species is the *Clupea alosa* of Mitchill; it was first distinguished and named by Wilson, in the

rican edition of Ree's Cyclopedia, but not described! Its vulgar names are *Shad, Common Shad, Spring Shad,* &c. It has the manners of the European shad, living in winter in the ocean, and ascending the rivers in the spring to deposit its spawn: it frequents nearly all the rivers falling into the Atlantic Ocean. Total length nearly two feet; very good to eat, better than the European shad. Its history, which is very interesting; (since it affords an exuberant fishery;) shall be undertaken in another place.

19. Sp. *Clupea megalops.* Height one-fourth of total length; body silvery; back scarcely brownish; snout, upper part of the head and a spot behind it, brown; lower jaw longer; abdomen serrated; gill cover gilt with some flexuous red lines, no lateral line, pectoral fins long; dorsal and anal fins with seventeen rays.—Obs. Vulgar name *Big-eye Herring,* common in the Delaware in the spring, along with the *Cl. vernalis* (Cl. pseudo harengus of Wilson) of Mitchill, both very different from the *Cl. harengus,* or English herring. Length from ten to fifteen inches: eyes large blue, iris gilt. This species, with the foregoing and following, will be more particularly described in my Memoir on the American herrings.

20. Sp. *Clupea neglecta.* Height one-fifth of total length; lower jaw shorter; a red spot at the summit of the gill cover; body silvery, scarcely brownish above; back with many scattered round blue spots, no lateral line, abdomen not serrated, pectoral fin short: dorsal fin, with twenty rays, the first very short, anal fin with twenty rays.—Obs. A common species in the fall on the south shores of Long-Island, omitted by Dr. Mitchill. Length about a foot, indifferent food. Vulgar names *Fall Herring, Marsbankers,* in common with other species.

13. Third Decade *of new Species of North-American Plants.*

While other botanists extend their labours in various shapes, I shall proceed to investigate and describe, in preference, new genera and new species, according to the synoptical manner of classical authors. Since it is high time that all our plants should be known and well named before we attempt to illustrate completely their history.

21. Sp. *Euphorbia vermiculata* Raf. Upright, nearly dichotomous, pilose: leaves opposite, shortly petiolated, oblong acute acuminate serrate trinerved, base oblique, thin, vermiculate—dotted: flowers solitary in the dichotomies peduncled upright, perianthe campanulated fourcleft, sepals ovate entire, capsuls smooth.—Obs. Found in August, 1816, near Sandyhill and Glen's Falls, State of New York, in fields. Small annual plant, flowers reddish: the vermicular transparent dots of the leaves are very remarkable.

22. Sp. *Malus microcarpa* Raf. Arboresent, petiols round and pubescent; leaves elliptical acuminate serrulate, base cordate, pubescent above, tomentose beneath: flowers racemose, pedicels biglandular: fruits globular, red.—Obs. A fine new tree, fifteen to twenty-five feet high, which grows on the banks of brooks, near Fishkill, Newburgh, Catskill, &c. It is a real wild apple tree since the five styles are united at the base, and the fruit not turbinate, that fruit is smaller than a cherry, entirely red when ripe, and very good to eat; it ripens in June and July, the flowers blossom in April and May. The branches and twigs are reddish brown, the upper part of the ovary is woolly, as well as the margin of the calyx, whose divisions are ovate acute reflexed.

23. *Neottia plantaginea* Raf. Very smooth, radical leaves ovate lanceolate acute carinate, with seven nerves; scape vaginated: spike oblong, flowers three-sided spiral nodding, bracteas ovate acuminate obtuse, longer than the pubescent ovary: labellum canaliculated, broad at the top, reflexed obtuse crenate.—Obs. I found this species with Mr. Knevels, near Fishkill, in meadows, blossoming in June: the flowers are white, the labellum is yellowish towards the top; but the margin is white. Roots palmated, scape half a foot high.

24. *Neottia lacera* Raf. Smooth radical leaves oblong obtuse flat, scapes vaginated, sheaths acute: spike slender, flowers one sided spiral nodding, bracteas longer than the ovary, labellum canaliculated reflexed obtuse laciniated.—Obs. Detected in 1816, in the swampy woods, near Glen's Fall's, Lake George, and the Luzerne mountains, blossoming in July and August, flowers white, scape slender about one foot high, root palmated. Both species belong to the real genus *Neottia,* having the three upper petals or sepals of the perigone connected, the anthera posterior, &c. and they are very different from *N. tortilis,* and *N. cernua.*

25. *Spirea obovata* Raf. Under shrubby, smooth, branches flexuous angular; leaves short, petiolate abovate nearly acute, unequally serrate, base acute entire, corymbs racemose, racemes terminal paniculate, ovate, bracteolated, bracteoles linear, petals obovate crenate undulate, 5 ovaries.—Obs. A small shrub about a foot high, growing on the summit of the Highlands, among rocks; flowers white, blossoming in June, branches reddish, leaves green on both sides, thickly set.

26. *Prunus rupestris* Raf. Shrubby, branches glandular; petiols biglandular, leaves smooth ovate oblong acuminate, base acute, serrate, teeth cartilagineous, peduncles geminate or solitary elongated upright, fruits ovate oblong.—Obs. Found among rocks on the summit of the Highland and Catskill mountains. A small shrub two or three feet high, branches upright slender red, petiols and peduncles red, fruit small, ripe in August, blossoming in May.

27. *Equisetum montanum* Raf. Rough, sterile and fertile stems very branched striated, sheaths rufous nearly quadrifid, divisions ovate acute trinerved, branches two or three-chotomous, small branches ascend-

ent filiforme, flexuose triqueter or compressed, rufous calicinated, leaves subulate, ternate, or opposite.—Obs. A singular species found with Mr. Knevels on the Catskill mountains, in woods near the two lakes; it has some affinity with the *E. Sylvaticum*, and rises about two feet.

28. *Stellaria tenella* Raf. Very smooth, stem, dichotome diffuse slender tetragone; leaves linear entire nearly obtuse, the upper ones oblong cuneate; flowers terminal, phylles of the calyx ovate acute, petals scarcely longer bipartite linear, capsuls globular.—Obs. This plant had been taken by Bigelow and several American Botanists, for the *St. graminea* or *St. palustris*, while it differs from either. It might also be the undescribed *St. longifolia* of Muhlenberg's catalogue. I found it in 1803 near Philadelphia, and in 1817 found it, with Mr. Torrey, abundant near Poughkeepsie in a wood near brooks, it grows also near Fishkill and in many other places. It blossoms in June: flowers white as in the whole genus, the stems are sometimes upright, the lower leaves are short, sometimes a little pubescent at the base or union, bracteas subulate scariose, shorter than the peduncles.

29. *Stellaria montana* Raf. Smooth, stem upright dichotome diffuse, leaves lanceolate acute entire ciliolate; peduncles filiform, at the dichotomies; phylles ovate lanceolate, margin scariose, petals bipartite shorter than the calyx, capsuls ovate longer than the calyx.—Obs. A different species, which has much affinity with the foregoing, found with Mr. Knevels on the Catskill mountains in June, in shady and moist grounds, near the two lakes. It has sometimes four styles!

30. *Juniperus depressus* Raf. Stems cespitose-depressed spreading decumbent, little branches obtuse trigone; leaves ternate spreading subulate spinous mucronate, white striped above, convex and oneveined beneath: male catkins ternate nearly sessile obovate obtuse, half the length of the leaves, berries globular, shorter than the leaves.—Obs. This species of Juniper is very remarkable and distinct; it had been considered as a variety of *J. communis* by Pursh. It appears to have an extensive range in North America, since it is found in Canada, Maine, and perhaps as far west as the Columbia river; I observed it in 1816 near Saratoga and Lake George, and in 1317 found with Mr. Torrey its southern range in the state of New-York, between Wappinger's creek and Poughkeepsie. It always grows in dry and sterile soil, it forms a circular and flat bush, sometimes twenty feet in circumference, and not above two or three high; its bark is wrinkled cinereous brown, the berries are large sessile trisulcated above: foliage thick, leaves longer than the internodes, not very rigid, appearing decurrent by having the angles under them.

Art. 7. LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT BRITIAN.

SIR Humphrey Davy has made a further discovery in regard to combustion, which will prove a very great improvement to his safety lamp. He thus describes it in a letter to the Rev. J. Hodgson of Heworth:—

"I have succeeded in producing a light perfectly safe and economical, which is *most brilliant* in atmospheres in which the flame of the safety lamp is extinguished, and which burns in every mixture of carburetted hydrogen gas that is respirable. It consists of a slender metallic tissue of platinum, which is hung in the top of the interior of the common lamp of wire gauze, or in that of the twilled lamp. It costs from 6d. to 1s. and is imperishable. This tissue, when the common lamp is introduced into an explosive atmosphere, becomes red hot, and continues to burn the gas in contact with it as long as the air is respirable; when the atmosphere again becomes explosive; the *flame* is relighted. I can now burn any inflammable vapour either with or without flame at pleasure, and make the wire consume it either with red or white heat. I was led to this result by discovering slow combustions without flame, and at last I found a metal which made these harmless combustions visible."

A correspondent of the Philosophical Magazine complains loudly of the omissions and erroneous figures and calculations in the Nautical Almanack. He points out more than 40 considerable errors in the Almanack for 1819.

FRANCE.

A work entitled Memoirs of the History of the Fifty Years from 1760 to 1810, by the late Abbe Georgel, is about to be published in three volumes. The announcement of it, from the character and opportunities of the author, who was a distinguished Jesuit, and Secretary to the Cardinal de Rohan, has excited a strong interest.

Constantine Nicolopoulo, of Smyrna, Professor of Greek Literature, has published, at Paris, a Greek Ode on Spring, to which he has prefixed an epistle in Greek verse, addressed to Count Capo D'Istria.

ITALY.

A letter from Naples, dated July 20, says—"The present eruptions of Vesuvius are astonishing. Copper, iron, alkaline acid, sulphur, sulphuric acid, chalk, and ammonia, form salts that are sometimes in a mass and sometimes divided. It is observed that copper is very much mixed with volcanic matter; quantities of it are found among the different kinds of lava. Vesuvius, which since the year 1813 has been more or less in a state of commotion, has entirely covered its former crater with a thick crust, over which the new eruptions have thrown two little mountains, from which come smoke, ashes, and vitrified stones. The earth is covered with bits of transparent glass. This crust is so considerable, that if it is not propped up, the sinking of the matter composing it will produce an effect like that of the eruption which took place in the time of Titus."

Professor Morichini, of Rome, having discovered the magnetizing power of the violet rays of the prismatic spectrum, the Marquis Ridolsi has succeeded in magnetizing two needles, the one in 30, the other in 46 minutes, and can now charge with the magnetic power, by the same process, as many needles as he pleases. The needles thus magnetized (namely by directing on and passing over them, for a period of not less than 30 minutes, the violet rays of the spectrum, through the medium of a condensing lens) possess all the energy and the properties of needles magnetised in a common way by means of a loadstone. Their HOMONOMOUS poles repel, their HETERONOMOUS poles attract each other: and made to vibrate on a pivot, their points turn constantly to the north, their heads to the south! This adds to the wonders of magnetism, and must be regarded as a very extraordinary discovery.

GERMANY.

The *Political Zeitung* of Munich, of the 10th August, contains the following meteorological remarks.

"The great and remarkable opening in the sun's atmosphere of clouds, *(wolkigen sonnen atmosphare,)* of which notice has been lately taken, was visible only a little before it vanished at the western edge on the 5th of August, at which period a number of little openings began to unite themselves into two spots; storms and much rain followed. It must be of great utility to farmers to be able to foretel *fair or stormy* weather, from observations of the spots on the sun, which are easily examined in the middle of summer, in the same way as we can do for the coming day or night, by the rising and setting sun. A great number of the latest observations confirm Herschel's opinion, that like the planets *(verander lichen sternen)* one half of the sun is less favourable to an abundant discharge of rays than the other, and that many spots on the sun make the year warmer and more fruitful. So much is certain, that in defect of spots on the sun, the atmosphere is more serene, as happened in the year 1811, in which none appeared during the whole summer; but it showed likewise that such a year must not of necessity be unfruitful, as was the case in the years 1795 and 1799. It is yet more certain that very warm and very cold weather can alone depend on the periodical abundance or scarcity of combustible matter *(brennstoff)* in the sun, since the moon and the planets can neither cause heat nor cold. In the year 541, which was one of famine and pestilence, the rays of the sun, according to Cedrenus, were as feeble as those of the moon, and yet the weather was so clear that in Italy they observed the comets of that time; the chronicle writers remark, that excessively dry summers (as the year 763, and the year 1800, remarkable for spots on the sun, and woods taking fire) follow a very copious appearance of meteors *(sternschnuppen.)* In nature great matters more constantly depend upon each other than minute, and it becomes us to observe and take advantage of that dependence: it is to be wished therefore, that meteorologists may apply themselves to a diligent observation of the spots on the sun."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The following extract of a letter from Count De La Cepede, President of the French Academy of Sciences at Paris, to Dr. Mitchill of New-York, dated 14th June, 1817 is flattering and interesting to Americans.

After generously making a tender of his elaborate and admirable work on Fishes, the illustrious writer proceeds thus: "I have just finished another great work which will probably occupy two volumes in quarto, and which will be entitled *Ages of Nature, and History of the Human Species.* I read the preliminary discourse to it, at a public sitting on the 19th of the last month, when I opened my course of zoology in the royal Museum of Natural History. This performance will be found to contain numerous proofs of my admiration for the respectable nation of the United States, and for the illustrious men who honour it, and

have honoured it; as well as a picture, such I have been able to conjecture, on the subject of its glorious destiny.

"The ministry of our king, a few days ago, actuated by the enlightened zeal of our minister plenipotentiary in the United States, asked of the Academy of Sciences, a body of instructions relative to travels through the different countries of North America, for the express purpose of promoting the Natural Sciences. On this occasion I observed to the Academy, that nothing better could be done on that subject, than to have recourse to the information and complaisance of yourself, and the other distinguished *scavans* of the United States."

The St. Stephens paper of Oct. 10 contains the following interesting article. "The woods between this place and Chickasawks are filled with yellow butterflies, migrating at the rate of 4 or 5 miles an hour, when on the wing, and all marching in an eastern direction. The species appears to have been unobserved before. From tip to tip of its wings, it is from 2 to 2 1-2 inches. The body, when divested of its down, is black. The wings are decked with spots of orange or brown. It has the general appearance of feebleness; and has, probably, lately emerged from the caterpillar state.

"The first notice taken of these butterflies was about three weeks ago. They frequently loiter in groupes about mud holes, or stop to regale themselves on the flowers with which the woods still abound. The opposite direction of the wind has no influence on their course.

"This phenomenon not only excites the attention of the planter, as having a possible and not improbable connexion with his interest; but it affords ground for a curious speculation on the nature of that impulse, to which it is owing that these insects persist in migrating in a course, which will afford them no additional protection against approaching cold weather, nor seems to be favourable, in any one particular, to their existence."

The Medical College in Transylvania University, Kentucky, is completely organized and in operation. The courses of lectures were commenced in November. The faculty consists of James Overton, M. D. Professor of the Institutes and Practice of Medicine; B. W. Dudley, M. D. Professor of Anatomy and Surgery; Daniel Drake, M. D. Professor of Materia Medica and Botany; W. H. Richardson, Professor of Obstetrics, and the Diseases of Women and Children; James Blythe, D. D. Professor of Chemistry.

The Rev. Horace Holley, of Boston, has been chosen President of Transylvania University.

The Hon. S. L. Mitchill, of New-York, has been elected a Fellow of the Royal Medical Society of Copenhagen.

We understand that the complete edition of Franklin's works, which William Duane, Esq. of Philadelphia, has been several years in preparing, will soon be published in five volumes octavo.

Art. 8. RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Ninth Report of the Committee of the London Society for promoting Christianity among the Jews, states that great progress has been made towards completing a Hebrew translation of the New Testament. The gospels of St. Luke and St. John, the Acts of the Apostles, and the Epistles to the Romans, Corinthians, Galatians, Ephesians, Phillippians, Colossians, Thessalonians, to Timothy, Titus, and Philemon, have already been published. The prospects of the Society are represented as flattering. The success in circulating the Testament has been greater among the Jews on the Continent than in England. It is estimated that the number of Jews in the Russian Empire is 2,000,000; of which 400,000 are in Poland.

RUSSIA.

Missionaries have been sent out to convert the Mongul Tartars.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The following Societies have become Auxiliaries to the American Bible Society.

The Female B. S. of Harpersfield, N. Y. formed in October, 1817; Mrs. Catharine M'Intyre, Secretary.—The Auxiliary B. S. of the towns of Preble and Tully, N. Y.—The Aux. B. S. of William and Mary, and St. Andrew, parishes, Md. instituted in November last; Rev. John Brady, President; M. C. Jones, Secretary; Robert Hammet, Treasurer.—The B. S. of the young men of Pittsburgh, Pa. recently formed.—These make the number of Auxiliaries known. 122.

The Rev. Cheeven Felch, Chaplain in the U. S. Navy, was admitted to the holy order of Priest, by the Right Rev. Bishop Griswold, at St. Paul's Church, Dedham, on the 25th of November. At the same time, Mr. James B. Howe, of Boston, was admitted to the holy order of Deacon.

The Rev. John Smith was installed as Pastor of the Church and Society in Wenham, Mass. on the 26th of November.

The Rev. Heman Humphrey was installed Pastor of the Church and Society in Pittsfield, Mass. on the 26th of November.

Art. 9. POETRY.

The following portion of the first book of Lucan's Pharsalia, being a specimen of a translation of the whole of that poem, now preparing for the press, in England, by Doctor Besby, the well-known translator of Lucretius, has been obligingly furnished us by a friend.

THE war that drenched with blood the Emathian plain,
When Civil-Discord held her wildest reign;
When bold Ambition, confident of might,
Grasped her fell sword, and burst the bonds of right—
A race that, in a mad, contentious, hour,
On its own vitals turned its conquering power;
Romans 'gainst Romans marshalled—These the Muse,
Borne on her wing of flame, with rage pursues:
Sings of the State, whose laws relaxed, dissolved,
In her own doom the shaken world involved;
When eagles eagles, javelins javelins, dared,
And 'gainst their kindred legions, legions warred;
Devouring fury spread to every clime,
And plunged the world in undistinguished crime.
O chiefs! O citizens! what frenzy hurled
To ills like these the Sovereigns of the world?
What Demon prompted when your blood ye poured
To vanquished nations, and the vassal sword?
Where, when proud Babylon your glorious toils
Might grace with trophies of Ausonian spoils,
When Crassus' wandering shade for vengeance cried—
Where was your virtue? where the Roman pride?
O, lost to shame, to sense! to squander life,
And barter honour for inglorious strife!
Gods! what new realms by land, by sea, the arms
That drank your gore, and worked your direst harms,
For Rome had won! realms from which Titan flings
His earliest rays, and morning's beauty brings;
Or where Night's sullen shade the stars conceals,
Or raging Noontide rolls on burning wheels;
Where keenest winter binds the Scythian stream,
And Nature knows not Spring's relaxing beam;
Realms where, in mountain caverns, pendent woods,
Dwell the wild Seres and their sylvan gods;
Or where Araxes' billows roaring flow,
Or people (if such people Afric know)
Far south of Rome, beneath the Tropics toil,
And tracts inhabit at the Source of Nile.
Burn your fierce hearts with love of martial
—for Rome let Romans bleed;
Foes hath your country known in every age,
And still finds enemies to glut your rage;
New sceptres, new dominions, when ye've won,
When all ye've conquered, and the world's your own,
Then, foes to nature, bring the battle home,
And quench your fury in the blood of Rome.
Lo, the grand bulwarks recent labour raised,
That Genius modelled, and that judgment prais'd;
No more their towers the pompous head erect,
The tottering turrets chide your base neglect;
Stone after stone the mouldering rampart falls,
Half-ruined stand the gaping, nodding, walls,
In towns and cities friends no longer meet;
All blank desertion in the silent street!
Rude thorns and brambles choke Hesperia's plains,
Nor bounteous harvests spring from golden grains;
All waste and fallow lies her seedless soil,
And hungry deserts crave the ploughman's toil:
No foes like ye the reeking state have gored,
Nor Hannibal's nor Pyrrhus' ruthless sword;
Shallow the wounds *they* gave, scarce known to fame,
Only yourselves can sink the Roman name.
But since so rare celestial glory's given,
And so immense a price must purchase Heaven;
Nor Jove his own immortal reign enjoy'd,
'Till the red bolt his giant foes destroy'd,
No plaint our tongues, no sigh our bosoms, yield,
But present joy shall Rome's misfortunes gild.
All hell may echo with our civil woes,
And soothe the manes of our punic foes;
Munda behold Contention's rage renewed,
And new Pharsalias float with Roman blood:
Perusia squalid Famine may consume,
And Mutina from war receive her doom;
The stormy surges that round Leuca roar,
May dash the Latian fleet upon her shore—
Yet if the fates these dread events ordain,
This gory path to Nero's golden reign;
Such ills, exulting, Romans will survey,
Ills well endured for Cæsar's glorious sway.
O, Cæsar! when thou hast run thy bright career,
And consummated all thy glory here;
In heaven's high Palace when thou tak'st thy seat,
And stars beneath are proud to kiss thy feet;
When at thy presence pealing raptures roll,
And a new joy's diffused from pole to pole;
Then, whether thou assume imperial sway,
Or mount the flame-invested car of day,
Guiding the fiery steeds with golden reins,
Round joyful earth, and heaven's exulting plains
Whoe'er the God whose honours thou wouldst wear,
Whose power, whose glory, whose dominion, bear,

Thy claim supreme that Deity shall own,
To thee that Deity resign his throne.
But not near Arctos fix thy sacred state,
Nor where the southern skies dissolve with heat;
Lest as oblique thy guardian glories come,
They bless too faintly thy adoring Rome;
If either axis thou approach too near,
And press too partially the yielding sphere,
The stars, unbalanced, will their order break,
The centre tremble, and the zenith shake;
Throned in mid-aether, mark, with gracious eye,
The world's great scales, by thee suspended high,
And with thy equal influence poise the sky.
Around thee there serenest airs shall shine,
Nor clouds obscure our Cæsar's form divine.
Then fatal Enmity shall far be hurled,
Pale Want retire, and Plenty bless the world:
Peace shall the gates of angry Janus close,
War quit the earth, and all mankind repose.
But now, Great Cæsar! noblest thoughts inspire,
Fill, fill me with thy own imperial fire!
Thou, Cæsar! Thou my Patron God! the Power,
That rules o'er sacred Cyrrha's mystic hour,
No longer I invoke—nor Bacchus call
From Indian Nysa's plain—Thou, thou art all
My soul's desire—to Thee the powers belong
To raise the Muse, instruct her tuneful tongue,
And warm and energize the Roman Song.
At these tremendous things my spirit fires,
O, lend the force my mighty theme requires!
Broached the great work—now bid my strains declare
What cause impelled impetuous Rome to war;
Drove from the world with aggravating might,
Indulgent peace and every calm delight:
Tell the dire evils of malignant fate,
Foe to the lengthened glories of our state,
And prone to crush her with destruction's weight.
Ills more disastrous than the final hour,
When earth, deserted by cohesion's power,
Long ages past, a crumbling wreck shall fall,
And night and ancient Chaos conquer all;
The fiery planets from their orbits leap,
Stars clash with stars, and plunge into the deep:
When his broad tides no more old Ocean pours,
Nor earth extends her circumscribing shores;
When Cynthia, as disdainful of the sun,
Shall bid her silver-pinioned coursers run
Full on his blazing orb—or wandering fly
Self-urged, self-kindled, through the sloping sky;
While Nature, agonized through all her frame,
Bursts her vast limits, and expires in flame!
On mighty things this law the gods impose—
From mighty things their own destruction flows.
No barbarous power, by Fortune's wild decree,
Could subjugate the Lords of earth and sea:
Thou, Rome! who ne'er had owned a tyrant's sway,
Of Three, at length, became the struggling prey.
O, maddened people! thus your doom to court!
The fools of frenzy, and perdition's sport!
To civil warfare blindly were ye hurled,
Holding in dread suspense the trembling world.
While earth the ocean, aether earth contains,
While Father Titan scours the aethereal plains.
While starry Night succeeds the radiant Day,
And leads through lustrous Signs her silent way,
No friendly bonds shall either rival own—
His lust the sole dominion, and a Throne.
Fear not that foreign thunders burst your gates,
Nor look remotely to the envious Fates:
When first your city was with discord rent,
Did not fraternal blood your walls cement?
Yet then the prize of power could less excite,
Than now, the outrage of Ambitious Might;
Simple, uncostly, rose the regal dome,
Less tempted Romans to be foes of Rome.
Crassus awhile the jarring chiefs restrained,
Crassus awhile reluctant peace maintained;
A timely barrier stood—a transient stay—
Between Ambition and her gory sway.
A narrow Isthmus thus the sea divides,
And at due distance keeps the neighbouring tides;
When ocean chases the receding shore,
The Ionian billows in the Ægaen pour.
So when the Parthian scythe, or flying spear,
Arrested Crassus in his rash career,
On Carrhæ's plain his life, his glories, close,
And Rome in sanguinary discord rose.
Ye, fell Arsacidae! a deadlier blow
Dealt than yourselves designed, and wrought a mightier woe!
Intestine war upon the vanquished poured,
And Latium bled beneath the Latian sword.
Split is the raging empire—rent in twain—
The fortunes of the globe—her lands—her main—
Could not for two insatiate souls suffice—
Each Rival for the sole dominion tries—
One universal Lord must grasp the boundless prize.
Thou, Julia! ravished from the cheerful light,
Snatched by relentless Fate to endless night,
With thee dissolved the bond of kindred blood,
And Hymen's torch expired, the pledge of public good.
But longer had'st thou felt the flame of life,
A father's and a husband's fatal strife,
Thy love had stilled—Fury her sword had sheathed—
Ambition slept—in peace thy country breathed—
So once of old the Sabine Matrons soothed
Two nations' wrath, and war's grim visage smoothed.
The deathful power that wrought thy early doom,
Brought woe and violated faith to Rome;
An equal then each towering hero spurned,
Fierce and more fierce each Rivals' courage burned.
Thou, Pompey! dread'st lest Cæsar's future fame
Should rise superior and obscure thy name;
New Gallic victories bid thy glory bow;
And blast the pirate laurels on thy brow:
While thy proud foe, in toils and triumphs nursed,
As first in arms, in empire will be first:
Nor thou will deign divided sway to share,
Nor haughty Cæsar a superior bear.
Who with the greater justice waged the war,
What bold, what rash, presumption shall declare?
Each for his cause exalted sanction claims,
And Jove and Cato fan Bellona's flames;
To Cæsar that his conquering aid extends,
And this to Pompey clings, and Freedom's vanquished friends.
Unequal power the Rival Chiefs display,
One bends to stealing Age and slow decay;
Beneath the toga courts his fame's increase—
Lost is the soldier in the calms of peace.
His lavish gifts the giddy mob endear—
They feed and flatter his insatiate ear:
He joys to hear the crowd his glory raise,
His own proud theatre resound his praise;
On Fortune's favours founds a sovereign's claim,
Great in the shadow of a mighty name.
So a huge oak that rears his leafless head,
While wide around his barren honours spread

Thick-hung with trophies of successful fight,
The sacred offerings of triumphant might;
Lifts proudly to the skies his branchy state,
Weak at the root, sustained but by his weight;
O'er the rich soil his trunk's broad shadow throws,
And nods and trembles to each wind that blows:
Though lofty groves in grandeur round him rise,
And bear their verdant beauties to the skies,
He claims alone the popular applause,
He all the pious veneration draws.
But Cæsar, while he boasts a soldier's fame,
Feeds in his heart Mars' ever-restless flame;
One only shame his fiery soul could know—
To yield the battle's glory to the foe.
While hope or anger his ambition raised,
Untameably his martial spirit blazed;
To fresh success with sanguine sword he moved,
And all the bounty of the Gods improved:
Crushing whate'er his projects dare oppose,
And smiling o'er the havock of his foes.
In tempests thus the glaring lightning flies,
And opens all the terrors of the skies;
Pierces the clouds, while raging aether roars,
And the crashed universe its thunder pours;
Blasts the fair day, shoots thick its lurid light,
The astonished nations petrifies with fright,
With flash oblique the airy region scours,
Shatters the temples of the Immortal Powers,
Of mightiest Jove himself, the Lightning's Lord!
Nor fanes nor battlements defence afford.
First downward darts its ire, then upward springs,
Shakes ruin from its coruscating wings,
Collects its scattered force—descends—rebounds—
Seas boil—earth trembles—and the sky resounds!
Hence either Leader's proud pretensions flow,
While public vice invites the public woe.
Fortune the seeds of Luxury had sown,
Seeds whence the ills of mightiest realms have grown;
Wealth of the vanquished world, too long enjoyed,
The virtuous love of liberty destroyed;
All of loose waste and dissipation share,
The fruits of rapine, and the spoils of war:
Gold rears the palace for its gorgeous lord,
Gold with the costly banquet loads the board;
Robes that e'en bridal beauty would disdain,
Voluptuous men assume—no more remain
War's hardy race—rude Poverty was scorned,
Mother of worth that ancient Rome adorned.
Pernicious pleasures through the world were sought,
Whate'er a nation ruins, dearly bought:
With simple manners, patriot zeal retired,
And all the nobler energies expired.
Then were far-distant fields in one combined—
Lands where a Consul's ploughshare once had shined,
Now lordly aliens hold—Slaves till the soil
Where once patrician Curius deigned to toil!
Then Peace and Freedom fled the factious state,
And Passion ruled the popular debate.
To rise, by force, thy country's tyrant lord,
Was deemed a glorious effort of the sword,
And want-engendered Crime stalked fearlessly abroad.
Justice no more her balance equal saw,
And power became the measure of the law.
Hence new decrees the harassed people frame:
Consuls and Tribunes mutual strife inflame.
Both for the prize of power exert their might,
And both contend against the people's right.
And now the purchased mob their favours sold,
And o'en the Fasces find their price in gold;
The annual votes are bought with annual bribes,
And base corruption rules the venal tribes.
Hence Prodigality's unbounded sway,
Hard Usury that waits his timely prey:
And Treachery, and Discord's maddening reign—
The States' destruction, and the Rabble's gain.

Now the high Alps swift Cæsar left behind—
On future war revolved his towering mind,
And proud dominion—when before his bands,
As near the narrow Rubicon he stands,
Enveloped in the darkness of the night,
His country's Image burst upon his sight!
A wild, stupendous, agitated form,
Labouring with anguish and intestine storm:
Down from her awful head with turrets crowned,
Her torn, dishevelled tresses stream around;
Bare were her arms—and now with mingled sighs,
And intermitting groans, aloud she cries—
"Whither, brave Soldiers! whither tends your course?
"Urge ye beyond this stream your conquering force?
"O, if my lawful citizens ye come,
"Here stop—here limit your advance to Rome—
"Respect my boundary, nor invade your home!
A chilling horror seized the Hero's frame,
Stiffened his hair, and damped his martial flame;
Faint grew his limbs, and paralyzed he stood,
Fixed to the Alpine margin of the flood.
Then burst his speech—"O, Thunderer throned on high!
"Who from Tarpeia's Rock, with gracious eye,
"The City viewest whose fortunes boundless shine!
"Ye Household Deities from Troy divine!
"Gods of the Julian Race!—Thou, Latian Jove!
"Whose Alban Temple glitters from above:
"Ye Rites of Romulus (who pierced the skies,
"Borne in the lightning's blaze) Dark Mysteries!
"And ye, Devoted Fervours! Vestal Fires!
"Whose sacred flame unceasingly aspires;
"But chiefly Thou, whom awful now I see,
"My honoured Rome! my Great Divinity!
"Crown with thy auspices my high design;
"'Gainst Thee I wage no warfare—Power Divine!
"I, thy victorious chief, by land, by sea,
"Strike for my country's glory, strike for Thee!
"Me thy true soldier all my deeds proclaim,
"Cæsar for Thee first felt a warrior's flame.
"He who this strife compels, be his the crime—
"For Thee to battle, Cæsar's praise sublime!
He said: nor more his ardour brooked delay,
But through the swelling stream he urged his daring way.
So when on Mauritania's torrid sands,
The caverned Lion scents the hostile bands,
Kindles his ire, and, burning to assail,
Foments his fury with his lashing tail;
Erects his mane, his rage in thunder pours,
Flames at his eye, and maddens as he roars.
Then if his haunt the approaching foe molest,
And pierce with flying darts his dauntless breast;
Or if, the thronging war adventuring near,
He feel the pressing Moor's insulting spear,
Disdainful of the wound the missile brings,
His boiling bosom swells, and forth he springs,

While fervid Summer flings her burning beam,
Flows the red Rubicon a slender stream,
His urn no more supplies the wonted tide,
And shallower waves along his vallies glide,
A languid lapse his liquid boundary yields,
And severs Gaul from fair Ausonia's fields;
But now the sluicy Winter comes amain,
From her full horn dank Cynthia pours the rain;
At her third rise, the river swelling flows,
And Eurus' humid breath dissolves the Alpine snows.
To stem the flood's obliquely-driving force,
First mid the billows plunge the dauntless horse;
Then through the obstructed tide the legions pour,
Subdue the waves, and mount the Hesperian shore.
Past the rough stream, bold on forbidden land
Stood the great Chief, and hailed the Ausonian strand; ——

Art. 10. DRAMATIC CENSOR.

NEW-YORK THEATRE.

MR. Phillips continued through a second engagement to delight the most crowded and fashionable houses. The audience were never weary of listening to him, and he seemed never tired of complying with their wishes. His grace and his urbanity contributed not less than his vocal powers to render him a universal favourite. He has left behind him an impression not easily effaced. Wherever he goes he will receive a cordial welcome; whenever he shall return to New-York a hearty greeting awaits him.

Mr. Hilson's engagement terminated in the last month. His benefit drew an immense house; attracted, as well by good will to an actor, who 'take him for all in all,' is at the head of his profession in this country, as by a strong curiosity to see him in the novel character of Richard the third. He enacted this arduous part in a manner highly creditable to his natural and mimic talents. His conception was excellent, his enunciation good, his emphasis generally just. As a *coup d'essai*, his performance is entitled to the highest commendation, and leads us to hope that he will aspire to what we think he may attain, the rank of a distinguished tragedian. Had we never seen Mr. Hilson in *Numpo, &c. &c.* or had he appeared before us without any comic associations, and had he himself been divested of the apprehension of ridicule, a greater effect would have been produced, on the one hand, by his actual representation, whilst on the other, a greater scope would have been given for the exertion of powers which we are pursuaded he possesses.

The other members of the dramatic corps have played with various degrees of merit and approbation. Mr. Pritchard has obtained deserved applause in a line somewhat wide from his usual walks. If this gentleman could gain that self-possession which he certainly ought to derive from the complacency with which the audience regard him, he would rapidly advance in professional rank. Mr Barnes grows in public favour, but is too extravagant. Mr. Johnson has exerted himself, and not in vain. Mr. Simpson and Mr. Robertson have had few favourable opportunities for exertion. Mr. Baldwin improves. Mrs. Darley has displayed her vocal powers on several occasions to much advantage. We have seen Mrs. Barnes but once, and then in a character which did not admit of great range of talent. Miss Johnson played with unwonted ease, nature, and vivacity in *Brother and Sister*. Miss Dellinger has acquitted herself tolerably in more than one piece. Mrs. Baldwin has maintained her reputation in her peculiar cast of characters. Of Mr. Darley, Mr. Jones, Mr. Bancker, and Mr. Williams, we shall say nothing—of Mr. Holland, Mr. Hopper, Mr. Graham, &c. we have nothing to say.

Art. 11. MONTHLY SUMMARY OF POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THE internal state of Great-Britain, with the general return of employment and revival of industry, seems to have become quite tranquil. The restless spirits are looking toward South-America for occupation, and recruits for the patriots are openly raised, and in considerable numbers. The English papers state that "at Birmingham, Liverpool, Sheffield, Nottingham, Glasgow, and other mercantile towns, scarcely a manufacturer is unemployed. At Manchester not a bale of goods remains unsold, and the orders for firearms at Birmingham, supposed to be destined for South-America, are beyond all precedent. In consequence of the high prices of American cotton, the English manufacturers have begun to procure that material from India; whence, it is stated, that in the year 1816, 15,000 bales were imported, and that during the present year, 100,000 bales have been imported, in return for which, Manchester goods have been sent out at such moderate prices as to command an extensive sale.

The number of emigrants who have sailed from the port of Belfast for America, from March 17th to August 21st, inclusive, is, for Philadelphia 252, New-York 331, Norfolk 40, Baltimore 251, St. Andrews 256, Quebec 1030—Total, 2169.

Died.] At Brompton, on Tuesday, the 14th of October, of the palsy, the celeb

Right Honourable John Philpot Curran, in the 70th year of his age. Mr. Curran was a native of Cork, in Ireland; and received his classical education at Trinity College, Dublin. After having attained to the highest honours of the bar, he was elected a member of the Irish House of Commons, where he continued the steady advocate of the popular cause. In 1807 he succeeded Sir Michael Smith, as Master of the Rolls, in Ireland. Very early in life Mr. Curran married Miss O'Dell, a lady of respectable family, but of slender fortune, by whom he had a son, who is at the bar, and two daughters. At the time of his death he enjoyed a pension of £3,000 settled upon him, at the resignation of his office in favour of Sir William M'Mahon, the present Master of the Rolls in Ireland.

At his seat at Ammondell, on the 8th of October, the Honourable Henry Erskine. Mr. Erskine was long the Dean of Faculty, to which he was raised by his brethren, from their respect for the superiority of his talents, and his uniform maintenance of the dignity and independence of the bar. On the return of the Whigs, to office, he was appointed Lord Advocate of Scotland, at the time when his brother was made Lord Chancellor of Great-Britain.

FRANCE.

Nothing of much interest has occurred in France since our last. Late accounts speak of a conference that has been held with the Duke of Wellington by the Russian, Austrian, Prussian, and Netherland Ambassadors, and the Duke de Richelieu, supposed to relate to the army of occupation, which, as it is also supposed, will be continued in its present situation, and in undiminished force. The troops of the right wing of the army of occupation, which extends from the Maese to the North Sea, are now composed as follows:—The Russian corps amounts to 23,400, including all the persons belonging to the troops. The British corps consists of 22,200 men, of whom it is supposed that 20,000 are really military. The Danes, Saxons, and Hanoverians, make together a corps of about 12,000 men, including all the persons attached to the troops. Every regiment of infantry has two field pieces completely equipped, besides a a large park in reserve; and the British corps has besides a numerous horse artillery. The commander of the Russian corps has contracted in these provinces for a quantity of accoutrements. Louis has entered his 58th year, and is said to be in good health, and active in business. He has given his consent to the marriage of the Duchess of Castiglione, the widow of Marshall Augereau, to Count de St. Aldegorde. Marshall Oudinot is the military favourite at court. The Grand Admiral of France has been visiting the Marine *depots*; and the minister of the interior has issued instructions from the Board of Agriculture, to prevent the distillation of all farinaceous substances, and of potatoes, which are to be converted into bread-stuff.

During the month of September 114 vessels sailed from Havre, viz: 61 French, 16 American, 10 English, 1 from Bremen, 1 Danish, 10 Dutch, 9 Norwegian, 2 Prussian, 1 Russian, and 4 Swedish.

A sepulchre has been made in France for the remains of Marshal Massena. They have raised over it a Marble Obelisk 20 feet high, with a Pedestal of 5 feet. On one side of the Pedestal is the portrait of the Marshal, on another his arms, and on the two others batons and other military emblems.

SPAIN.

Spain is assiduously engaged in enlarging her marine establishment, a policy in a great measure dictated by the exposure of her commerce to the pirates of South-America, who harass it greatly. It is reported that Spain has purchased from Russia five ships of the line and three frigates, which are on their way to Spain, where the Russian crews will be replaced by Spanish, and the former reconveyed home. It is believed that the ship Asia, and a frigate, which are now fitting at Cadiz, will join the above squadron, from which divisions will be formed, destined, exclusively to protect maritime commerce on different points of the colonies. The general opinion is, that no troops will be embarked in these vessels.

It is stated that the king of Spain, in consequence of a loan, by the British government, of £400,000, has agreed to abolish the slave-trade. If this be true, then there will be but one nation in Europe; the Portuguese, engaged openly in that traffic, and she must in a short time follow the general example.

The Spanish Consul at Rouen has notified all French persons, who propose to emigrate to South America, to join the Spanish insurgents, that if they are taken with arms in their hands they will be treated as robbers.

ITALY.

According to the accounts from Italy, the king of the Two Sicilies has issued a decree, forbidding his subjects from addressing the Holy See for dispensations, briefs, or rescripts, without having previously obtained his Majesty's permission. The Papal Bulls also are for the future to be of no effect unless they have the Royal *exequatur*.

A new Convent of Jesuits has been formed in Piedmont. One of the principal noblemen of the Court of Turin, the Marquis Grimaldi, has taken their habit. The government has taken an annual revenue of 24,000 francs from the University of Geno, to give it to this religious order.

NETHERLANDS.

Great activity is displayed in the erection of fortifications in the strong places and cities towards the French frontier; the city of Charleroi already presents the appearance of a fortress of the first order, and is expected to become one of the strongest bulwarks of the kingdom toward the Sambre. On the other part, the line of the Meuse is becoming for-

midable, from the works erecting at Liege and Namur.

The result of the negotiations at the Hague between the ministers of the Netherlands and the United States of America, has been transmitted to the respective governments.

GERMANY.

The Diet of the Germanic Confederation have resolved that they will receive ministers from the several European States, and also from the United States of America; and that they will represent themselves by ministers at foreign courts, whenever the interests of the confederation shall require it In consequence of the great emigration from Germany to the United States of America, a representative has been sent by the confederation to watch over the interests of his countrymen upon their arrival in America.

The celebrated mineralogist, Werner, who died at Dresden on the 9th of June last, at the age of 87 years, gave in his will, his collection of minerals to the Academy of Freyburg: it contained more than 100,000 specimens, and is valued at 150,000 crowns.

RUSSIA.

The Russian Court will spend the ensuing winter at Moscow. Major General Count Van Tuyl has been appointed ambassador from the Emperor of Russia to the United States of America, in the place of M. Daschkoff, and is on his way thither. The Russian General Yermoloff has gone on a mission to Persia. This envoy has carried with him, plans, letters, and reports, sent to Bonaparte at the time of his invasion of Russia, and found in his abandoned carriages after his retreat, which had convinced Napoleon that an expedition to India was practicable; and it is said to be an ascertained fact, that if he could have compelled Russia to make such a peace as he wished, he had resolved to send a Russian and French force on that expedition. A deputation from the nobles of Courland has presented a resolution for the abolition of personal servitude among the peasants of that province, for which they have requested the confirmation of the Emperor. The nobles of Esthonia were amongst the first of those of the Empire who had given last year the noble example of the abolition of slavery.

The harvest throughout the Empire is represented to be very abundant, and the weather serene.

TURKEY.

The apprehension of a war between Russia and Turkey, has been removed by intelligence from Semlin, stating that the Porte had ordered the Servian commandant, Riœhta, who put Czerny Georges to death, to be delivered up to the Russians.

ASIA.

EAST INDIES.

By a late census of the Island of Bombay, it appears, there are 403,786 Hindoos, 27,311 Mahometans, 13,155 Parsees, 11,454 native Christians, 781 Jews. The houses are 20,786. This estimate is exclusive of *temporary sojourners, European and native troops,* or British subjects. From 60 to 70,000 persons visit the Island periodically.

AFRICA.

TUNIS.

Two Tunisian vessels captured, in July and August, several Hamburgh vessels, the crews of which were thrown into prison. A demand was made by the captain of his Britannic Majesty's frigate Myrmidon, for the surrender of the Hamburghers, which the Bashaw declined doing until the arrival of certain ships that had been captured by his cruisers, but detained by the British government. The demand was made by the British officer on the ground that the vessels were captured within the British waters, and it was accompanied by a call upon the Bashaw to enjoin upon his corsairs not to cruise henceforth in those waters. The fact was denied by the Bashaw, and the injunction would therefore be useless In consequence of this evasion, the British consul called upon the Bashaw for a categorical note, which was immediately given, but the purport of which is not stated.

AMERICA.

SPANISH AMERICA.

Venezuela.

Both Guyanas are now occupied by the forces of the Independents. In abandoning these territories the royalists left behind great quantities both of warlike supplies and articles of commerce. The richest booty, however, was taken by the naval force of the patriots, which captured from the enemy twenty-one sail of vessels, most of them brigs. The prospects of the independents in Caraccas are also bright. Letters from Guyana of the 21st to the 29th of September state, that "General Zaraza, with two thousand horse, is on the other side of the way to Orituco; General Bermudez, with two thousand infantry, one hundred dragoons, and four field pieces, is about setting out to incorporate his forces with those of the former, and occupy Calahozo and San Carlos, where they must be joined by general Paez with two thousand horse. General Monagas is ordered to take possession of Barcelona with his brigade and three hundred infantry. The remaining body of the army, commanded by the general in chief Simon de Bolivar, is preparing to march immediately; the squadron and two thousand warriors will be left to protect this province. By next December the tri-coloured flag will be seen waving triumphantly in Caraccas, and every single spot occupied by the Royalists will be freed by the liberating army."

East Florida.

On the 19th and 20th of November nine men were elected representatives of the people of Amelia, for the purpose of constituting a provincial government; they were to hold their session on the 1st of December. Since the administration of affairs fell into the hands of Aury, things have taken a turn unfavourable to the wholesome regulation of society, and from the proximity of Amelia Island to the United States of America, it

has excited the attention of that nation, and it is said that troops are moving to that quarter by the order of its government.

BRITISH AMERICA.

Canada.

Mr. Miles Macdonald, governor of Lord Selkirk's colony at Hudson's Bay, is expected at Montreal to meet his trial on the charges which have been preferred against him by the agents of the North-West Company.

News from Quebec, under date of the 24th November, states that the winter had fairly set in, and that the last vessel that would sail this season left that place the day before.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Messrs. Rodney, Graham, and Bland, have been appointed commissioners to the South-American provinces, and, with Mr. Brackenridge, secretary to the mission, have embarked on board the Congress frigate, Captain Sinclair, to proceed immediately to their place of destination.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

On Monday, December 1st, being the day appointed by the constitution for the meeting of Congress, the members of both branches assembled at the capitol, and both houses were duly organized. Mr. Gaillard took the chair as President of the Senate, *pro tempore*. Mr. Clay was chosen, by a large majority, Speaker of the House of Representatives. A committee was appointed, on the part of each house, jointly to wait on the president of the United States, to inform him of their organization.

SENATE.

Tuesday, December 2d. At 12 o'clock, this day, the following message was transmitted by the President of the United States to both houses of Congress, by his secretary, Mr. Joseph Jones Monroe.

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate,
and of the House of Representatives,

At no period of our political existence, had we so much cause to felicitate ourselves at the prosperous and happy condition of our country.—The abundant fruits of the earth have filled it with plenty. An extensive and profitable commerce has greatly augmented our revenue.—The public credit has attained an extraordinary elevation. Our preparations for defence, in case of future wars, from which, by the experience of all nations, we ought not to expect to be exempted, are advancing, under a well digested system, with all the dispatch which so important a work will admit. Our free government, founded on the interests and affections of the people, has gained, and is daily gaining strength. Local jealousies are rapidly yielding to more generous, enlarged, and enlightened views of national policy. For advantages so numerous and highly important, it is our duty to unite in grateful acknowledgments to that omnipotent Being from whom they are derived, and in unceasing prayer that he will endow us with virtue and strength to maintain and hand them down, in their utmost purity, to our latest posterity.

I have the satisfaction to inform you, that an arrangement, which had been commenced by my predecessor, with the British government, for the reduction of the naval force, by Great Britain and the United States, on the lakes, has been concluded: by which it is provided, that neither party shall keep in service, on Lake Champlain, more than one vessel; on Lake Ontario more than one; and on Lake Erie, and the upper lakes, more than two; to be armed, each with one cannon only; and that all the other armed vessels, of both parties, of which an exact list is interchanged, shall be dismantled. It is also agreed, that the force retained shall be restricted, in its duty, to the internal purposes of each party; and that the arrangement shall remain in force until six months shall have expired after notice given by one of the parties to the other of its desire that it should terminate. By this arrangement, useless expense, on both sides, and, what is of still greater importance, the danger of collision, between armed vessels, in those inland waters, which was great, is prevented.

I have the satisfaction also to state, that the commissioners, under the fourth article of the treaty of Ghent, to whom it was referred to decide, to which party the several islands in the Bay of Passamaquoddy belonged under the treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, have agreed in a report, by which all the islands in the possession of each party before the late war, have been decreed to it. The commissioners acting under the other articles of the treaty of Ghent, for the settlement of boundaries, have also been engaged in the discharge of their respective duties, but have not yet completed them. The difference which arose between the two governments under that treaty, respecting the right of the United States to take and cure fish on the coast of the British provinces north of our limits, which had been secured by the treaty of one thousand seven hundred and eighty-three, is still in negotiation. The proposition made by this government, to extend to the colonies of Great Britain the principle of the convention of London, by which the commerce between the ports of the United States and British ports in Europe, had been placed on a footing of equality, has been declined by the British government. This subject having been thus amicably discussed between the two governments, and it appearing that the British government is unwilling to depart from its present regulations, it remains for congress to decide whether they will make any other regulations, in consequence thereof, for the protection and improvement of our navigation.

The negotiation with Spain, for spoliations on our commerce, and the settlement of boundaries, remains, essentially, in the state it held by the communications that were made to congress by my predecessor. It has been evidently the policy of the Spanish government to keep the negotiation suspended, and in this the United States have acquiesced, from an amicable disposition towards Spain, and in the expectation that her government would, from a sense of justice, finally accede to such an arrangement as would be equal between the parties. A disposition has been lately shown by the Spanish government to move in the negotiation, which has been met by this government, and, should the conciliatory and friendly policy, which has invariably guided our councils, be reciprocated, a just and satisfactory arrangement may be expected. It is proper, however, to remark, that no proposition has yet

been made, from which such a result can be presumed.

It was anticipated, at an early stage, that the contest between Spain and the colonies would become highly interesting to the United States.—It was natural that our citizens should sympathize in events which affected their neighbours.—It seemed probable also, that the prosecution of the conflict along our coast, and in contiguous countries, would occasionally interrupt our commerce, and otherwise affect the persons and property of our citizens. These anticipations have been realized. Such injuries have been received from persons acting under the authority of both the parties, and for which redress has, in most instances, been withheld. Through every stage of the conflict, the United States have maintained an impartial neutrality, giving aid to neither of the parties in men, money, ships, or munitions of war. They have regarded the contest, not in the light of an ordinary insurrection or rebellion, but as a civil war between parties nearly equal, having, as to neutral powers, equal rights. Our ports have been open to both, and every article, the fruit of our soil, or of the industry of our citizens, which either was permitted to take, has been equally free to the other. Should the colonies establish their independence, it is proper now to state, that this government neither seeks, nor would accept, from them, any advantage, in commerce or otherwise, which will not be equally open to all other nations. The colonies will, in that event, become independent states, free from any obligation to, or connexion with us which it may not then be their interest to form on the basis of a fair reciprocity.

In the summer of the present year an expedition was set on foot against East-Florida, by persons claiming to act under the authority of some of the colonies, who took possession of Amelia Island, at the mouth of the St. Mary's river, near the boundary of the State of Georgia. As this province lies eastward of the Mississippi, and is bounded by the United States and the ocean on every side, and has been a subject of negotiation with the government of Spain, as an indemnity for losses by spoliation, or in exchange for territory of equal value westward of the Mississippi, a fact well known to the world, it excited surprise that any countenance should be given to this measure by any of the colonies. As it would be difficult to reconcile it with the friendly relations existing between the United States and the colonies, a doubt was entertained whether it had been authorized by them, or any of them. This doubt has gained strength, by the circumstances which have unfolded themselves in the prosecution of the enterprise, which have marked it as a mere private unauthorized adventure. Projected and commenced with an incompetent force, reliance seems to have been placed on what might be drawn, in defiance of our laws, from within our limits; and of late, as their resources have failed, it has assumed a more marked character of unfriendliness to us; the island being made a channel for the illicit introduction of slaves from Africa into the United States, an asylum for fugitive slaves from the neighbouring States, and a port for smuggling of every kind.

A similar establishment was made, at an earlier period, by persons of the same description, in the Gulph of Mexico, at a place called Galveston, within the limits of the United States, as we contend, under the cession of Louisiana. This enterprise has been marked, in a more signal manner, by all the objectionable circumstances which characterized the other, and more particularly by the equipment of privateers which have annoyed our commerce, and by smuggling. These establishments, if ever sanctioned by any authority whatever, which is not believed, have abused their trust, and forfeited all claim to consideration. A just regard for the rights and interests of the United States required that they should be suppressed; and orders have accordingly issued to that effect. The imperious considerations which produced this measure will be explained to the parties whom it may, in any degree, concern.

To obtain correct information on every subject in which the United States are interested; to inspire just sentiments, in all persons in authority, on either side, of our friendly disposition, so far as it may comport with an impartial neutrality; and to secure proper respect to our commerce in every port and from every flag, it has been thought proper to send a ship of war, with three distinguished citizens, along the southern coast, with instruction to touch at such ports as they may find most expedient for these purposes.——With the existing authorities, with those in the possession of, and exercising the sovereignty, must the communication be held; from them alone can redress for past injuries, committed by persons acting under them, be obtained; by them alone can the commission of the like, in future, be prevented.

Our relations with the other powers of Europe have experienced no essential change since the last session. In our intercourse with each, due attention continues to be paid to the protection of our commerce, and to every other object in which the United States are interested. A strong hope is entertained, that, by adhering to the maxims of a just, a candid, and friendly policy, we may long preserve amicable relations with all the powers of Europe, on conditions advantageous and honourable to our country.

With the Barbary states and Indian tribes our pacific relations have been preserved.

In calling your attention to the internal concerns of our country, the view which they exhibit is peculiarly gratifying. The payments which have been made into the treasury show the very productive state of the public revenue. After satisfying the appropriations made by law for the support of the civil government, and of the military and naval establishments embracing suitable provision for fortifications and for the gradual increase of the navy, paying the interest of the public debt, and extinguishing more than eighteen millions of the principal, within the present year, it is estimated that a balance of more than six millions of dollars will remain in the treasury on the first day of January, applicable to the current service of the ensuing year.

The payments into the treasury during the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, on account of imposts and tonnage, resulting principally from duties which have accrued in the present year, may be fairly estimated at twenty millions of dollars; internal revenues, at two millions five hundred thousand; public lands, at one million five hundred thousand; bank dividends and incidental receipts, at five hundred thousand; making, in the whole, twenty-four millions and five hundred thousand dollars.

The annual permanent expenditure for the support of the civil government, and of the army and navy, as now established by law, amounts to eleven millions eight hundred thousand dollars; and for the sinking fund, to ten millions; making in the whole tw
lions eight hundred thousand doll

annual excess of revenue beyond the expenditure of two millions seven hundred thousand dollars, exclusive of the balance estimated to be in the treasury on the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

In the present state of the treasury, the whole of the Louisiana debt may be redeemed in the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen; after which, if the public debt continues as it now is, above par, there will be annually about five millions of the sinking fund unexpended, until the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-five, when the loan of one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and the stock created by funding treasury notes, will be redeemable.

It is also estimated that the Mississippi stock will be discharged during the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen from the proceeds of the public lands assigned to that object; after which the receipts from those lands will annually add to the public revenue the sum of one million five hundred thousand dollars, making the permanent annual revenue amount to twenty-six millions of dollars, and leaving an annual excess of revenue, after the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, beyond the permanent authorized expenditure, of more than four millions of dollars.

By the last returns from the department of war, the militia force of the several States may be estimated at eight hundred thousand men, infantry, artillery, and cavalry. Great part of this force is armed, and measures are taken to arm the whole. An improvement in the organization and discipline of the militia is one of the great objects which claims the unremitted attention of Congress.

The regular force amounts nearly to the number required by law, and is stationed along the Atlantic and inland frontiers.

Of the naval force, it has been necessary to maintain strong squadrons in the Mediterranean, and in the Gulf of Mexico.

From several of the Indian tribes inhabiting the country bordering on Lake Erie, purchases have been made of lands, on conditions very favourable to the United States, and it is presumed, not less so to the tribes themselves. By these purchases, the Indian title, with moderate reservations, has been extinguished to the whole of the land within the limits of the state of Ohio, and to a great part of that in the Michigan territory and of the State of Indiana. From the Cherokee tribe a tract has been purchased, in the State of Georgia, and an arrangement made, by which, in exchange for lands beyond the Mississippi, a great part, if not the whole of the land belonging to that tribe, eastward of that river, in the States of North Carolina, Georgia, and Tennessee, and in the Alabama Territory, will soon be acquired. By these acquisitions, and others, that may reasonably be expected soon to follow, we shall be enabled to extend our settlements from the inhabited parts of the state of Ohio, along Lake Erie, into the Michigan territory; and to connect our settlements by degrees, through the State of Indiana and the Illinois territory, to that of Missouri. A similar, and equally advantageous effect will soon be produced to the south through the whole extent of the states and territory which border on the waters emptying into the Mississippi and the Mobile. In this progress, which the rights of *nature demand,* and nothing can prevent, *marking a growth rapid and gigantic,* it is our duty to *make new efforts* for the preservation, improvement, *and civilization* of the native inhabitants. The hunter state can exist only in the vast, uncultivated desert. It yields to the more dense and compact form, and greater force, of civilized population; and of right it ought to yield, for the earth was given to mankind to support the greatest number of which it is capable, and no tribe or people have a right to withhold from the wants of others more than is necessary for their own support and comfort. It is gratifying to know, that the reservations of land made by the treaties with the tribes on Lake Erie, were made with a view to individual ownership among them, and to the cultivation of the soil by all, and that an annual stipend has been pledged to supply their other wants. It will merit the consideration of Congress, whether other provision, not stipulated by the treaty, ought to be made for these tribes, and for the advancement of the liberal and humane policy of the United States towards all the tribes within our limits, and more particularly for their improvement in the arts of civilized life.

Among the advantages incident to these purchases, and to those which have preceded, the security which may thereby be afforded to our inland frontiers is peculiarly important. With a strong barrier, consisting of our own people, thus planted on the Lakes, the Mississippi and the Mobile, with the protection to be derived from the regular force, Indian hostilities, if they do not altogether cease, will henceforth lose their terror. Fortifications in those quarters, to any extent, will not be necessary, and the expense attending them may be saved. A people accustomed to the use of fire-arms only, as the Indian tribes are, will shun even moderate works which are defended by cannon. Great fortifications will, therefore, be requisite only, in future, along the coast, and at some points in the interior, connected with it. On these will the safety of our towns, and the commerce of our great rivers, from the Bay of Fundy to the Mississippi, depend. On these, therefore, should the utmost attention, skill, and labour, be bestowed.

A considerable and rapid augmentation in the value of all the public lands, proceeding from these and other obvious causes, may henceforward be expected. The difficulties attending early emigrations, will be dissipated even in the most remote parts. Several new states have been admitted into our Union, to the west and south, and territorial governments, happily organized, established over every other portion in which there is vacant land for sale. In terminating Indian hostilities, as must soon be done, in a formidable shape at least, the emigration which has heretofore been great, will probably encrease, and the demand for land, and the augmentation in its value, be in proportion. The great increase of our population throughout the Union will alone produce an important effect, and in no quarter will it be so sensibly felt as in those in contemplation. The public lands are a public stock, which ought to be disposed of to the best advantage for the nation. The nation should, therefore, derive the profit proceeding from the continual rise in their value. Every encouragement should be given to the emigrants, consistent with a fair competition between them; but that competition should operate, in the first sale, to the advantage of the nation rather than of individuals. Great capitalists will derive all the benefit incident to their superior wealth, under any mode of sale which may be adopted. But if, looking forward to the rise in the value of the public lands, they should have the opportunity of amassing, at a low price, vast bodies in their

hands, the profit will accrue to them, and not to the public. They will also have the power, in that degree, to control the emigration and settlement in such manner as their opinion of their respective interests might dictate. I submit this subject to the consideration of Congress, that such further provision may be made in the sale of the public lands, with a view to the public interest, should any be deemed expedient, as in their judgment may be best adapted to the object.

When we consider the vast extent of territory within the United States, the great amount and value of its productions, the connexion of its parts, and other circumstances, on which their prosperity and happiness depend, we cannot fail to entertain a high sense of the advantage to be derived from the facility which may be afforded in the intercourse between them, by means of good roads and canals. Never did a country of such vast extent offer equal inducements to improvements of this kind, nor ever were consequences of such magnitude involved in them. As this subject was acted on by Congress at the last session, and there may be a disposition to revive it at the present, I have brought it into view, for the purpose of communicating my sentiments on a very important circumstance connected with it, with that freedom and candour which a regard for the public interest, and a proper respect for Congress, require. A difference of opinion has existed, from the first formation of our constitution to the present time, among our most enlightened and virtuous citizens, respecting the right of Congress to establish such a system of improvement. Taking into view the trust with which I am now honoured, it would be improper, after what has passed, that this discussion should be revived, with an uncertainty of my opinion respecting the right. Disregarding early impressions, I have bestowed on the subject all the deliberation which its great importance, and a just sense of my duty, required, and the result is, a settled conviction in my mind, that Congress do not possess the right. It is not contained in any of the specified powers granted to Congress; nor can I consider it incidental to, or a necessary mean, viewed on the most liberal scale, for carrying into effect any of the powers which are specifically granted. In communicating this result, I cannot resist the obligation which I feel to suggest to Congress the propriety of recommending to the States the adoption of an amendment to the constitution which shall give to Congress the right in question. In cases of doubtful construction, especially of such vital interest, it comports with the nature and origin of our institutions, and will contribute much to preserve them, to apply to our constituents for an explicit grant of the power. We may confidently rely, that if it appears to their satisfaction, t at the power is necessary, it will always be grant d. In this case I am happy to observe, that experience has afforded the most ample proof of its utility, and that the benign spirit of conciliation and harmony, which now manifests itself throughout our union, promises to such a recommendation the most prompt and favourable result. I think proper to suggest, also, in case this measure is adopted, that it be recommended to the States to include, in the amendment sought, a right in Congress to institute, likewise, seminaries of learning, for the all-important purpose of diffusing knowledge among our fellow citizens throughout the United States. Our manufactories will require the continued attention of Congress. The *capital employed* in them is considerable, *and the knowledge* acquired in the machinery and fabric of all the most useful manufactures, is of great value. Their preservation, which depends on due encouragement, is connected with the high interests of the nation.

Although the progress of the public buildings has been as favourable as circumstances have permitted, it is to be regretted that the Capitol is not yet in a state to receive you—There is good cause to presume that the two wings, the only parts as yet commenced, will be prepared for that purpose at the next session. The time seems now to have arrived, when this subject may be deemed worthy the attention of Congress, on a scale adequate to national purposes. The completion of the middle building will be necessary to the convenient accommodation of Congress, of the committees, and various offices belonging to it. It is evident that the other public buildings are altogether insufficient for the accommodation of the several executive departments, some of whom are much crowded, and even subjected to the necessity of obtaining it in private buildings, at some distance from the head of the department, and with inconvenience to the management of the public business. Most nations have taken an interest and a pride in the improvement and ornament of their metropolis, and none were more conspicuous in that respect than the ancient Republics. The policy which dictated the establishment of a permanent residence for the national government, and the spirit in which it was commenced and has been prosecuted, show that such improvement was thought worthy the attention of this nation. Its central position, between the northern and southern extremes of our Union, and its approach to the west, at the head of a great navigable river, which interlocks with the western waters, prove the wisdom of the councils which established it. Nothing appears to be more reasonable and proper, than that convenient accommodations should be provided, on a well-digested plan, for the heads of the several departments, and for the Attorney-General; and it is believed that the public ground in the city, applied to those objects, will be found amply sufficient. I submit this subject to the consideration of Congress, that such further provision may be made in it, as to them may seem proper.

In contemplating the happy situation of the United States, our attention is drawn, with peculiar interest, to the surviving officers and soldiers of our revolutionary army, who so eminently contributed, by their services, to lay its foundation. Most of those very meritorious citizens have paid the debt of nature, and gone to repose. It is believed that among the survivors there are some not provided for by existing laws, who are reduced to indigence, and even to real distress. These men have a claim on the gratitude of their country, and it will do honour to their country to provide for them. The lapse of a few years more, and the opportunity will be for ever lost; indeed, so long already has been the interval, that the number to be benefitted by any provision which may be made, will not be great.

It appearing in a satisfactory manner that the revenue arising from imposts and tonnage, and from the sale of the public lands, will be fully adequate to the support of the civil government, of the present military and naval establishments, including the annual augmentation of the latter, to the extent provided for; to the payment of the interest on the public debt, and y ment of it at the time authorizes of the internal taxes; I consid

commend to Congress their repeal. To impose taxes, when the public exigencies require them is an obligation of the most sacred character, especially with a free people. The faithful fulfilment of it is among the highest proofs of their virtue, and capacity for self-government. To dispense with taxes, when it may be done with perfect safety, is equally the duty of their representatives. In this instance we have the satisfaction to know that they were imposed when the demand was imperious, and have been sustained with exemplary fidelity. I have to add, that however gratifying it may be to me, regarding the prosperous and happy condition of our country, to recommend the repeal of these taxes at this time, I shall nevertheless be attentive to events, and, should any future emergency occur, be not less prompt to suggest such measures and burthens as may then be requisite and proper.

JAMES MONROE.

Wednesday, Dec. 3. Mr. Barbour, from a committee appointed on the subject of the State of Mississippi, reported a resolution for its admission into the Union; which was read the third time, passed and sent to the other house for concurrence.

Thursday, Dec. 4. A letter was laid before the Senate, by David Holmes, governor of the State of Mississippi, inclosing the constitution of that State.

Monday, Dec. 8. The President of the Senate communicated the annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury. We have room only for the following abstract of this important document.

The Secretary calculates the receipts of the Treasury during the year 1817, at $33,075, 984, which added to the balance in the Treasury on the 1st of January, 1817, makes an aggregate sum of $44,371 577.

The payments into the treasury, during the three first quarters of the year, are estimated to amount to $27,095, 984 14; viz. Customs $21,732,068 22; internal revenue and direct tax, $3,480,173 43; public lands, exclusive of those in the State of Mississippi and the Alabama, $1,326,077 44; postage and incidental receipts $26,913 93; payments into the treasury, $530,751 13.

The application of this sum, for the year 1817, is estimated as follows, viz.

To the 30th Sept. the payments have amounted to $32,710,002 98; viz:—

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenses, exclusive of three hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars paid to the State of Georgia, from the proceeds of the Mississippi lands, $2,798,248 75.

Military service, including arrearage, $7, 105,816 90.

Naval service, $2,044,474 25.

Public debt, exclusive of three millions five hundred and ninety-two thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven dollars and sixty cents of treasury notes, which have been cancelled in due course of settlement, $20, *761,462 98.*

During the fourth quarter, it is estimated that the payments will amount to $5,660,000.

Civil, diplomatic, and miscellaneous expenses, $600,000.

Military service, $1,110,000.

Naval service, $1,300,000.

Public debt to the first of January, 1818, inclusive, $2,650,000.

Making the aggregate amount of $38,370, 002, 88.

And leaving, on that day, exclusive of eight millions, 632,697 dollars and 70 cents in treasury notes, which are in a train of settlement, in order to be cancelled, a balance in the treasury of $6,001,575 88.

The public debt unredeemed on the 1st day of January 1817 amounted to $115,807, 805. Between the 1st of January and the 1st of September there was added to the public debt by the funding of treasury notes, $1,097,315, making an aggregate amount on that day of $116,905,121.

During the same period there was purchased and redeemed of the public debt, including five hundred and fifty thousand dollars of temporary loans, the sum of $16,993,275 50.

Which, deducted from the amount of the public debt, last stated, leaves, unredeemed, on the first day of October, 1817, the amount of $99,911,845 41.

This amount will be reduced by the 1st of January, 1818, to $98,869,096.

The amount of the public debt purchased and redeemed in the year 1817, amounts to $18,036,023.

The old six per cent stock will be redeemed in the course of the year 1818. The Louisiana debt which becomes redeemable on the 21st of October next, might be redeemed at that time, did not the terms of the convention, which require that it shall be paid by 'annual *instalments* of not less than three millions,' seem to preclude the right of discharging it at once. It may all be redeemed by the 21st of October, 1819.

After the redemption of the Louisiana stock, there is no part of the principal of the public debt redeemable at the will of the government until the 1st day of January, 1825, except the 5 per cent stock subscribed to the bank of the United States. As the commissioners of the sinking fund are not authorized to redeem the five per cent stock, the permanent annual appropriation of 10,000,000 of dollars, from the year 1819 to 1825, under the existing laws, can only be applied to the payment of the interest of the public debt, and to the gradual reimbursement of the principal of the six per cent deferred stock; and will leave, during that period, an annual surplus of nearly five millions of dollars.

This interesting report, after taking a full survey of the national finances, concludes as follows:

According to these views the permanent annual revenue may be estimated to amount to $24,525,000, viz:—Customs, $20,000,000; internal duties, $2,500,000; public lands, exclusive of the Mississippi and Alabama lands, $1,500,000; bank dividends at 7 per cent $490,000; postage and incidental receipts $35,000. And the payments into the Treasury during the year 1818 may be estimated at the same amount. To which add the balance estimated to be in the Treasury on the

first day of January, 1818, $6,000,000. Making together the sum of $30,525,000.

The probable authorized demands upon the Treasury during the year 1818, are estimated to amount to $21,946,351 74, viz:—Civil, miscellaneous, diplomatic, and foreign intercourse, $2,069,843 29; military services, including an arrearage of 500,000 dollars, $6,265,132 25; naval service, including one million of dollars for the gradual increase of the navy, $3,611,376 20; public debt, $10,000,000. Which, being deducted from the amount estimated to be received into the treasury, including the balance on the 1st of January, 1818, leaves, on the 1st of January, 1819, a balance in the treasury of 3,578,648 dollars 26 cents, which, however, will be applied to the redemption of the Louisiana stock, under the provisions of the act for the redemption of the public debt, passed the 3d day of March, 1817, as far as those provisions will admit.

Mr. Barbour gave notice that he should, on to-morrow, ask leave to bring in a resolution proposing to the several States an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, on the subject of internal improvements.

Tuesday, Dec. 9. Mr. Barbour introduced a resolution to amend the Constitution, agreeably to notice given yesterday.

Mr. Hawley, Pastor of St. John's Church, Washington, was elected Chaplain of the Senate.

Wednesday, Dec. 10. The resolution offered yesterday by Mr. Barbour, for an amendment of the Constitution, was read a second time, and referred to Messrs. Barbour, King, Lacock, Macon, and Eppes.

Thursday, Dec. 11. The Senators from the State of Mississippi appeared and took their seats this day; the President of the United States having notified his approbation of the resolution of Congress, for the admission of the State of Mississippi into the Union.

Friday, Dec. 12. The President of the Senate communicated two memorials of officers of the Navy and of the Marine Corps, then serving in the Mediterranean, remonstrating in strong terms against the treatment received by Captain Heath of the Marine Corps, from Commodore Perry, and the proceedings thereon, and in one or two other cases.

Mr. Daggett submitted for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of passing a law on the subject of bankruptcy; and, if they judge it expedient, to report a bill for that purpose: also, that the aforesaid committee inquire into the expediency of further provision by law for the punishment of offences committed in places within the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States: also, into the necessity of further defining piracy, and other offences committed on the high seas, and into any defects existing in the laws of the United States for the punishment of crimes and offences.

The bill for the abolition of the internal duties was received from the House of Representatives, read twice, and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Monday, Dec. 15. The following motions were laid on the table for consideration. By Mr. Troup.—

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the Senate such information as he may possess, touching the execution of so much of the first article of the late treaty of peace and amity between his Britannic majesty and the United States of America, as relates to the restitution of slaves, and which has not heretofore been communicated.

By Mr. Barbour.—

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate such information as he may possess, and which the public interest will permit him to disclose, relative to our pending negotiation with Spain.

The bill from the House of Representatives to abolish the internal duties, was reported by Mr. Campbell, from the committee on finance, with a few verbal amendments, which were agreed to, and the bill ordered to be read a third time to-morrow.

Tuesday, Dec. 16. The engrossed bill from the House of Representatives, for abolishing the internal duties, was read the third time as amended by the Senate, passed, and return- to the House for concurrence in the amendments.

The resolutions offered yesterday by Mr. Troup, and by Mr. Barbour, respectively, were successively taken up and adopted.

Wednesday, Dec. 17. No business of importance was transacted this day.

Thursday, Dec. 18. No subject of moment was brought before the Senate this day.

Friday, Dec. 19. The Senate was occupied with subjects of local or private interest.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday Dec. 2d. At 12 o'clock the President's Message was received and read.

Wednesday Dec. 3d. On motion of Mr. Taylor, of New-York, the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the state of the Union, Mr. Smith of Md. being called to the chair.

The President's message was the subject of consideration.

Mr. Taylor moved a series of resolutions referring to different committees the various parts of the Message. The first resolution offered was the following:

Resolved. That so much of the message of the President of the United States, as relates to the subject of foreign affairs, and to our commercial intercourse with British colonial ports, be referred to a select committee.

This resolution having been read for consideration, Mr. Clay (the Speaker) moved to amend the same by adding to the end thereof the following words:

"And that the said committee be instructed to inquire whether any, and if any,

provisions of law are necessary to ensure to the American colonies of Spain a just observance of the duties incident to the neutral relations in which the United States stand, in the existing war between them and Spain."

Mr. Clay supported this amendment by some spirited remarks in regard to the nature of the struggle in which the Spanish provinces were engaged, and the attitude which it became this country to sustain in regard to them. He called to the remembrance of the House our own situation in 1778 and 1789—the different treatment we had received even from 'inexorable legitimacy,' to that which we exhibited towards kindred republics. If we did not feel ourselves authorized to afford aid to a cause which deserved our wishes for its success, he trusted we should at least endeavour to avoid the appearance of hostility to the efforts of liberty in any quarter.

Mr. Sergeant rose, in consequence of an appeal to him to explain the circumstances under which the U. S. Court had interfered to detain certain British officers about embarking from Philadelphia to join the patriots in South America.

Thursday, Dec. 4. The standing committees as appointed by the Speaker, in pursuance of the order of the house, were announced.

Monday, Dec. 8th. An interesting discussion took place on a motion made by Mr. Rhea to call on the Executive for information in regard to the proceedings of certain persons who have established themselves at Amelia Island, and in regard to a similar establishment at Galvezton.

Mr. Rhea, Mr. Nelson, of Va. Mr. Miller, Mr. Johnson, of Ky. and Mr. Harrison advocated the resolution. Mr. Forsyth, Mr. Robertson, and Mr. Holmes opposed it on various grounds, but not with a view to suppress the information required, which they contended was virtually called for by a previous resolution of the House.

Mr. Johnson of Ky. reported a bill authorizing a commutation of soldiers' bounty lands, for cash, at the rate of $1 40 per acre, which was twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. Nelson, of Va. the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the Resolution from the Senate for admitting the State of Mississippi into the Union. The resolution was agreed to, reported to the House, read a third time, and passed.

Tuesday, Dec. 9. Mr. Lowndes, from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a Bill to abolish the Internal Duties. [The repeal to take place from and after the 31st day of the present month.] The bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Johnson proposed a series of resolutions in relation to the Military Establishment —to provide for the widows and orphans of the soldiers who where killed in battle or died in service during the late war, to grant lands to the disbanded officers of the late army, to establish three additional military academies, to organize a corps of invalids, to reduce the standing army to 8000, &c. &c. These resolutions were received and referred to a committee of the whole House.

Mr. Whitman offered a resolution to instruct the committee of commerce and manufactures to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for apprehending and securing foreign seamen deserting from foreign vessels in the ports of the U. S.

Wednesday, Dec. 10*th*. Mr. Forsyth offered for consideration the following resolution, to obtain a decision on a question raised by a memorial yesterday presented, contesting the election of a member from Ohio, and which Mr. F. considered of great importance:

Resolved, That the committee of elections be instructed to inquire and report what persons, elected to serve in the House of Representatives, have accepted or held offices under the government of the United States since the fourth day of March, 1817, and how far their right to a seat in this House is affected by it.

The adoption of this resolution was warmly opposed by Mr. Taylor, of N. Y. and Mr. Johnson, of Ky. and was also opposed by Mr. Seybert, Mr. Livermore, and Mr. W. P. Maclay, and was supported by Mr. Forsyth.

It was opposed as casting an imputation upon the House, and as instituting a general and vexatious inquisition. It was advocated by the mover as the most direct means of putting the committee of elections in the possession of facts. He had understood that there were ten or eleven gentlemen in the House who came within the scope of the resolution—there might be more,—had he known all the individuals he would not have hesitated to insert their names in the resolution. He did not mean to impeach the conduct of gentlemen who had taken their seats under such circumstances, they had doubtless satisfied themselves of the correctness of so doing, but the decision of an important constitutional question devolved upon the House.

On taking the question on the resolution, their appeared 85 in favour of it, and 85 against it. It was adopted by the casting vote of the Speaker.

The report of the Committee of Ways and Means, and the bill for abolishing internal duties were taken up in Committee of the whole, Mr. Desha being called to the Chair.

The bill was advocated by Mr. Lowndes, the Chairman of the Committee which reported it. and Mr. Williams. Mr. Tallmadge moved to amend the bill, so as to except the duties on *sales* at *auction*, from the general repeal proposed. This amendment was supported by the mover, and by Mr. Storrs, and opposed by Mr. Whitman, Mr. Smith, and Mr. Clay, (the Speaker.)

Some other amendments were proposed and lost.

The Committee rose and reported their agreement to the bill without amendment.

Thursday, Dec. 11. On motion of Mr. Holmes, of Massachusetts.

Resolved, That the committee on Roads

and Canals inquire into the expediency of providing by law for constructing a navigable canal to unite the waters of Lake Michigan with the waters of those of the Mississippi.

That they also inquire into the expediency of providing for constructing a navigable canal to unite the waters of the Tennessee with those of the Tombigbee.

That they also inquire into the expediency of providing for improving the navigation of the Tennessee.

Mr. Bassett, of Virginia, submitted a proposition to amend the rules so as to dispense with the previous question of *consideration*, on any motion submitted to the House.

On motion of Mr. Spencer, of New-York, the committee on the judiciary were instructed to inquire whether any, and, if any, what legal provisions are necessary to prescribe the effect which the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of one State shall have in the courts of any other State; and also to inquire what provisions by law are necessary to ensure a more prompt publication of the laws of the United States, and a more speedy and general distribution of them.

The engrossed bill for a repeal of the internal taxes was read a third time.

On the question "shall the bill pass?" Mr. Hopkinson, of Pennsylvania, rose to express his disapprobation of a course, which he was aware it would be useless to oppose. The reasoning of gentlemen who favoured a repeal of taxes, appeared to him fallacious. It proceeded upon the supposition that we were to enjoy an uninterrupted peace. He considered this doubtful. Were the position to be assumed as true, where was the use of augmenting the navy, or of supporting a standing army? If we could not confide in pacific prospects so far as to dispense with military and naval armaments, it was folly to make our revenue wholly dependent on a source which must in a great measure fail in the event of war. Besides, if we had really an excess of revenue, at this time, and no adverse change to apprehend—if taxes were too prolific, and some of them must be repealed; he should prefer to remove the impost upon salt, to reduce the tonnage, and to diminish the duties upon tea, coffee, sugar, and other necessary articles of consumption; to destroying a system of internal taxes which had with such difficulty been brought into operation, and on which alone we could rely in case of emergency. But he had been once deceived by a flattering picture of an overflowing treasury, and could not but fear that there was some delusion in our present golden anticipations.

Mr. Baldwin of Penn. could not but remark, upon the singular appearance it would exhibit, if Congress were now to repeal on the ground of a redundant revenue, those taxes which were laid but three years ago to retrieve a sinking credit. The inconvenience which this repeal was to guard against, was not yet felt, and notwithstanding the sanguine estimates on which the bill was founded, might not be experienced. He had not been allowed time to examine the statement of the Treasury department to his satisfaction, but he thought he perceived some inconsistency in it. He did not believe that the public good or the public will required the repeal of the internal taxes, but if gentlemen, who were pressing forward the measure, thought they were running the race of popularity, he should not impede them.

Mr. Sergeant of Penn. had no idea of entering upon the race for popularity that had been spoken of. On all occasions it was proper to presume the motives of members of that House fair; it was injurious to question them where they were borne out by the weight of argument. The system of taxation which it was now endeavoured to uphold had already been broken in upon, and its symmetry destroyed. A few fragments of it remained, which could not too soon be removed. A great proportion of the taxes which it was proposed to repeal were extremely objectionable; and even if the revenue did not warrant the repeal, he would still vote for the bill, and leave the deficit to be provided for in some more equal and equitable manner. He adduced various instances of the oppressive operation of these taxes. He not only considered it unnecessary as it regarded the national wants, and prejudicial as it regarded the national industry to continue them, but he viewed it as pernicious in another light; the accumulation of a surplus in the Treasury would not be permitted, the possession of an exuberant income would lead to an improvident expenditure.

Mr. Holmes of Massachusetts was in favour of the bill. He thought these taxes should only be resorted to in cases of absolute necessity; and to enable the people to meet them at such times, they ought be remitted the moment that necessity had passed away. It was only as temporary burdens, indispensably requisite, that they would be submitted to with cheerfulness.

Mr. Barbour of Va. Mr. Johnson of Va. Mr. Pitkin of Conn. and Mr Smith of N. C. spoke also in favour of the bill.

The passage of the bill was decided 161 to 5.

Friday, Dec. 12th. Mr. Hopkinson, of Pennsylvania, from the committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill to establish an Uniform System of Bankruptcy throughout the United States; which was twice read and committed.

Mr. Bloomfield, of New-Jersey, from the committee to whom was referred so much of the President's Message as relates to the surviving Revolutionary Patriots, reported in part, a bill concerning certain surviving officers and soldiers of the late Revolutionary Army.

[This bill provides that every commissioned and non-commissioned officer or soldier, who had served in the army during the war which terminated in the treaty of peace with Great Britain in 1783, and reduced to indigence, or by age, sickness, or cause, may be unable to procure

by manual labour, shall receive half pay during life, equal to the half of the monthly pay allowed to his grade of service during the revolutionary war—provided, that no pension thus allowed to a commissioned officer shall exceed the half pay of a lieutenant-colonel.]

This bill was twice read and committed.

The motion submitted by Mr. Basset of Va. to amend the rules of the House was taken up and agreed to. [The question of *consideration*, which has heretofore been a matter of much contention in the House, in the days of party conflict, is thus expunged from the rules of the House.]

Monday, Dec. 15th. Mr. Tucker of Va. from the committee to whom was referred so much of the message of the President of the United States as relates to the subject of internal improvements, made a long and elaborate report, concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, That, in order to promote and give security to the internal commerce among the several States; to facilitate the safe and expeditious transportation of the mails by the improvement of post roads, with the assent of the respective States; to render more easy and less expensive the means and provisions necessary for the common defence, by the construction of military roads, with the like assent of the respective States; and for such other internal improvements as may be within the constitutional powers of the general government, it is expedient that the sum to be paid to the United States by the 20th section of the act to incorporate the subscribers to the bank of the United States, and the dividends which shall arise from their shares in its capital stock, be constituted as a fund for internal improvement.

The report was read and referred to a committee of the whole.

A message was received from the President of the United States, transmitting in compliance with the request of the House, the information in possession of the executive, in regard to the establishments at Amelia Island and Galvezton.

Mr. Robertson, of Louisiana, offered the following resolution to the House:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the exercise of the right of expatriation; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. R. explained his motives in making this proposition at this time. He wished to see the question decided by the proper tribunal, and he thought it might now be discussed and determined dispassionately. The resolution was agreed to without opposition.

Mr. Harrison of Ohio, moved a resolution for instructing the committee on military affairs, to inquire into the expediency of continuing pensions granted to the widows and orphans of officers and soldiers who were killed or wounded in the late war, for a term of five years beyond their expiration by the present law. Mr. H. supported this resolution by a feeling and eloquent appeal to the sensibilities of the House, and the justice of the nation. The resolution was adopted without a division.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, on the bill for the commutation of soldiers' pay.

A debate of some length arose on this bill, and particularly on its details, which did not, however, result in any final decision.

It was supported by Mr. Johnson of Ky. Chairman of the Committee on Military affairs, and, with some modifications, by Mr. Clay, (the speaker,) and was opposed by Mr. Holmes of Mass. Mr. Storrs of New-York, Mr. Smith of Maryland, and Mr. Claggett of New Hampshire, principally on the ground of its opening a new field for speculators rather than benefitting those for whom it was designed to legislate.

Tuesday, Dec. 16. Mr. Rhea of Tennessee, offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of suspending, for one year, so much of the act, entitled "an act making further provision for the support of the public credit and for the redemption of the public debt," passed the third day of March, 1795, as bars from settlement or allowance, certificates, commonly called loan office and final settlement certificates, and indents of interest.

Mr. R. supported this resolution by some feeling and pertinent remarks. It was adopted without opposition.

On motion of Mr. Whitman, of Mass. it was

Resolved, That the committee on pensions and revolutionary claims be directed to inquire into the expediency of continuing the pensions granted to invalids of the army who served in the late war, in case of their decease before the expiration of the term of five years from the time of granting the same, to the widow or children of such deceased invalid, if any he has left or shall leave, to the end of the said term.

Mr. Wendover offered a resolution for the appointment of a Committee to inquire into the expediency of altering the national flag; which was adopted.

The House resumed the consideration, in committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, of the bill for the commutation of soldiers' pay;

The question being on striking out the first section of the bill—

A debate of much length ensued, which resulted in no final decision of the ques-

tion; before coming to which, the committee rose, reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Wednesday, Dec. 17. On motion of Mr. Holmes of Mass.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, for the pay of the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, and the deputies from the territories of the United States—and that the said committee have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Bassett in the chair, on the bill, to provide for commuting the bounty lands of the soldiers of the late army—the motion to strike out the first section being still under consideration.

The debate was resumed, and continued to a late hour, in which Messrs. Ball, Colston, Livermore, Storrs, Holmes, of M. and Beecher spoke against the bill, and Messrs. Anderson, of Ky. Baldwin, Harrison, Clay, and Johnson, of Ky. advocated it.

Mr. Clay offered a substitute by way of amendment, embracing various provisions varying in many points from the original bill. The amendment having been read—

The committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again—the House having previously ordered Mr. Clay's amendment to be printed.

The amendments of the Senate to the bill to abolish the Internal Taxes were taken up and agreed to.

Thursday, Dec. 18. The debate on the bill for the commutation of soldiers' pay, was resumed in committee of the whole, after various propositions, the sum to be paid in lieu of the 160 acres of land was fixed at one hundred dollars. The question being stated, "shall the bill pass?" On motion of Mr. Spencer of N. Y. the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Friday, Dec. 19. On motion of Mr. Harrison, of Ohio, the following rule was adopted:

The Speaker shall have power to admit persons to seats in the hall, during the sitting of the house, who belong to such Legislatures of foreign governments as are in amity with the United States.

The House resolved itself into a Committee on the commutation bill, which was reported with amendments to the House, and ordered to lie on the table, and to be printed.

The House again resolved itself into a Committee of the whole, on the bill concerning a provision for the survivors of the revolutionary war. Some debate arose in regard to the scope of the measure, and several amendments were proposed; but no question was taken on the amendments, when the Committee agreed to rise and report progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Art. 12. DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE expenses attending the maintenance of the State-Prison in Charlestown, amounted during the last year to $48,913 50. The receipts arising from various kinds of labour performed by the convicts during the same period, amounted to $34,328 50, leaving a balance of $14,595; against the State. But the stock on hand, in September, 1817, with some additional items to be credited, amounted to $16,729 54; which sum, deducted from the amount of the above balance, and the stock on hand a year ago, amounting to $11,797 40, will leave only the sum of $9,652 86, as the actual cost of the prison to the Commonwealth during the year ending September, 1817. The average number of convicts during the year has been 300, employed in various mechanical labours: the deaths amounted to 9—the number pardoned to 27—the number whose term of confinement expired to 72. The new convicts received into the prison during the year were 138.

An extensive Asylum for the Insane has been established within the limits of Charlestown, in an open, airy and healthy situation, considerably removed from the town. It is not yet completed, but will be ready for the reception of patients, it is expected, early next summer.

The farmers in the District of Maine are turning their attention to the cultivation of wheat, and it is anticipated that the time will soon arrive, when Boston and the other sea-board towns of the Commonwealth will derive their full supply of flour from the mills on the Kennebeck and Penobscot. The scarcity, in the year 1816, was not because wheat would not grow, but because very little was sown; and this year, the abundance is such, that one contract has been made for the sale of 2000 bushels, to be shipped from the Kennebeck to Baltimore. As a specimen of what the soil of the District of Maine can produce, it is stated that Mr. Daniel Hussy, of Fairfax, raised one acre and twenty rods of ground, in

summer of 1816, sixty-four bushels and an half of wheat. The land had been ploughed once, in July, the year before, and cross-ploughed in the fall; in the spring of 1816 it was ploughed twice before sowing, and two bushels and an half sowed on the piece: it had been used as a yard for cattle for two summers before, but had not been otherwise manured.

Charles Bulfinch, Esq. of Boston, has been appointed, by the President of the United States, Architect of the public buildings at Washington.

Died.—At Salem, on the 26th November, George Crowningshield, owner and commander of the celebrated Cleopatra's Barge, aged 51 years. He was an enterprizing, public spirited citizen. By his exertions were the remains of Lawrence and Ludlow removed from Halifax to their native land.

RHODE ISLAND.

On Friday the 5th of December, as the packet Maria, Captain Gardner, was on her passage from this place to Newport, a lad of the name of Thurston Butts fell from the bowsprit of the packet, which was then going at the rate of about eight miles an hour. At this critical moment, General William C. Gibbs, of Newport, a passenger on board, sprung from the vessel, swam for the boy, reached him and succeeded in preserving him from a watery grave. Owing to the rapidity of the vessel, the General had to swim a considerable distance before he reached him; and being much chilled by the cold, was twice carried under by the weight of the boy and his own clothes, before the boat which put off for their relief could reach them. They were both almost exhausted, and could not probably have kept above water another minute.

A cow, raised and fatted by Nathaniel Gray, Esq. of Little-Compton, has been recently killed in Bristol, weighing as follows: The four quarters, 927 lbs.—Tallow, 113 lbs. Hide, 96 lbs.—Total 1136 lbs.

The valuable Cotton Factory, in Cranston, belonging to William Sprague, Esq. and containing 900 spindles, was consumed by fire, supposed to have been communicated by design, on the 11th December. The loss is estimated at $25,000.

CONNECTICUT.

A numerous association has recently been formed at Norwich for the purpose of detecting thieves.

A few weeks since the wife of Edward Rigby, Esq. M. D. of Norwich was safely delivered of three healthy sons and a daughter at one birth.

VERMONT.

The legislature of this State passed a law, during its last session, imposing a fine of from one to seven dollars, for the passing of any note of a bank that does not pay specie.

NEW-YORK.

The Committee recently appointed by the *Directors of the* Powles-Hook Steam Ferry, *consisting of Messrs.* Colden, Durand, Graham, and Whittingham, to consider the expediency of using Mr. C. A. Busby's newly invented Water-Wheel, (a print and description of which was given in our last) have determined to adopt it, and have contracted with the inventor for its immediate application to the boat York.

Eight miles of the military road commenced by the 6th regiment of the U. S. Infantry, leading from Plattsburgh to the Chatauque Four-Corners, have been completed; and a strong permanent work is erecting at Ronsis Point, the outlet of Champlain.

On the 1st December seven young warriors of the Seneca tribe of Indians left Buffalo, in the stage, under the charge of Mr. A. C. Fox, of that place, and Mr. W. Brigham, of Chatauque, to proceed to one of the sea-ports, and embark for England. Their object is to exhibit themselves in all the important towns in England, whence they will proceed to Paris, and afterwards, probably complete the *grand tour* through Europe. The Indians are all fine looking, active young men, and will afford the Europeans a very novel and interesting exhibition.

The annual *Meeting and Fair* of the Dutchess and Columbia Farmers' Club was held at Red-Hook sometime in November. The exhibition of stock, and other products of the earth, are highly creditable to the farmers of the two counties.

In the garden of Isaac Dennison, Esq. in Albany, containing three acres, there are upwards of two hundred plum trees, of the choicest flavor and selection; besides an equal number of the finest fruit trees, consisting of pears, apples, cherries, peaches, quinces, apricots, &c. The steam-boat men took from this garden, during the season, 130 bushels of plums for the New-York market, at the rate of five dollars per bushel; and it is supposed there remained more than 70 bushels of that species of fruit, which were distributed among the friends of the proprietor and the visiters of the garden. There were also raised a variety of other fruit, and every kind of culinary vegetable, in great abundance. The products of these three acres are estimated at one thousand dollars.

NEW-JERSEY.

Thursday, the 1st inst. was appointed a day of prayer and thanksgiving in this State, by proclamation of the Governor.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Certain British Officers, who had stood committed on a charge of misdemeanour, in violating the neutral relations of the United States with the Spanish colonies in South America, were presented to the Grand Jury, during the recent session of the Circuit Court of the United States in Philadelphia. The Jury returned to the presentment, *Ignoramus*.

DELAWARE.

In the extensive paper-mills of Thomas Gilpin and Co. on the Brandywine, a new process of making paper has been introduced, which delivers a sheet of greater breadth than any made in America, and of any length, in one unbroken piece, and regulated according to the materials, with a greater or

less thickness. The paper, when made, is collected from the machine on reels; it is, in its texture, perfectly smooth and even, and possesses all the beauty and strength of what are called well-closed and well-shut sheets. The engines now prepared are calculated to do the daily work of ten paper vats, and will employ a water power equal to twelve or fifteen pair of mill-stones of the common size. The apparatus and machine are on a principle entirely new, and have been patented by the inventors in this country.

MARYLAND.

The balance in the treasury of this State, on the 1st of November, 1816, was $57,515 13; the amount of receipts into the treasury, during the year ending Nov. 1st, 1817, was $151,144 77, and the amount of expenditures, for the same period, was $170,530 34, which, substracted from the two first sums, left in the treasury, Nov. 1st, 1817, a balance of $38,129 56

By the last annual report of the trustees of the Male Free-School of Baltimore, which is under the management of the Methodist Episcopal Church of that city, it appears, that at the last preceding report, there were remaining in the school 229 pupils, and that there have been admitted, since that time, 103; that of the whole number, 42 have been bound out, 37 returned, and 2 have died, leaving in the school 251 pupils. This school was, for a number of years, conducted on the old plan; but, in the year 1813, the Lancastrian system was adopted, and the beneficial results have been striking and numerous.

By the report of the Grand Jury for the city and county of Baltimore, made at the last November term of the city court, it appears that there were then confined, in the Penitentiary of that city, 309 convicts, male and female, of which 234 were males, and 75 females.

The delegates to the legislature of this State did not organize the house on the first day they convened, in consequence of an act passed the last session to disqualify every delegate for holding a seat who would not bind himself by an oath never to become engaged in a duel thereafter. The house met the next day and formed as usual, dispensing with the oath.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

Died.—At Washington, on the morning of the 8th instant, after an illness of about twenty days, Silas Armstrong, aged 23 years, a Chief of the Delaware tribe of Indians, and one of the deputation of the several tribes which arrived at that city on public business a month ago.

VIRGINIA.

James P. Preston is re-elected Governor of this State for the ensuing year.

An Agricultural Society has been formed in Virginia, of which Mr. Madison is president. Each member is required to make a report of his own practice and economy in agriculture, and also the practice of three or four of his neighbours.

The Virginia Board of Public Works have decided that it is not expedient, in the present state of the resources and population of the country, to improve the navigation of the Rappahannock upon the extensive plan originally proposed by the principal engineer; but that it is expedient and practicable to render the navigation of that river equal to that of James river; and have accordingly resolved that the sum of $200,000 is necessary and sufficient for the completion of the works requisite to be effected by the Rappahannock Company, according to their charter.

Richard E. Parker, Esq. has been appointed one of the judges of the General Court, in the place of Griffin Stith, Esq. deceased.

NORTH-CAROLINA.

An importing company is about to be established at Fayetteville, N. C. to be called "The North Carolina Commercial Company," with a capital of $500,000, divided into shares of $100 each, and the affairs of the company managed by seven directors and a principal agent.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

There are said to be about 30,000 souls within the bills of mortality in Charleston. From the 1st Oct. 1816, to the 1st October, 1817, there died 769 males and 480 females, about half blacks and half whites, making a total of 1249: of this number 429 died of fevers. It is quite remarkable that 112 persons died upwards of 60 years of age, 1 upwards of 100 years, and 1 more than 110 years old.

GEORGIA.

Advices from Milledgeville state that the detachment from this State, amounting to 1000 men, assembled at Fort Hawkins, on the 1st of December, and were to resume their march in a day or two. This detachment has been strengthened by a reinforcement of 500 friendly Creeks, under the command of their most distinguished warrior, M'Intosh. General Gaines has with him, at Fort Scott, 700 regulars. The Seminoles have been reinforced by considerable numbers of disaffected Creeks and Cherokees.

General Gaines, in a letter dated at Fort Scott, to the Governor of Georgia, states that "The reports of friendly Indians concur in estimating the number of hostile Indians, including the "Red Sticks" and Seminoles, at more than two thousand, independent of the blacks at and near Suwanney, within 120 miles of this place, amounting to near four hundred men, and increasing by the addition of every runaway from Georgia able to get to them."

An extract of a letter from a gentleman in Georgia to a member in Congress states, that Major Butler, of that State, on 85 acres, cultivated by seventeen hands, produced 140,000lbs. sugar and 74 hogsheads molasses, supposed to be worth $29,800; and John M'Queen, Esq. on 18 acres, 44,781 lbs. sugar, and 23 hhds. molasses, computed to be worth $9,452.

The census of Georgia which was recently completed, estimates the number of inhabitants at 175,981 whites, 133,459 blacks—total 390,440.

ALABAMA TERRITORY.

The citizens of this territory have petitioned Congress against having that part of their territory, which lies on the Tombigby, united to the new State of Mississippi.

An important suit of ejectment, involving the title to the rights of Blakely, has

cently had a verdict against the representatives of Blakely; some points of law are said to have been reserved for the decision of the General Court.

LOUISIANA.

During the year ending with September 1817, there entered at the port of New Orleans 523 vessels, making a total tonnage 100,810 tons. Within the same period 510 vessels cleared, the tonnage of which amounted to 98,831 tons. The vessels employed in the river-trade that left New-Orleans in the above space of time, were 1115 in number, giving a tonnage of 19,012 tons; and there arrived, in that time, 1500 flat boats, 500 barges, and 24 steam-boats, freighted with the following articles, the produce of the western states and territories, viz: Apples 5000 bbls; bacon and hams 18,000 cwt.; bagging 2500 pieces; bark quercitron 800 hhds.; beef 1700 bbls.; beer 300 do.; butter 800 do.; candles 150 boxes; cider 500 bbls.; cotton 65,000 bales; cordage 4300 coils; corn 140,000 bushels; cornmeal 4000 bbls.; flour 190,000 bbls.; gimeng 1200 do.; hemp yarns 200 reels; hides 4000; hogs 500; horses 350; lead 7000 cwt.; linen 2500 pieces; lard 3000 bbls and kegs; paper 400 reams; peltries 400 packs; pork 17,000 bbls.; potatoes 5060 bushels; soap 2000 boxes; tallow 200 cwt.; tobacco 28,000 hhds.; do. manufactured 1500 bbls.; do. 8000 carrots; whiskey 250,000 gallons; wheat 95,000 bushels; bear-skins 3000; shot 600 M.; staves 125 M., besides a quantity of horned cattle, castings, grind-stones, muskets, merchandise, pacan nuts, peas, and beans.

The schedule of the above produce is independent of what is called Lower Louisiana Proper; consisting of corn, indigo, molasses, masts and spars, planks, gunpowder, rice, sugar, shingles, soap, taffia, tallow, timber, beeswax, &c. which articles are generally brought to market in planter's crafts, or taken from off the plantations by foreign-bound vessels.

It is stated from New Orleans, that there were brought into that market, during the year ending with September, 28,000 hhds. tobacco, 190,000 bbls. flour, 65.000 bales cotton, and 250,000 gallons whiskey.

Died.—At New-Orleans, on the 23d November, with the liver complaint, William C. C. Claiborne, Esq. late governor of Louisiana, and recently chosen senator of the United States, from that State.

At the entrance of Bayou Lake, in the Attacapas, in this State, was drowned, on the 1st of October, Captain Guy Champlin. He was a native of New-London, in the State of Connecticut. During the late war he commanded the private armed schooner General Armstrong, and the brig Warrior. In both vessels he had several severe engagements, in one of which he received a musket ball through his shoulder; but always came off conqueror.

KENTUCKY.

The Court of the United States, during its last session at Frankfort, in this State, declared the sale of lands, for the direct tax of 1798, void.

OHIO.

In the town of Dayton, one day in the early part of November, a large mastiff and a very small cur dog entered the river at the fording a little below the bridge. The large dog soon reached the opposite shore, but the current being very strong, the small dog drifted a considerable distance, and returned to the shore he had left. He then went up the river some distance, got upon a log, which lay in the water, as if intending to make a second attempt to cross, but his courage seemed to fail and he began to howl.

The large dog seeing his distress, recrossed the river, pushed him into the stream, and plunging in at his side, they both proceeded to cross the river again. They had gone little more than half way over, when the small dog got entangled in some brush, and was in danger of being drowned; the large dog, perceiving his situation, seized him by the neck and conveyed him safe to the shore.

The waters of the Ohio, during the last autumn, have risen forty feet, perpendicular height, and brought down many emigrants.

INDIANA.

In the town of Madison, a lady was delivered of four fine children at a birth, two of each sex, and all in good health.

MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

The exports of this territory, in the articles of cider-apples and white-fish, have amounted, during the past season, to $60,000.

In the Detroit Gazette of the 24th ult. we find the following given as the prices current: Flour 9 to 10 dollars—pork 26 to 30 dollars—beef 6 dollars—cheese 20 cents—eggs 25 cents per dozen—fowls 75 cents the pair—wood 4 dollars the cord—cider 2 dollars the barrel—wheat and corn 1 dollar 50 cents the bushel—potatoes 50 cents the bushel.

MISSOURI TERRITORY.

The *Emigrant*, a newspaper printed at St. Louis, of the 4th ult. contains the following paragraph:

"It is said that living mammoths have lately been seen near the Rocky Mountains."

It is stated in the same paper, that one hundred dwelling houses have been erected in St. Louis this season.

Art. 13. EDITORS' CORRESPONDENCE.

To the Editors of the American Monthly Magazine.

I HAVE lately read the following article in Holme's American Annals, vol. 2, p. 505, "In 1802, the German plan of disposing of books, by means of literary fairs was adopted in the United States." I should feel much gratified to hear from some of your correspondents, whether the above article is correct, as I must own that the fact is new to me. If any one can tell where such a plan was adopted, how long it lasted, whether it lasts yet, or has failed, and why it did fail, what regulations were adopted in regard to it, what prevents its revival and success, &c. he will highly oblige those who feel an interest in American Literature.

BIBLIOPHILUS.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

In my communication of last month, by an oversight, A. P. in the several examples for finding the latitude by spherics, was called the complement of the declination. It should have been termed the polar distance, as the sun at that time was more than 90° from the elevated pole.

During the months of August, September, and October last, while employed in taking observations for correcting the time-keeper, and finding the latitude, I took besides, about fifty observations of the sun's magnetic and true azimuths, in order to determine the variation of the compass. By comparing these, the magnetic variation on the 18th of October was 4° 51′ 27″ W. But the observations having been made under some disadvantages, I do not feel confident of their correctness. It appears, however, very probable, from their general tendency, that it is not less than 4° 50′, and not more than 5°. The foregoing is respectfully submitted to the public, in the hope that some person or persons will undertake to determine the magnetic variations with accuracy.

M. NASH.

New-York, December 15, 1817.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

Having read a communication in your last review on the progress and state of Natural Science in the United States, I observed in the remarks on *Collections of Minerals*, you notice, among others, *that* of Colonel Gibbs, in the Museum of the Historical Society of New-York.

Having often visited and examined the Collection you name, permit me to say, that the collection now deposited in the department of the Historical Society belongs to, and has been there placed by J. G. Bogert, Esq. of N. Y. and that Dr. Mitchill has also contributed very considerably to its value by the specimens he has laid upon the shelves.

This communication is not intended to take from the merit of Colonel Gibbs, who has also recently deposited some specimens, but to correct a statement, which if permitted to pass unnoticed, would rob others of the credit due to them.

A. B.

Art. 14. MONTHLY CATALOGUE OF NEW PUBLICATIONS, WITH CRITICAL REMARKS.

THE Knight of St. John, a Romance, by Miss Anna Maria Porter, Author of the Recluse of Norway, &c. &c. &c. New-York, James Eastburn and Co. 2 vols. 12mo. p. 486.

This is a tale of the Sixteenth Century. Giovanni, the Knight of Malta, who gives title to the work, is not, however, the hero of the story, according to the common acceptation of this epithet among novel readers. Cesario is the personage best entitled to this appellation, as he is the *lover* whose hopes and fears and fate are meant to awaken a tender concern, and whose eventual prospects of connubial felicity crown all our anxiety. Indeed it would be contrary to immemorial usage to make a *novel hero* of one condemned, like our Knight of St. John, by the vows of his order, to perpetual celibacy! Nevertheless he had loved, and had been disappointed, and by this means had been rendered a philosopher. But a spice of romance still tinctured his character, and he gave a loose to that enthusiasm in friendship which he had found could not be safely indulged in love. Cesario was the Pylades for whom our Orestes conceived this sublime sentiment, and to inspire whom with a mutual regard he strove with a perseverance rarely exhibited in the cultivation of softer attachments. He had many obstacles to contend with. His father had ruined the father of Cesario, by successfully prosecuting an antiquated claim to an estate which had been illegally alienated by his ancestors to those of Adimari, and the latter had died heart-broken in consequence. Cesario therefore regarded Giovanni as the son of his father's murderer, and repulsed with filial indignation every attempt he made to obtain his confidence. Circumstances gradually compelled him to believe in the disinterested sincerity of Giovanni, and having himself been the instrument of rescuing, unwittingly, this hereditary foe from a premature grave,

he admitted at last a kindly feeling towards one whom he had laid under an obligation for his life, to expand into the reciprocation of esteem and affection. Jealousy on the part of Cesario for a while disunite them; but on finding that his mistress was unworthy of his regard, and his friend innocent of encouraging that preference which she had immodestly discovered for him, he expiates his injurious suspicions by a pilgrimage to redeem Giovanni from captivity, into which he had been carried by the Moors. In pursuing this aim, Cesario discovers the sister of Giovanni, a widow of nineteen, also in bondage, and wins her love in the garb of a slave. He ransoms the sister and enables the brother to escape. The author leaves him in the anticipation of attaining the summit of human bliss.

A moral is to be drawn from the tale, which is briefly this—that Providence orders all things for the best to those who confide in him without remitting their own exertions, and that what we are apt in the impetuosity of the moment to deem the greatest calamities often prove in the event the happiest occurrences. Of the author's style we can only say that it is bad enough, but not worse than that of her previous productions which have obtained a measure of popularity. We did not read this work for pleasure, and did not derive much pleasure from reading it. It is certainly harmless, and those who can find either information or amusement in it, will not have wasted their time in its perusal.

E.

Inaugural Address, delivered in the Chapel of the University at Cambridge, November 5th, 1817. By Levi Frisbie, A. M. Alford Professor of Natural Religion, Moral Philosophy, and Civil Polity, in Harvard University. Cambridge, University Press. Hilliard and Metcalf, 1817. 8vo. 28 pp.

"The necessity, objects, and influence of moral philosophy," form the subject-matter of this able and eloquent address. The *necessity* of a scientific investigation of "the principles and obligations of duty," is vindicated and enforced with great comprehensiveness of view and cogency of argument; the *objects* of moral science are justly apprehended—and the *influence* attributable to the cultivation of that science, not only through the medium *of systematic* lectures and formal precept, *but also by means of the* various sorts of *fiction and history*, whether in prose or poetry, is traced with a fine discernment of moral causes, and exemplified and illustrated with striking beauty of conception and felicity of application.

The following extracts from the address are given, not only as specimens of elegant English composition, highly honourable to the taste and academic discipline of the learned professor, but also as examples of just thinking, not less honourable to his head, and heart.

"It has often been said, the heart is the best casuist, and its natural promptings the safest guides in duty. But in respect to this objection it must be carefully remembered, that we are not to form our estimate of the value of natural conscience from the prevalent opinions of civilized and christian countries. The moral sense of the most unlearned at the present day is not the sense of nature, but of cultivation; it has been modified by the studies and experience of ages, and, above all, by the christian religion. It is not denied, that we have from nature a moral as well as an intellectual capacity; but the former, no less than the latter, is to be improved and enlarged by observation and thought. Many duties arise from relations, which are complicated and remote; these relations must be investigated and brought together, and general principles, which may be settled into rules, deduced from them. The necessity of this is sufficiently shown by the different and contradicting maxims of duty that have prevailed in different ages and nations. Were however the original suggestions of uncultivated conscience far clearer and more decisive than experience will allow us to believe, still the necessity of philosophy would not be superseded. The unremitted labours of the moralist would, notwithstanding, be required to relieve the sentiments of mankind from those associations of prejudice, of fashion, and of false opinion, which have so constant an influence in perverting the judgment and corrupting the heart, and to bring them back to the unbiassed dictates of nature and common sense. Besides, the moral constitution of man, his relations, and duties, are subjects too interesting, and too fruitful of remark, to be neglected in the speculations of the ingenious and inquiring. Erroneous theories will be formed, nay, they will be presented to mankind as the rule of life, and even history and fiction be made vehicles of principles, dangerous alike to virtue and to peace. While indeed these speculations of false philosophy are wrapped in metaphysical subtleties, they may excite little alarm, and serve rather to amuse the learned; they are those eccentrick lightnings that play harmlessly in the evening cloud; but when they are made the maxims of common life, or, embodied in popular fiction, find their way into the hearts of men, they are these same lightnings concentrated and brought down to earth, blazing and consuming."

Under the third branch of his discourse, in noticing the means by which ethical opinions are diffused, and the effects of theory are brought out in conduct, professor Frisbie thus speaks of the moral influence of polite literature.

"Those compositions in poetry and prose, which constitute the literature of a nation, the essay, the drama, the novel, it cannot be doubted, have a most extensive and powerful operation upon the moral feelings and character of the age. The

very business of the authors of such works is directly or indirectly with the heart. Even descriptions of natural scenery owe much of their beauty and interest to the moral associations they awaken. In like manner fine turns of expression or thought often operate more by suggestion than enumeration. But when feelings and passions are directly described, or embodied in the hero and called forth by the incidents of a story, it is then, that the magick of fiction and poetry is complete, that they enter in and dwell in the secret chambers of the very soul, moulding it at will. In these moments of deep excitement, must not a bias be given to the character, and much be done to elevate and refine, or degrade and pollute those sympathies and sentiments which are the sources of much of our virtue and happiness, or our guilt and misery? The danger is that, in such cases, we do not discriminate the distinct action of associated causes. Even in what is presented to the senses, we are aware of the power of habitual combination. An object naturally disagreeable, becomes beautiful, because we have often seen the sun shine or the dew sparkle upon it, or it has been grouped in a scene of peculiar interest. Thus the powers of fancy and of taste blend associations in the mind which disguise the original nature of moral qualities. A liberal generosity, a disinterested self devotion, a powerful energy or deep sensibility of soul, a contempt of danger and death are often so connected in story with the most profligate principles and manners, that the latter are excused and even sanctified by the former. The impression, which so powerfully seizes all the sympathies, is one; and the ardent youth becomes almost ambitious of a character he ought to abhor. So too sentiments, from which in their plain form delicacy would revolt, are insinuated with the charms of poetical imagery and expression; and even the coarseness of Fielding is probably less pernicious than the seducing refinement of writers like Moore; whose voluptuous sensibility steals upon the heart and corrupts its purity, as the moon beams, in some climates, are believed to poison the substances on which they fall.

"But in no productions of modern genius is the reciprocal influence of morals and literature more distinctly seen than in those of the author of Childe Harold. His character produced the poems, and it cannot be doubted, that his poems are adapted to produce such a character. His heroes speak a language supplied not more by imagination than consciousness. They are not those machines, that, by a contrivance of the artist, send forth a musick of their own; but instruments, through which he breathes his very soul, in tones of agonized sensibility that cannot but give a sympathetick impulse to those who hear. The desolate misanthropy of his mind rises and throws its dark shade over his poetry, like one of his own ruined castles; we feel it to be sublime, but we forget, that it is a sublimity it cannot have till it is abandoned by every thing that is kind, and peaceful, and happy, and its halls are ready to become the haunts of outlaws and assassins. Nor are his more tender and affectionate passages those to which we can yield ourselves without a feeling of uneasiness. It is not that we can here and there select a proposition formally false or pernicious; but that he leaves an impression unfavourable to a healthful state of thought and feeling, peculiarly dangerous to the finest minds and most susceptible hearts. They are the scene of a summer evening, where all is tender and beautiful and grand; but the *damps of disease descend* with the dews of heaven, and the pestilent vapours of night are breathed in with the fragrance and balm, and the delicate and fair are the surest victims of the exposure."

After reading this passage, we should feel inclined to urge the *expediency*, if not the *necessity*, of cultivating moral science, though it were only for the gratification of taste, and the excitement of pleasurable emotions, without any reference to the ascertainment of duty, or the illumination of the conscience.

"How charming is divine philosophy!
"Not harsh and crabb'd, as dull fools suppose,
"But musical as is Apollo's lute,
"And a perpetual feast of nectar'd sweets,
"Where no crude surfeit reigns."

We cannot but congratulate Harvard upon the establishment of the Alford Chair, and the accession of a lecturer so well calculated to grace it.

L.

Female Scripture Biography, including an Essay on what Christianity has done for Women. By Francis Augustus Cox, A. M. New-York. James Eastburn & Co. 2 vols. 12mo. pp. 642.

The object of this work is an interesting one—to delineate the private and domestic life and character of the exemplary women who are brought to our notice in the sacred Scriptures; and, from the contemplation of their principles and conduct, to deduce lessons and motives for the guidance and governance of females of every station at the present day. With this aim the author has proceeded to infer the dispositions and circumstances of the subjects of his memoirs, from the few but forcible facts which are related of them in the Bible. As far as we have been able to examine his work, he appears to have illustrated the history of the times to which he recurs, and of the individuals of whom he has endeavoured to trace the biography, with no little learning and ingenuity. Whilst we confess that we have not yet been able to bestow on these volumes that attention which they merit, we feel warranted, from the passages we have read, in recommending them to the perusal, not only of those for whose use they seem principally designed, but of all who are desirous of improving themselves in rational views of religion, and what is preliminary and essential to the attainment of those views, in the habit of reasoning for themselves in matters pertaining as well to practice as to faith. It is in this light we particularly commend this work. By ente

ing into the situation of the persons whose deeds and sayings are recorded in Scripture, by considering their education and opportunities, and the condition of the times in which they lived, we are led to estimate their piety and morality at its proper rate, to judge how far they are fit examples for us, and to understand the true intent and application of the precepts enjoined upon them. It is well known that the sacred writers have always accommodated their language to the ignorance and prejudices of the age in which they wrote, and to know the extent of that ignorance, and the nature of those prejudices, is important to the right interpretation of the divine commandments. It is of the highest moment to distinguish between the moral and the ceremonial law, between the eternal ordinances of God and the local or temporary edicts of the Jewish theocracy. To discern between injunctions of so different effect, yet promulged from the same high source, and with the same solemnity, requires the exercise of the reasoning faculty. Indeed the reason of mankind is continually appealed to in the Bible; it is only as reasonable and reasoning creatures that they can have an interest in its promises, or be affected by its denunciations. Reason is therefore legitimately employed in weighing the force and ascertaining the spirit of Scriptural language. We must resort to the same aid to enable us to appreciate the merit of scripture characters. The sacred writers often state the facts, and leave the reader to make the comment. The sacrifice of his daughter by Jepthah, in fulfilment of an impious vow, is no where reprehended in the Bible—yet can any one doubt how the holy penman regarded the act? David is called *a man after God's own heart*, though there are instances recorded of his depravity; and Soloman is termed the *wisest of men*, whilst numerous evidences are exhibited of his folly—but is any one at a loss to comprehend the real meaning of the writer? In the best men there are faults, which it is as incumbent on others to avoid as to imitate their excellences. Any one who, in contempt of the dictates of his judgment and conscience, should pretend to assume David or Solomon as his model, for the purpose of gratifying his lusts, would sin still more heinously than he who should pursue his illicit pleasures in open defiance of the interdict.

There is but one perfect examplar—*Jesus Christ. Yet* we are not servilely to *copy him. It* should be our endeavour to imbibe a liberal portion of his spirit, and to effuse it, as freely as it is imparted, on all those occasions which present themselves in our sphere of life. It is neither necessary nor proper for men to ape the attributes of Deity—to assume his providence, or to affect his ubiquity. All that is required of an ordinary mortal who is forced to toil for his subsistence, is to practice virtue in the lot to which he is called. To take upon him the office of the Saviour, and of those whom he has ordained as his ministers, is unbecoming and presumptuous. To 'go about' to preach the word, or even 'to do good,' is to desert his duties at home. Were all Christians to set up for apostles, pestilence and famine would soon put an end to the propagation of the Gospel.

Even the demeanour of the patriarchs and prophets, or of the primitive disciples, is not to be adopted by every christian. In seasons of persecution it is commendable to carry openly the external indications of one's religious persuasion—but when religion becomes a 'a garment of praise,' an ostentatious display of it, is, like every other foppery, disgusting. To cultivate a decorous and unaffected deportment, neither austere nor relaxed, neither repulsive nor familiar, should be the endeavour of every friend of religion. The crown of righteousness is not necessarily a crown of thorns; and wry faces are a very unnatural indication of peace with God and charity with all mankind. To use the bounties of Providence as not abusing them, to enjoy the good things of this life without suffering them to wean our affections from Him who bestows them all, to possess a contented and grateful heart, and to diffuse cheerfulness and generous feelings amongst our friends and neighbours, are as consonant with Christianity as prayer and alms-giving. The love of God ought undoubtedly to predominate over every affection which comes into competition with it, but it can hardly be exercised as an abstract sentiment. We love God only as our benefactor, and supremely as our supreme benefactor—but to love the giver and to despise his gifts, to crave blessings and contemn the boons which heaven is pleased to confer, is strangely inconsistent, not to say absurd. It is our duty to convert every talent put into our hands to its proper account. He who has not created any thing in vain, has not implanted in the human breast a single desire which it is not lawful in some mode to indulge—and that man who will rather extirpate a passion than

regulate it, commits a mental violence as offensive as the mutilation of his body.

It is not the interest of the friends of religion to draw a line of distinction between them and the world—nor the province of pastors to obstruct the narrow path to the fold. The physician of the soul should not study to make his potion bitter. Community of religious feeling may result from community of feeling on other topics—and when a little more of life shall be carried into religion, a great deal more of religion will probably be carried into life. E.

A letter addressed to Cadwallader D. Colden, Esq. in answer to the strictures contained in his "Life of Robert Fulton," upon the report of the select committee, to whom was referred a memorial relative to steam navigation, presented to the Legislature of New-York, at the session of 1814, with an Appendix, &c. by William Alexander Duer, Esq. printed at Albany, by E. and E. Hosford, pp. 127.

Mr. Duer was the chairman of the Committee referred to in the preface, and which had made a report, and proposed a Bill hostile to the exclusive right of Messrs. Livingston and Fulton, to navigate the waters of this State by steam, or at least to the ample form in which that right is enjoyed, and the extraordinary privileges by which it is protected. The points of collision between Mr. Duer and Mr. Colden, naturally relate to the great questions of legal right and legislative policy embraced by this subject, and the merits of the various claimants to the honour, and we may add, emolument, resulting from the greatest improvement of modern times, the introduction of steam-boats. These are matters without the legitimate limits of our jurisdiction, and we certainly shall not treat of them in this summary and informal manner. The letter in question is written with much spirit and ability. It betrays a strong personal feeling, although the expression of it is in the main decorous and gentlemanly. Mr. Duer's style has probably been formed by his habits of life, and in reading this production one is continually reminded of a law argument, or an address to the Legislature. It contains, however, a luminous statement of facts and arguments, and will be read with much pleasure by those who feel an interest in the subject.* D.

* We would also refer to a "Short account of the origin of Steam Boats," a small pamphlet published by W. Thornton, Esq. the presiding officer in the Patent Office, in 1814.

Letters from the South, written during an excursion in the summer of 1816. By the author of John Bull and Brother Jonathan, &c. &c. New-York. James Eastburn and Co. 1817. 2 vols. 8vo. 514 pp.

We have been much gratified with this book. Although there is too often an unsuccessful effort at wit, yet there are many happy sallies; and though the style is sometimes debased by phrases unnecessarily vulgar, and allusions, not so much familiar and striking, as they are low and unseemly, yet on the whole it is easy, animated, and nervous. The letters purport to have been written from Virginia, and the subjects on which they touch are various and interesting; but the principal object of the publication seems to have been to delineate the Virginian character, which the author having been born and bred, as far north as the State of New-York, if we may judge from the internal evidence furnished by his letters, and being a man of generous sentiments and much knowledge, not to say a scholar, and acquainted with men and things, is well qualified to do. He was kindly entertained by the Virginians, and has repaid their hospitality, not with flattery, for he has indicated their faults as well as held up their virtues, but with just and honest praise. His remarks on character and manners, which are numerous, and suggested by an extensive and vigilant observation of his countrymen, are in our opinion accurate and instructive; they abound with good sense and patriotic feeling; and if his wisdom has put on a merry guise, it is not for that reason, the less wisdom, while by avoiding all austerity of manner, he has fitted his book for the perusal of those who most need the advice it contains, to a much greater extent than he would if he had been more grave and elaborate.

As a specimen of the caustic humour of the author, and also with the hope that it may prove useful, we give the following portrait of a certain class of young men of fashion. It is sketched with spirit, and may, it is to be regretted, be appropriated by numbers in all our more considerable towns.

"But little D———, on the contrary, was determined to be a gentleman, according to the fashionable idea of the present day in our cities. As he was to be rich, there was no occasion for him to know any thing—but how to enjoy it like a gentleman. He accordingly took his degree as the first dunce in the college; and the first thing he did on coming to the possession of nearly half a million, was to send out his measure for a suit of clothes to a London tailor. He f

listed himself under some tavern bucks, and strutted up and down ——— with a surtout which saved the Corporation the trouble of sweeping the streets—was seen every where at public places and parties, without doing any thing but yawn at the one, and stand in every body's way in the other, eating pickled oysters. His estimate of a party, where a man of feeling and refinement would go to enjoy elegant society, and rational amusement, was always founded on the quantity of porter, wine, and pickled oysters, handed round. Never was he known, on any occasion, to do any one thing either pleasing or useful—and, of course, in a little time he attained to the reputation of a fine gentleman; because, as he never did any thing, he must needs be so; employment being unworthy that high character. Some of the best bred people doubted his pretensions, until he thought of finding fault with every thing he heard and saw, when the opinion of his high breeding became unanimous.

Whether the people got tired of him, or he grew tired of the people, I don't exactly know; but in order to get a new gloss, he went abroad, staid six months, and came back vastly improved; for he found this country more intolerable than ever—a sure sign of excessive refinement, especially as he made a point of proclaiming his opinion aloud at all parties. When I was last at N——— I saw him in a book-store, reading a book upside down, and dressed as follows: to wit, one little hat, with a steeple crown; one pair of corsetts; one coat, so tight he could just breathe; one pair of pantaloons, so immeasurably wide and loose you could hardly tell whether they were petticoats or not; I don't recollect the residue of his costume—but his hair came out from beneath his hat like an ostrich's tail, and he stuck out behind like the African Venus. No doubt the ladies found him quite irresistible.

"One might moralize and speculate on what had been the different estimation of these young men, at least hereafter, had they pursued a course becoming their fortune and education, and devoted themselves to a useful or brilliant career. Had they employed part of their fortunes, and their leisure, in adorning their minds, and encouraging a taste for refined, elegant, and scientific pursuits, although perhaps they might not have attained to any lofty eminence, they would have become associated, at least, with those that were eminent. They might have become their patrons, if not their equals, and attained to a blameless, nay, noble immortality, as the munificent encouragers of genius; instead of being in their lives, the contempt of the virtuous and the wise; and in their deaths, the companions of oblivion."

The author's remarks on Charitable Societies are, we think, eminently just. If there be any one evil in our community that cries out for extirpation more than another, it is the increase of pauperism, principally assignable to the manner in which alms are distributed by public charities, as the cause. On this subject, the following observations must be confessed by all to contain too much truth to be lightly overlooked. The author had been charged by his friend and correspondent, with "cherishing a confirmed antipathy to charitable institutions, and especially to those venerable married ladies, and thrice venerable spinsters, who go about our cities like roaring lions, doing good." To this charge the author thus replies:

"Here, too, you mistake me. I only objected to the infinite number of these institutions, which are placed solely under the direction of women, whose easiness of belief, and want of experience of the various disguises under which the vicious practise on the credulity of the charitable, render them incompetent to such a delicate task. I am satisfied that this almost indiscriminate charity causes far more misery than it alleviates; panders to vice and immorality, by taking from the labouring class the strongest inducement to industry and economy, namely, the conviction that these alone would keep them from starving; by rendering it easier to get relief by begging than by work; and finally, by giving a sort of respectability to pauperism and beggary, which destroys the salutary contempt we used to feel towards those now right honourable and thriving professions. The moment you make beggary a tolerably respectable calling; the moment you relieve it from the tax which it pays to society, by being despised; that moment you create armies of Lazarones, and convert the idle and the indolent, whom the sense of shame had hitherto deterred, into sturdy beggars. When I was last in your city, where there is a society for the relief of every thing, I was struck with the bold and confident air which pauperism had assumed, which I suppose partly arose from the unwonted respectability of the dress it had assumed. Formerly, it was necessary for a beggar to be both ragged and dirty, and to exhibit the strongest symptoms of inability to work. But during the period of my visit, I was several times accosted by stout, hearty fellows, who under pretence they could not get work, begged without a blush. The friend with whom I stayed, complained to me that there was hardly a day in which he was not called on for charitable contributions, either to relieve somebody, or to convert the Hindoos, or Hottentots, by some of those good ladies I spoke of, who are such sturdy beggars that there is no refusing them. One day, as I was sitting alone in the drawing-room, thinking about matters and things in general, I was roused by a most confident rap at the door. On opening it, a smart dressed young lady tripped in. Professing a great respect for the sex, I bowed most profoundly, and invited her into the parlour. The moment she sat down, without being asked her wishes, and with the air of a demand rather than a request, she told me that her mother being in want of ten dollars, she had come with Miss ———'s compliments, and a request that I would let her have the money! Now Miss ——— was secretary, or treasurer, I forget which, to several charitable institutions, and exceedingly potent in the beau monde; so I paid the ten dollars, to escape the "terrible areopagus" of the tea-table. The young lady took the money, with the air of receiving her due rather than a favour; slightly lisped 'Obliged to you, Sir—*Ma* can now send me to a dancing-school this winter'—and slid out of the room with a right fashionable air. Ten dollars—laid up in heaven! thought I.

"I had scarcely recommenced my cogitations, when there was another rap at the door, and a most respectable looking matron was shown in, who handed me a subscription-book for raising money for the support of missionaries among the Hottentots. I asked her, with all the respect I

could assume, whether all the poor Indians of this country were converted? Whether the soul of a Pottawottomy was not as well worth saving as that of a Hottentot? And whether their duty to God and their country would not be quite as well fulfilled, by converting dangerous and bloody savages at our doors, into mild and peaceable Christian neighbours, as by going to the East for that purpose? 'Lord, Sir,' replied the lady, 'nobody thinks of matters so near at home. Besides, the Missionary Magazines, and Reviews, don't say half as much about our Indians as they do about the Hottentots and Hindoos.' This was conclusive; so I paid my contribution for the conversion of the poor Hottentots, in hopes of getting into the Missionary Magazine.

"After this rencontre I went out, leaving directions with the servant to note if any suspicious persons knocked in my absence. On my return he informed me that six ladies, with subscription-books, had called during the remainder of the morning.

"I hope by this time you begin to comprehend what I mean; to wit, that the distribution of public charities ought to be in the hands of public officers, acquainted with the world, and able to detect imposture of every kind. It will then be bestowed with a wariness and circumspection, which, while it operates as far as is possible to the relief of virtuous distress, does not encourage and pamper idleness and debauchery. I can hardly believe these good ladies, to whose desire to do good I give every due praise, do really benefit mankind by taking from the pockets of the good to bestow on the worthless."

The sentiments of these letters, with which we least accord, are those in regard to the cultivation of the physical sciences. On this subject the author has allowed his satire to flow too freely, and in his reprehension of the follies of philosophers, has indulged a contemptuous manner toward some of the greatest and most deserving men of the age, entirely unjust to them, and altogether unworthy the general liberality of his views and magnanimity of his feelings.

Our author's account of the paper-money system of this country, contains a great deal of mournful and momentous truth, and cannot be too effectual in exciting our citizens to ponder upon the consequences of that rabid spirit of speculation, which has already commenced its devastations, and is going on to shake our social fabric to its deepest foundations.

The genius of our author is not a little versatile; he can, with much ease and grace, pass from the sarcastic and indignant reprehension of vice, or the sprightly and cutting raillery of folly, to the most deep-felt enjoyment and poetical description of the retired and tranquil scenes of nature, or the delineation of the mild, benignant, and placid features of domestic life. As a beautiful specimen of his power in the pathetic, we cannot resist the temptation to quote the following short account of the life, character, and death of a Quaker lady. After some excellent, racy remarks on the manners and character so frequently assumed by young clergymen, the author thus indulges his contemplative mood.

"Having two or three hours to spare till dinner, we rambled about the church-yard, reading the records of mortality, which, though every where confined to a few simple items, concerning a few insignificant people, are always interesting. They are the history of high and low; and none can read them without being impressed with a conviction that all are his brothers at last—for all die. He who moulders below was born,—and died; and whether rich, or a beggar, his short history is that of kings. The struggles of restless ambition, the reverses of the great, and the story of the wreck of lofty pride, we read as an interesting romance, addressing itself solely to the imagination: but when a monarch or a hero dies, he becomes our equal; his death is an example equally with that of the meanest mortal; and we here realize our common nature, and common end.

"While poring over these tombstones, our attention was attracted by a long cavalcade, on foot, on horseback, and in carriages of various kinds, winding slowly over one of the hills at a distance. It came towards the church-yard, entered it, and stopt at a large oak, under which was a newly dug grave we had not noticed before. The people of the village were attracted by it, and came up, one after another, until there were, I suppose, two hundred, men, women, and children, gathered together. Without a whisper, except that of the oaks around, the coffin was taken from the wagon, lowered into the grave, and covered with earth. I never witnessed a silence more solemn and affecting; and beautiful as is our church funeral service, I will venture to say it never raised a feeling of more deep and awful devotion than that which impressed the dead silence around. There was no need of saying "dust to dust:" every clod of earth, as it fell hollowly on the coffin, proclaimed that; neither was any proof wanting that "man who is born of a woman," must die, for a thousand little hillocks around gave silent testimony to the fact. When the mound over the grave was smoothed with pious care, a little buzzing ran through the crowd—and as it slowly separated, some ventured to talk about the deceased person, who was, I found, a Quaker lady, who died—as others die, of some common malady or other. She was neither a belle nor a beauty;—no crowd ever followed her at a ball, nor could I learn that she had ever received a single offer of marriage, except from the person we had left still standing by her grave. Yet there was something in the story I learned of her, that affected me, I can hardly tell why, for it was not the least romantic.

"It seems that her husband, in consequence of imprudence or misfortune, had several years before been confined in a prison for debt, leaving a family of eight children destitute. By the rare magic of industry and economy united, this woman, by her own labours, kept the little ones together,—fed, clothed, and sent them to school, until the gaol accidentally took fire, and the prisoner walked home he afterward remained unmolested,

virtue of his wife had sanctified his person. There is a species of calm, persevering, courageous, and unconquerable industry, that gets the better even of fate. Such, it seems, was the industry of this valuable woman, and it was rewarded even in this world. She lived, God bless her,—to see her husband independent, and to share many years of independence with him. She reared all her children, saw them honourably settled, and heard the old people say, that whatever had been her sacrifices for them, they had repaid her, by their dutiful affection, and exemplary conduct. Then when she at last died, neither poet made her an angel, nor newspaper eulogy a saint; but the neighbours,—the *neighbours*, followed her to the grave without uttering a word,—and the husband and children stood round it with their faces covered.

"Now, if this little true story wants a moral, I think it will easily be found. For my part, I cannot help believing this simple Quaker woman was a more valuable being, and fulfilled her duties far more to the benefit of society, than if she had been a member of as many charitable societies as aunt Kate,—and had refused as many fools as a lady I once heard of in Virginia. I must own too, that I consider her silent, unobtrusive, suffering, fire-side virtue, as far preferable to the public and ostentatious newspaper charity, which, in the present time, stalks bravely forth, and beckons every worthless vagabond to its shrine from Europe, Asia, Africa, and America."

There are numerous grammatical errors, which we are surprised should have escaped the notice of the author, and an occasional slovenliness of style that looks like affectation; still, we think the "Letters from the South," well calculated to strengthen the bonds of our union by weakening sectional prejudice, and rendering all parts of our country mutually amiable in the eyes of Americans; and we cordially recommend it to general perusal. L.

The Balance of Comfort; or, the Old Maid and Married Woman. A Novel. By Mrs. Ross, author of the Marchioness, &c. &c. 2 vols. New-York. 1817.

Something superior to the mass of similar publications, our readers must not expect to meet with many traits of superlative excellence in the volumes before us. Indications of a tolerably extensive, if not very delicate and discriminating, acquaintance with the ordinary varieties of every-day life, are by no means unfrequent; and the facility and liveliness with which they are touched off, would be amusing enough, were the outlines more gracefully sketched, and the tints deeper and more determinate. With the dignified incident and diction of the higher class of modern novels, it would be ridiculous to compare a production, which the authoress evidently intended to occupy its unambitious station by the side of her former publications. Her representations of low character are drawn with a vigour and facetiousness that evince her familiarity with the species; but in her delineations from the polished world, she is often and obviously *at fault*, continually mistaking vulgar grossness and rough raillery for elegant wit and refined humour: throughout her attempts of this description, there is too much *horseplay*; while occasionally, she rushes into scenes, and ventures upon allusions very suitable indeed to the pages of Tom Jones and Roderick Random, but altogether inconsistent with that chasteness of sentiment, and delicacy of language, which ought to characterize the the works of female writers.

G.

The Essence of English Grammar, by Samuel Houston, A. B. Principal of Rural Valley Seminary in Rockbridge, Virginia. Harrisonburg, Lawrence Wartmann. 12 mo. pp. 49.

This *essence* of English Grammar, as distilled through the alembic of Mr. Houston's brain, is a product as different from the material, as whiskey is from rye. After whose prescription "it was composed," (to borrow an expression of the author, when speaking of *elegant composition*,) we know not, but imagine that the diligent and exclusive study of Hannah Glasse's *recipes* might enable one to produce something very like it.

E.

A Grammar of Moral Philosophy, and Natural Theology, with a summary of the Evidences of Christianity, abstracted chiefly from the works of Dr. Paley. To which are subjoined Questions and Tables, adapted to the study of the sacred scriptures. By the Rev. J. W. Baker. New-York, David Longworth, 12mo. 248 pp.

This is a judicious abstract, bringing into small compass and in a discreet arrangement, much of the most important matter on the subjects treated, and would form a good text-book for the older and more advanced scholars in our principal schools. L.

Longworth's Pocket Almanack, and New-York and United States Kalendar, for 1818. New-York, David Longworth, 32mo.

This is a very convenient Register, comprising much information of every-day use.

The Touchstone, or World as it

GOES; a Comedy in four acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury-Lane. By James Kenny, New-York, DAVID LONGWORTH, 12mo. pp. 77.

THE MERRY WIVES OF WINDSOR, a Comedy, in five acts, as performed at the Theatres Royal, Drury-Lane and Covent-Garden. By William Shakspeare. New-York, DAVID LONGWORTH, 12mo. pp. 75.

ELPHI BEY, OR THE ARAB'S FAITH, a Musical Drama, in three acts, as performed at the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane. By R. Hamilton. New-York, DAVID LONGWORTH, 12mo. pp. 53.

THE DEVIL'S BRIDGE, an Opera, in three acts. By Samuel James Arnold. New-York, DAVID LONGWORTH, 12mo. pp. 57.

LOVE IN A VILLAGE, a Comic Opera, in three acts. By Isaac Bickerstaff. New-York, DAVID LONGWORTH, 12mo. pp. 64.

ART. 15. MATHEMATICAL LUCUBRATIONS.

Solution to Ques. 5, by Mr. Shannessy of Albany.

Let the co-efficient of $x=s$, and that of $y=1$: whence 'tis evident that the co-efficient n of the second term of the given formula is $=s+\frac{1}{s}\therefore s^2-ns=-1$, whence by completing the square, &c. $s=\frac{n}{2}+\sqrt{\frac{n^2}{4}-1}$, and therefore the factors required are $\frac{n}{2}+\sqrt{\frac{n^2}{4}-1}\cdot x-y$ and $+\frac{1}{\frac{n}{2}+\sqrt{\frac{n^2}{4}-1}}\cdot x-y$.

Solution to the same, by X. of New-Haven.

If a and b be the roots of the equation $x^2-uxy+y^2=o$, $x-a$ and $x-b$ are the factors required; since whatever be the value of the given expression, their product must always be equal to it. To find these roots, we have, by completing the square, $x^2-uxy+\frac{1}{4}u^2y^2=(\frac{1}{4}u^2-1)y^2$; from which the roots are found, $\frac{1}{2}uy+y\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}u^2-1}$ and $\frac{1}{2}uy-y\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}u^2-1}$. Hence the required factors are $x-y\cdot\frac{1}{2}u+\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}u^2-1}$, & $x-y\cdot\frac{1}{2}u-\sqrt{\frac{1}{4}u^2-1}$; which multiplied together will be found to re-produce the given expression.—When $u<2$, these factors are necessarily imaginary, although the imaginary parts disappear in the product.

Solution to Ques. 6, by M. O'Connor, New-York.

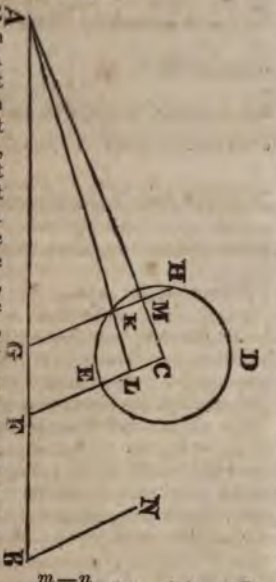
Let x, y and z denote the absciss, ordinate, and curve respective, and $\dot{x}$, $\dot{y}$ and $\dot{z}$ their respective fluxions—put $a=7354$, and $c=3\cdot1416$. Then $4ay^2\dot{x}=cy^2\dot{x}=$ the fluxion of the solid, and $2cy\dot{z}=$ the fluxion of the superficies. Now these fluxions, in every position of the generating circle $2cy$ will be in the constant ratio of m to n, because by the question their fluents must be in that ratio; therefore $m:n::cy^2\dot{x}:2cy\dot{x}::y\dot{x}:2\dot{z}$; hence $2m\dot{z}=my\dot{x}$ but $\dot{z}=\sqrt{\dot{x}^2+\dot{y}^2}$. Hence by substitution and division $\sqrt{\dot{x}^2+\dot{y}^2}=\frac{my\dot{x}}{2m}$. By involution, transposition and division, $\dot{x}^2=\frac{4m^2\dot{y}^2}{n^2y^2+4m^2}$. This equation by evolution will be $\dot{x}=\frac{2m\dot{y}}{\sqrt{n^2y^2+4m^2}}$ of which the fluents, by notation and form 9th of EMERSON'S table of fluents, are $x=\frac{2m}{n}\times$ hyper. log. of $y+\sqrt{y^2+\frac{4m^2}{n^2}}$ which is the required equation of the curve.

Solution to the same, by a disciple of Newton.

To find the equation of a curve such, that the contents of the solid, formed by the curve, and ordinate about a variable absciss, shall be in a constant ratio to its curve superficies—Let x be the absciss, and y the ordinate, and let z represent the length of the curve to the absciss x, let $p=3.1416$; then it is well known that $2pydz$ expresses the differential of the curve superficies, and py^2dx expresses the differential of the solid contents; suppose that the solid is to its curve superficies as m to n, then since this proportion is constant, it follows that $py^2dx:2pydz::m:n\therefore ydxn=2dzm$, whence $ydx\times\frac{n}{2m}=dz$ let $\frac{n}{2m}=a$ then we have $ydxa=dz=\sqrt{dy^2+dx^2}\therefore y^2dx^2a^2=dy^2+dx^2$ whence $(y^2a^2-1)\,dx^2=dy^2$ and $dx=\frac{dy}{\sqrt{y^2a^2-1}}=\frac{dy}{a\sqrt{y^2-\frac{1}{a^2}}}$ whose integral gives $x=\frac{hl\,(y+\sqrt{y^2-\frac{1}{a^2}})}{a}$ which needs no correction; for when $y=o$ $x=hl\frac{1}{a}\sqrt{-1}=$ an imaginary

therefore $x=\frac{hl(y+\sqrt{y^2-\frac{1}{a^2}})}{a}$ the equation of the curve. The expression for the solidity of the solid, generated by the revolution of the above curve, about its axis, equals $\frac{p}{2a}(ay\sqrt{y^2a^2-1}+hl(y+\sqrt{y^2-\frac{1}{a^2}})$ the curve superficies $=\frac{p}{a^2}(ay\sqrt{y^2a^2-1}+hl(y+\sqrt{y^2-\frac{1}{a^2}})$ The length of the curve $z=\frac{\sqrt{a^2y^2-1}}{a}$ and its area $=\frac{\sqrt{a^2y^2-1}}{a^2}$.

Solution to Question 7, by a disciple of Newton.



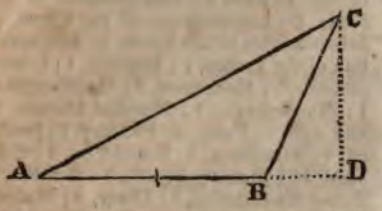
Let D E be the given circle, and A B the right line given in position. At the point B, in the right line A B, let the angle A B N be made equal to the given angle, through the centre, C, draw C F parallel to B N, and draw C A perpendicular to C F, meeting A B in A', divide C F into two parts in L, so that it may be $FL:CL::n:\frac{m-n}{2}$ then join A'L, intersecting the circle in K, through K draw H M K G parallel to C F, then H M K G will be the line required; for since M G is parallel to C F, one side of the triangle A F C, and is cut by A'L, we shall have $FL:CL::GK:KM \because GK:KM::N:\frac{m-n}{2} \because GK:2KM::n:m-n$, but $2KM=KH$ for A'C being perpendicular to the chord K H bisects it $\because GK:KH::n:m-n$, and (per composition) $GK:GM+KH::n:m$, that is $GK:GH::n:m$ and $GH:GK::m:n$.....QEI.

Solution to Question 8, by M. O'Connor, New-York.

Since the sun's declination, July 4th, 1817, is 22° 55′, it is plain that the sun's central ray on that day describes a cone of which the vertex is at the earth's centre, whose axis is coincident with that of the earth, and whose side forms with its axis at said vertex an ∠ of 67° 05′. Taking the lat. of N. York=40° 43′, its comp. 49° 17′ = the ∠ the horizon of N. York makes with the cone's base, and this ∠ being greater than 22° 55′ (= sun's declination) the ∠ which the cone's side makes with its base, the intersection of the cone and said horizon must be an hyperbola; and all cones described by the same ray must evidently be similar, and cut by the same horizon, must produce like curves. Now the ∠ which the sun's meridional ray makes with the horizon in a meridional direction is = the supplement of half the cone's vertical ∠ added to the lat. of N. York = 72° 12′ = the sun's altitude at noon. And since the earth's radius is very small compared with its distance from the sun, the solar ray, which by means of the summit of the edifice marks the vertex of the given transverse axis, may be regarded as coincident with and equal to the said meridional central ray, the former and latter necessarily make one and the same ∠ of 72° 12′ with said horizon. Now this ray, during the time it describes the curve of which the axis is given, describes portions of two opposite cones, which have their common vertex at the summit of the edifice, and it is the intersection of the horizon with the northern cone that forms the curve in question, which, as we have shown, must be an hyperbola; also, these cones are similar to the first cone, and the horizon cuts them at the same angles as the first. And the distance on the plane of the horizon in the direction of the meridian between the points when said plane meets the cones, is the given transverse axis. Imagine a vertical plane through the axis of these cones, and its intersection with both and the horizon forms a △ of which two sides are between the horizon and their common vertex; and the 3d, the given axis upon the horizon; in which △ we have given, besides the axis, the △ at the vertex = twice the sun's declination = 45° 50′, and one of the angles at the horizon = the supplement of 72° 12′ the sun's altitude = 107. 48, to find by trigonometry

the side between said △ and the vertex. Thus, sin. 45° 50′ : sin. 26° 22′ :: 250 feet : 154.8 feet; and lastly, radius 1 : sin. sun's altitude 72° 12′ :: 154.8 feet : 147.4 feet, the required height.

Solution to the same, by B. M'Gowan, New-York.



Upon a base=transverse axes, of the curve *a* △ whose vertical ∠ shall equal 2X sun's declination, and one of the angles at the base=sum of latitude, and sun's polar distance, the perpendicular let fall from vertical angle upon the base (produced if necessary) shall be the height of the tower.

Calculation, As sine 22° 55′ × Rads. 19 355711.

: $\overline{49° 18' - 22° 55'}$ × sine $\overline{49° 18' \times 22° 15'}$. 19 626486.

:: Transverse axes, 250 feet, 2 397940

: Height required, 147 5 feet.

PRIZE QUESTION

TO BE ANSWERED IN THE APRIL NUMBER.

By Michael Ward, near Sligo, Ireland.

It is required to determine geometrically an arc of a given circle, such that its sine may be equal to the excess of its secant above the radius.

Art. 16. REPORT OF DISEASES TREATED AT THE PUBLIC DISPENSARY, NEW-YORK, DURING THE MONTH OF NOV. 1817.

ACUTE DISEASES.

FEBRIS Intermittens, *(Intermittent Fever,)* 1; Febris Remittens, *(Remittent Fever,)* 6; Febris Continua, *(Continued Fever,)* 8; Febris Ephemera, *(Ephemeral Fever,)* 1; Febris Infantum Remittens, *(Infantile Remittent Fever,)* 7; Hernia Humoralis, 1; Ophthalmia, *(Inflammation of the Eyes,)* 2; Cynanche Tonsillaris, *(Inflammation of the Throat,)* 4; Catarrhus, *(Catarrh,)* 4; Bronchitis, *(Inflammation of the Bronchiæ,)* 1; Pneumonia, *(Inflammation of the Chest,)* 8; Enteritis, *(Inflammation of the Intestines,)* 4; Rheumatismus Acutus, *(Acute Rheumatism,)* 1; Urticaria, *(Nettle Rash,)* 1; Erysipelas, *(St. Anthony's Fire,)* 1; Variola, *(Small Pox,)* 8; Vaccinia, *(Kine Pock,)* 18; Convulsio, *(Convulsions,)* 1.

CHRONIC AND LOCAL DISEASES.

Asthenia, *(Debility,)* 1; Vertigo, 3; Cephalalgia, *(Head-Ach,)* 7; Dyspepsia, *(Indigestion,)* 7; Gastrodynia, *(Pain in the Stomach,)* 2; Obstipatio, 4; Colica, *(Colic,)* 2; Hysteria, *(Hysterics,)* 1; Palpitatio, 1; Hypochondriasis, 1; Ophthalmia Chronica, *(Chronic Inflammation of the Eyes,)* 3; Pharyngitis Chronica, *(Chronic Inflammation of the Throat,)* 2; Catarrhus Chronicus, *(Chronic Catarrh,)* 2; Bronchitis Chronica, 4; Phthisis Pulmonalis, *(Pulmonary Consumption,)* 1; Rheumatismus Chronicus, *(Chronic Rheumatism,)* 8; Pleurodynia, 4; Lumbago, 3; Hæmoptysis, *(Spitting of Blood,)* 1; Menorrhagia, 1; Hæmorrhois, *(Piles,)* 1; Dysenteria Chronica, *(Chronic Disentery,)* 4; Diarrhœa, 7; Leucorrhœa, 1; Amenorrhœa, 3; Dysuria, *(Difficulty of Urine,)* 1; Lithiasis, *(Gravel,)* 1; Anasarca, *(Dropsy,)* 1; Ascites, *(Dropsy of the Abdomen,)* 1; Hydarthrus, *(White Swelling,)* 1; Vermes, *(Worms,)* 2; Syphilis, 11; Urithritis, 4; Phymosis, 1; Hernia Congenita, *(Congenital Hernia,)* 1; Luxatio *(Dislocation,)* 1; Contusio, *(Bruise,)* 12; Ustio, *(Burn,)* 1: Abscessus, *(Abscess,)* 2; Ulcus, *(Ulcer,)* 10; Psoriasis, 1; Urticaria, *(Nettle Rash,)* 1; Erythema, 2; Porrigo, *(Scalled Head,)* 6; Impetigo, 1; Scabies et Prurigo, 18; Eczema Mercuriale, 1; Aphthæ, 1; Eruptiones Variæ, 3.

The temperature of this month has been generally uniform, and exceedingly mild. The winds have been part of the time from N. E. and N. W, but more commonly between S. E. and S. W. There have been some foggy evenings and mornings:—a few inconsiderable rains, and heavy ones on the 1st and 2nd, and on the 17th and 18th; the whole quantity that has fallen nearly 6 inches on a level. The highest temperature of the morning has been 60°, lowest 29°, mean 42°;—highest temperature of the afternoon 59°, lowest 32°, mean 49°.6:—highest temperature of the evening 64°, lowest 30°. mean 47°.6:—greatest diurnal v

16°:—mean temperature of the month estimated between morning and evening 46°.4′.

Nearly the same constitution of the weather having prevailed in this as in the former month, little alteration has taken place in the state and variety of diseases, or extent of mortality. In the existing multitude of morbid affections, fevers still take the lead. Disorders connected with derangements of the stomach and intestinal canal have also continued to occur, though in rather less proportion; but from the want of sudden and extensive atmospheric variations, complaints of an inflammatory nature have been less frequent than is usual at this time of the year. A typhoid tendency has been the most general character of the acute diseases of this month. Typhous fever still prevails, and with much the same fatality. The infantile remittent, which was formerly described, has, since the commencement of Autumn, assumed in many instances the nature of synochus, and in a few protracted cases has exhibited symptoms of a putrid tendency; being accompanied with a dry brown tongue, weak and quick pulse, violent pains in the head, delirium, or coma, and pains and distension of the stomach or intestines, sometimes with diarrhœa, and sometimes with costiveness.

Small Pox is gradually extending.

One of the cases of urticaria occurred from eating lobsters. As there was much inflammatory fever, bloodletting was necessary, although the stomach and bowels had been well emptied by the early use of evacuants.

A case of ascites, tending to general dropsy, was cured by venesection and other antiphlogistic treatment, calculated to diminish the excitement of the exhalent vessels. After the subsidence of inflammatory action in the exhalent arteries, corroborant medicines were employed, to restore the general tone of the system. The subject of the disease was a female, aged 25 years, who had laboured under a suppression of the Catamenia for several months preceding the appearance of dropsy.

In the New-York Bills of mortality for November, the following number of deaths has been recorded:

Apoplexy, 5; Burned, 3; Catarrh, 1; Childbed, 1; Cholera Morbus, 1; Consumption, 53; Convulsions, 14; Diarrhœa, 7; Dropsy, 6; Dropsy in the Head, 7; Drowned, 4; Dysentery, 3; Epilepsy, 1; Fever Bilious, 1; Fever Intermittent, 2; Fever Typhous, 22; Flux Infantile, 2; Hives, 4; Hæmoptysis, 2; Inflammation of the Bowels, 6; Inflammation of the Brain, 2; Inflammation of the Chest, 4; Inflammation of the Liver, 5; Inflammation of the Lungs, 1; Insanity, 1; Intemperance, 5; Marasmus, 3; Manslaughter, 1; Menorrhagia, 1; Nervous Disease, 3; Old Age, 7; Palsy, 2; Pleurisy, 1; Scalded, 1; Scrophula, 1; Small Pox, 3; Stillborn, 10; Sudden Death, 1; Suicide, 1; Tabes Mesenterica, 7; Ulcer, 1; Worms, 1. Total 203.

Of whom their died 42 of and under the age of 1 year; 12 between 1 and 2 years; 11 between 2 and 5; 8 between 5 and 10; 16 between 10 and 20; 35 between 20 and 30; 23 between 30 and 40; 19 between 40 and 50; 8 between 50 and 60; 10 between 60 and 70; 11 between 70 and 80; 3 between 80 and 90; and 1 between 90 and 100.

JACOB DYCKMAN, M. D.

New-York, Nov. 30th, 1817.

To Readers and Correspondents.

A part of the copy of the Review of Pursh's Flora, having been accidently mislaid, that article is abruptly terminated in this number. The review will be completed in our next.

We have several communications on hand, which shall appear next month.

In compiling the journal of the proceedings of Congress, we have relied principally on the abstract given in the National Intelligencer, which we believe to be faithfully and ably rendered.

THE

AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE

AND

CRITICAL REVIEW.

No. IV.....Vol. II.

FEBRUARY, 1818.

Art. 1. ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

MEMOIR ON ICHTHYOLOGY.

The Fishes of New-York described and arranged. In a supplement to the Memoir on the same subject, printed in the New-York Literary and Philosophical Transactions, Vol. 1. p 355—492. *By Samuel L. Mitchill.*

[To the 166 species and varieties of fish mentioned in that paper, here is an addition of about 40 more; making considerably above 200 in the whole.]

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		18
	Total	42

ANGUILLA, EEL.

The Eel of Success Pond was brought to me in an entire state on the 30th April, 1817. From an examination of half a dozen individuals, I was enabled to complete the description. The Lake in which these creatures were found has no connexion with salt water, or any other water. Occasionally from rains, or a deficiency of evaporation, it overflows, and the surplusage of water finds its way to Little Neck Bay, emptying into Long-Island Sound in the Eastern part of the town of Flushing. But there is no evidence of Eels returning from the Sound to the Lake at any time; for the overflow, when it happens, is so scanty that it is merely a gush of a few days duration at most, and so transient that the channel quickly returns to the condition of arable land. The Eels of Success Pond may therefore be considered, in the strict sense of the

word, fresh water Eels. On this account I procured them for examination by the aid of my friends Mr. Benj. Fowler, and Mr. Isaac Hicks, who live in the neighbourhood.

One of the heaviest of the Success Eels weighed three pounds and four ounces. The length was thirty three inches and a half, and the girth rather more than seven inches.

The lower jaw longer than the upper; nostrils tubular. On each side, reaching backwards and above the upper lip, four holes or orifices, a short distance from each other. Between the tubular nostril and the eye two other orifices nearly of the same size and considerably larger. Along the lower jaw also a row of orifices on each side. All these, save that near the eye, seem to effuse a slimy liquid, and that appears to be the nostril.

There are ten rays to the gill membrane, 456 to the united dorsal, caudal, and anal fin, and 19 to the pectoral.

The colour is dark brown on the back, in some individuals inclining to black, in others toward greenish and yellow. Frequently the sides are diversified with lightly cloudy variegations, not however having the distinctness of spots. The belly is whitish with shades of yellowish, brown, or greenish. Lateral line distinct and straight. Rib-spaces very evident. Lower margin of the anal fin often coloured yellowish. The dorsal fin begins about one third of the distance between the tip of the upper jaw and the tail. The vent is situated rather nearer the head than to the other extremity. Tongue large, smooth, pointed, with a distinguishable frænum beneath. Pupil of the eye black, Iris yellow, skin covers the eye. Teeth small, though visible as well as palpable, forming several rows in each jaw, and in the upper uniting into a patch on the forepart of the Palate.

Hence I conclude, upon a survey of the whole matter, that these Eels are not specifically different from those of the salt water, nor is the species different by any actual character I am able to assign from the Anguilla vulgaris of Bloch.

ANNARICHAS.

Sea Wolf—*Anarrhicas lupus*, with distinct strong diverging teeth; with large head and jaws, and one dorsal fin reaching almost to the tail. This description is made from a fine specimen in the Museum of Mr. Trowbridge, at Albany. The length of the individual now before me is two feet and six inches. Figure resembling that of a Blenny, being large toward the head and thorax, and tapering away toward the tail. Was taken by the fishermen when angling for cod, and brought into Boston.

The mouth is large, and when opened discloses five strong white and pointed teeth in each jaw. Of these, three are rather smaller than the other two; to wit, the front one and the two hindmost ones; the two middle teeth, particularly in the upper jaw, have the canine form and strength. The head is ample and fleshy, the nostrils tubular, eyes large. The dorsal fin is composed of numerous rays, and reaches from its commencement a few inches behind the head, in a broad expansion, almost to the tail. The anal fin reaches from the vent also almost to the tail. After a short and small interruption the caudal fin projects from the narrowed and attenuated tail, in a somewhat rounded and fan-like expansion of a very moderate size. The pectoral fins are stout, and of the same dark complexion with the body. The hue of the head, and of the dorsal and anal fins rather more pale.

XIPHIAS, SWORDFISH.

Generic character.—Body cylindrically roundish, head furnished with an elongation of the upper jaw in the form of a sword, mouth destitute of teeth, eight rays to the branchiostegous membrane.

Sword-Fish—*Xiphias gladius*—an individual of this species was taken off Sandy-Hook, by means of a harpoon, on the 19th June, 1817; the next day it was brought to the New-York market, and cut up, like holibut and sturgeon, for food. The length was about twelve feet, and the girth by estimation five.

The head was elongated forward into a blade or flat projection thirty eight inches long, and near its junction with the head four broad. It gradually tapered away to an edge on the sides, and to a point at the end. This edge was neither toothed nor serrated, but fortified with a hard substance resembling flint, yet not hard enough in its fresh state to strike fire with steel. It was covered with skin resembling that of a shark. The thickness of the sword near the head was two inches and an half; it was blackish above, and whitish beneath. There were longitudinal depressions to the number of four on the upper side.

The gills were divided into eight pairs; and were of a more spongy constitution, and more retentive of blood than usually happens in fishes. In this respect they seemed to border somewhat upon lungs. The tail was shaped like a crescent, and measured thirty eight inches across from tip to tip. The flukes were equal, and the length of each was twenty seven inches. There was a skinny or fin-like appendage lengthwise on each side, corresponding with the lateral line.

The greatest height of the dorsal fin was twenty two inches, and its connexion to the back was by a base of eleven. The greatest length of the anal fin was twelve inches and a half, with a depth of seven at the place of connexion.

The pectoral fins were twenty-two inches in length and five inches deep at the body.

All the fins, more especially the dorsal and anal, had a falciform figure.

The skin was without scales, the belly of a light complexion, and the back and sides of a silvery gray.

The mouth was beneath, and toothless; the lower jaw was short, and terminated in a point. The stomach contained seven or eight mackerels.

The flesh was remarkably firm; it was purchased at a quarter of a dollar the pound. I tasted a chop of it broiled, and found it

savoury and excellent. It resembled the best sturgeon, without its strong and oily flavour. While I ate it I thought of veal-cutlet. The eyes were very large.

These observations were made by the assistance of Enoch Johnson, Jun. Esq. and Mr. Isaac Fairchild, of New-York. I have been informed by my friend John Remmey, that a sword-fish, sixteen feet long, was exhibited at New-York in the year 1791.

PHYCIS MARGINATUS, *Rafin.*

New-York, 27th Nov. 1815.

I beg leave to hand you a drawing and description of a new species of fish from your shores, which appears to have escaped your notice, (since it is not mentioned in your paper on the Ichthyology of New-York,) in order that you may add it to the supplement you are preparing.

I observed several of these fishes on the 3d instant, on board of a fishing-smack off Judith Point, Rhode Island, the very same day of my unfortunate shipwreck. The drawing and description I made being in my pocket at the time, were among the few objects I saved, which now enable me to add one fact to the general stock of ichthyological knowledge.

I am truly, dear Sir,
Your friend and servant,
C. S. RAFINESQUE.

The *Gadus marginatus* is thus described by my worthy friend C. S. Rafinesque, under the name of *Phycis*, a new genus:

PHYCIS—*Generic definition.* Gills complete, lower fins jugular, formed by many (more than one) rays, partly connected together without any membrane; two dorsal fins, caudal fin unconnected.

PHYCIS MARGINATUS—*Specific definition.* Lower jaw the shortest, and with a small beard; jugular fins white, with two rays, and reaching to the anal fin; body brown above, white underneath; fins brown, the first dorsal triangular, and with ten rays, the caudal fin rounded and marginated with black, lateral line bent in the middle.

Description.—Full grown length nearly two feet; body cylindrical, or rather a little fusiform, being a little swelled towards the belly; head flattened above; mouth large, with striking lips and small teeth; upper jaw the largest, and longer than the lower one, which has below a small conical appendage or beard; nostrils small, without any crest; eyes large, situated over the corners of the mouth; iris white; prunella black. The whole colour of a light brown above, and of a dirty white underneath, both on the head and body; the lateral line is incurvated behind the abdomen. The jugular fins are white, slender two-fingered, the two rays connected nearly to the middle, but afterwards free; the anterior is a little longer, and reaches to the anal fin. All the other fins are brown, the pectoral are oblong, obtuse, and with twelve rays; the first dorsal is triangular, and with ten rays, none of which extend beyond the membrane; the second dorsal is longitudinal, and with sixty rays; the anal is similar, but shorter, and with only forty rays; the caudal has about twenty rays, is nearly round and marginated, with black on the posterior part.

History.—This fish may bear in English the vulgar name of *marginated Phycis*, or *Cusk Phycis*. It inhabits the shores of North America, and particularly those of Connecticut, Rhode Island, and the Long Island Sound, where it is a resident, since it is caught both in summer and winter. It bears the vulgar appellation of *Cusk*, which appears to be an aboriginal name; but as the same name is applied by fishermen to several fishes of the *Blennidia* family it may lead into error. This animal is caught together with the *codfishes*, and in the same bottoms, where it feeds on smaller fishes. It is, however, a much scarcer fish, and as it is not so good, is not much known, although it is carried sometimes to the New-York market. Its flesh is soft, like that of many species of the genera *Blennius* and *Cyprinus*, but good enough to eat, particularly fried.

This species, as in fact all its congeners, is much more akin to the genus *Merluccius* (*Gadus* sp. with two dorsal fins and one anal fin) than to the genus *Blennius*, which has only one dorsal fin; it differs, however, by the family characters of the defect of membrane between the rays of the jugular fins, besides the gill-cover having no membranaceous appendage. This species is very different from all my new Sicilian species *Phycis macronemus*, *Ph. fuscus*, *Ph. agrammus*, *Ph. mustea*, &c. and is more akin to the *Ph. selosus* (mihi, *Blennius phycis*, *L.*) which, however, differs by being cinereous, having a crest over the nostrils, the first ray

of the first dorsal fin elongated, and the tail not marginated!

Cod-fish of the Lakes.—*Gadus lacustris.*—This is considered a very poor fish, and generally rejected by the persons who catch him. Others, however, say that his flesh is excellent.

I state, on the authority of Henry A. S. Dearborn, Esq. the species now under consideration abounds in Sabago-pond. This is a large collection of fresh water, about twenty miles north-west of Portland, in the district of Maine. In it lives a fish exactly resembling the *sea-cusk*, common in the Boston market; and is taken there in great numbers at certain seasons of the year. They are represented as precisely of the shape and size of the cusk caught in the ocean adjacent to the coast of New England. In Maine this fish is not found in any of the lakes or ponds connected with rivers. Even if this was the case the sea-cusk is never known to ascend rivers and visit the reservoirs of fresh water.

Mr. Dewitt describes a fish which appears to me the same, as inhabiting Lake Cayuga: he belongs to the family of the Gadus, or Cod. There is a cirrhus or single beard to the chin. The body is plump and roundish, with great flexibility. The skin is smooth and scaleless, and marbled with yellow and brown, with here and there, occasionally, a dark spot; back darkish, belly white. A circle of yellow surrounds the pupil of the eye; two dorsal fins, of which the foremost is about midway of the back, small and triangular, the hindmost is long, ribband-like, and reaching almost to the tail. The anal fin begins just behind the vent, and extends nearly as far backward as the second dorsal. The vent is nearer the head by several inches. The caudal fin is handsomely rounded into a convex or projecting curve; the lateral line is a distinct furrow, winding along with a course gently inclined or bending up and down; the pectoral fins rounded; ventral fins situated on the neck, and tapering to a point; nostrils large. In front of the nostrils two other orifices, furnished with appendages concave, elongated, and pointed like ears; they resemble more exactly an external organ of hearing than I ever before saw in a fish. Upper jaw longest, and receiving the lower; both furnished with an abundance of minute sharp teeth. Mr. Le Sueur found him in Lake Erie, and has figured him in that finished style which distinguishes all the drawings in marine zoology done by that enterprising traveller.

The *Gadus lota*, called by the English the *turbot* or *eel-pout*, is a fresh water fish of this family, living in the rivers and lakes of Europe, and even of the East Indies. But as the body of the eel-pout is said to be compressed and covered with minute scales, his lateral line to be straight, and his head to have considerable resemblance to that of *the frog, our lake-cod*, or fresh-water cusk, *must, until at least further* inquiry shall be made, be rated as a species not hitherto described.

III. Thoracic.

Pleuronectes.

Apodal Sole.—*Pleuronectes apodæ;* with a body almost circular; with about twenty transverse black stripes; and with a single skinny appendage to the thorax instead of two ventral fins.

Length four inches exclusive of the caudal fin; breadth, including the dorsal and anal fins, about as much. Taken from the bottom of the ocean in the Straights of Bahama, with several other species, by David H. Fraser, Esq. surgeon in the United States navy.

The eyes are situated to the right; and there are no pectoral fins. What is very peculiar is, there are no ventral fins, but, instead of them, there is a single skinny elongation from the lower side of the thorax, with the rudiments or semblance of five rays. Has a soft mucous skin, apparently without scales. The back is barred across by about twenty black stripes and as many pale ones, and each pale one is divided by a narrow brown stripe, giving the upper side the appearance of variegated black, pale, and brown crossbars. The lower side is muddy white; many soft caruncles or papillæ beneath, on both sides of the mouth.

Lateral line begins near the upper lip, near the origin of the dorsal fin, and, after forming a curve around the head and eyes, is continued almost in a straight line to the middle of the tail.

Echeneis.

White-tailed Remora.—*Echeneis albacauda*; with triangular white marks on the tail, and twenty-one bars across the shield; length twenty inches and a half; breadth almost three; girth nearly seven; weight twenty-one ounces.

Taken in the bay of New York, June 22, 1815.

This fish had twenty-one bars across the shield on the top of his head.

The dorsal fin was tipped with a white margin almost the whole of its length.

The caudal fin was yet whiter on its upper and lower sides, the white part slanting over the rays, and widening to half an inch and more at the extremity above and below. The middle portion of it, between the white triangles, almost black.

The eyes were brassy yellow; the lower jaw jutted very much beyond the upper; and though the point could not come in contact with it, was covered with minute teeth directed inwards.

The skin was scaleless; colour of the back dark, with a conversion to pale or dove toward and along the belly; throat and chin, with some variegations, whitish.

The remaining characters were much like those of the other species.

Coryphæna.

Rudder-fish, or Perch Coryphæna.—*Coryphæna perciformis;* with zig-zag impressions adown his sides; serrated gill-

cover; seven rays in the branchial membrane, and a faint radiation around the eyes.

Length of the specimen now before me rather more than ten inches; depth three; girth nearly seven; was taken by a hook near a wharf of the city, on the 23d day of August, 1815; he and several dozens more of the same species having followed a ship from the ocean, and continuing to play about her rudder for several days after she had taken her birth beside the quay for unloading. The weight was eight ounces, and the individual said by the ship-masters to be full-grown.

The general hue of the back was a dark greenish, with small black spots, particularly about the head, and a bluish tinge along the back; of the belly, a greenish white, not very bright, but rather dull. The skin is covered with small scales. The complexion of the living fish very like that after death.

The eyes were large and bright, with a faint yellowish suffusion, and a reddish circle around the inner iris. It was reported to me they were of a mazarine blue when first taken out of the water. Head blunt, thick, roundish, and smooth, excepting that the semi-osseous middle plate of the gill-covers was serrated with teeth, very plain to be felt as well as seen. Around the eyes a sort of radiated formation of the skin for a short distance.

There were zig-zag impressions in the skin along the sides between the back and belly; and those behind the vent and toward the tail are inclined obliquely upward and backward, and downwards and backwards, like the processes of the vertebræ.

The lateral line is distinct, scaly, and crooked in a curve that does not vary very much from the course of the back. The fork of the tail is not acute; but the caudal fin, when expanded, is two inches from tip to tip, and then the curve it describes is somewhat lunated.

The pectoral fins are seated pretty high, and contain each twenty-one rays. The ventrals are of moderate size, and their rays, which are six in number, partake of the greenish white of the belly. The gill membrane has seven rays; the caudal fin nineteen.

The dorsal fin occupies much of the space along the back, and contains twenty-nine rays, of which the first eight are short, sharp, and prickly.

The under jaw is thin and small in comparison of the upper, which is thick and blunt; the lips are furnished with a row of very small teeth; the gape is moderate, and the tongue long and smooth.

There are nineteen rays to the anal fin; the two foremost of which, near the vent, are spinous.

SCORPŒNA.

PURPLISH SCORPŒNA.—*Scorpœna purpurea*, with rusty-coloured skin diversified with yellowish and darkish clouds, particularly toward the tail and across the fins, and with a foliated corilus over each eye.

October 28, 1815. The specimen now alive before me was taken off Block-Island. The length is fourteen inches, and the breadth across the enormous head more than four. Like other species of the genus, the body tapers away to quite a slender tail.

The head is roughened by twenty or more knobs or protuberances, mostly disposed by pairs. These elevations are chiefly blunt, though those over the gill-covers are rather more pointed. The rays of the fins are coarse and large. The skin is without scales, and roughened by excrescences, almost like warts, over the back and sides; there is a row of them distinctly to be traced along the lateral line, and another from the back of the head, nearly parallel to the dorsal fins.

The colour is a russet brown, diversified toward the tail below with whitish, yellowish, or paler clouds, and through and across the fins with darker clouds, interspersed with lighter marks. Some of the warts terminate in white tops. Belly a pale orange yellow.

The lower jaw has a double set of cirrhi; the upper set, three in number, round the outer curvature, and small; the lower set, eight in number and foliated, and broad with branches. The upper jaw and head are likewise adorned with cirrhi; two foliated ones proceed like whiskers from the corners of the mouth. Two similar ones arise from the upper margin of the orbits and overhang the eyes. A pair of acuminated and slender cirrhi depend from the extremity of the upper jaw, and several other pairs are scattered over the head and cheeks.

There are two dorsal fins, the foremost of which has sixteen ramentose rays, with loose connexion; the other has thirteen rays, with something of the ramentose structure, and more closely associated. The pectorals have seventeen rays, distinct, wide apart, and with membraneous scallops between their extremities. The ventral fins have three rays, the foremost of which is the longest, and they all have skinny terminations. The anal fin has fifteen rays curved backwards. The caudal fin has about seventeen rays, and they terminate with a scalloped edge that is rather convex. The chin, neck, and parts about the mouth are spotted, and divided with yellow, brown, and white; but, in other respects, the fish has such strong characters of the Scorphœna family, that there is no need of a more minute description.

RED SCORPŒNA.—*Scorpœna rufa*, with a more ruddy colour of the skin.

I mark as a variety the specimen now alive on my table, about eighteen inches long, and four and an half broad across the head; taken off Nantucket. The chief differences were its greater size and redder complexion, with less variegation and contrast in the clouds and colours.

GEOMETRICAL DORY—*Zeus geometricus*; with a black ray in the dorsal fin extending beyond the tail; a white ray in the anal not quite so long; two lines extending from

upper part of the gill-cover toward the back, one gradually vanishing as it proceeds towards the dorsal fin, and the other ending abruptly not far from its origin.

This fish was taken on the south side of Long Island, on the 26th July, 1816. It is the largest New-York dory that I have hitherto seen, his length being thirteen inches; his breadth one inch and three-quarters; and his depth six inches. The slope of the forehead is six inches; making the head oblique and ugly. The tail is deeply forked, yellow, and measures three and an half inches from tip to tip. The first ray of the dorsal fin is eight inches long, reaching further back than the tail; the first ray of the anal fin is white, and is five inches in length. The skin is whitish and scaleless. The hue is white and bright, with bluish along the back, and yellowish from the eye along the front upward. There are also shades of greenish intermingled. The lateral line crooks upward about the thoracic parts, meandering a little in its progress downwards to a point, whence it proceeds straight to the tail. From a curved base a little forward of the origin of the lateral line, another line proceeds upward, and turning backwards, disappears before it reaches the dorsal fin. This curved base is about the ninth of a circle. From the same point whence the line just described proceeds, and behind it, arises another line, and proceeds at an acute angle with the former about three-quarters of an inch, terminating then abruptly.

There are three spines in front of the dorsal fin; that consists of about twenty-three rays, of which twenty are branched and capillary. The anal fin has about nineteen, of which all but three are of a similar constitution. The pectoral fins have each about twenty rays, the uppermost of which are long and pointed. The anus is very far forward, being on a line with the insertion of the pectoral, and immediately behind the ventral fins. The front or forehead of this fish ends in a horny edge, and between the termination of this edge on the top of the head, and the commencement of the before-mentioned spines before the dorsal fin, are four knobs, or blunt elevations, with corresponding depressions between them. A double nostril a little in front of the eye, which is large and silvery, with a yellowish tinge like that of the surrounding skin. The back all along the insertion of the dorsal and anal fins has a sort of scallopped appearance.

Spinous Dory—*Zeus spinosus;* with seven spiny rays in front of the dorsal fin, a lateral line moderately curved upwards, a very forked tail, and three spines in front of the anal fin.

The specimen before me was taken in the bay of New York, on the 12th September, 1915. His length was three inches, depth almost two, and thickness less than half an inch; the whole figure being that of a nice and delicate little fish. It is very deep, and remarkably thin in proportion to his length. The circumscription of the back and belly is handsomely rounded; the head projects forward with a blunt snout, and the tail, which is quite narrow, divides into an extremity deeply forked. He has the nearest resemblance to the *Z. septapinnis.* The eyes are large and whitish, occupying a considerable space in the head; the upper jaw is much bigger than the lower, and this latter, which shuts within the former, makes a small mouth, and opens, after death, by its own elasticity. The teeth are scarcely perceptible.

There are seven spinous rays to the dorsal fin, and nineteen bristly ones, making twenty-six in the whole. There are three spinous rays and about nineteen bristly rays to the anal fin, making twenty-two in the whole. In both, the first three or four bristly rays are longer than the others, and resemble somewhat the form of the chætodons.

The ventral fins are minute, and have each four rays. The branchial membrane has seven. The pectoral fins are acuminated, and are composed of about nineteen rays. The caudal fin also possesses nearly the same number.

The lateral line is very moderately incurved upwards, and then runs almost straight to the tail. The skin is scaleless, and on the back a dusky greenish, and on the belly a silvery white, with clouds along the sides, and somewhat of a ruddy tint. The gill-opening does not slant so much as in several other species of the genus. There are undulating or waving depressions up and down the sides somewhat like the stromats. He seems to connect the chetadons and stromats with the dories.

Scomber.

Scomber Hippos; with a black spot at the posterior edge of the gill-cover; lateral line strongly mailed and aculeated backward; and with a single finlet above and below, near the extremity of the tail.

The specimen before me was bought in the market on the 28th July, 1815, and was rather more than eight inches in length, and two in depth. The form cylindrically roundish, and plump and tapering away toward the head, and more especially toward the tail. The mouth is remarkably free from teeth, there being fewer than I ever saw in a mackerel. The upper lip and jaw are almost as smooth as a herring's, and the lower has only a moderate roughness near its tip. There are two dorsal fins, the foremost of which consists of seven rays, and the second of ten; then follow twenty-one rays in lieu of spurious fins, and a single spurious fin at their posterior termination. In front of the anal fin there are two stiff spines; that fin consists of nine proper rays, which run with, and are connected with twenty-five more, extending along the tail, and concluded by a single finlet. Properly speaking, perhaps these rays might be reckoned as making an anal fin of thirty-four rays. The tail is deeply forked, and is composed of nineteen brushy rays. The lateral line is very characteristic. From the upper part of the gill-opening it bends gradually downward, and is marked by about a dozen dark dots till it reaches a point about midway of the second dorsal fin, whence it is continued

straight to the middle of the tail. All the curved or anterior part has adhering scales; all the straight or posterior part is strongly mailed with wide and contiguous plates that are serrated or aculeated backwards. Near the end of the tail the spines are very distinct. Head and gill-covers smooth, and the posterior extremity of the latter marked with a black spot. Eyes large and silvery, with a yellow tinge. Adhering small scales about the head and back of the neck, and large but very deciduous ones scattered over the back down towards the lateral line. A smutty oblong spot under each eye, marking the cheek. The ventral fins have five branching rays; the pectorals have nineteen rays in the usual way. Colour a greenish blue on the back; yellowish on the lateral line and caudal fin; silvery white along the throat and belly; dorsals brownish; anals whitish; the branchial membrane has seven rays.

The books contain the following description of the SCOMBER HIPPOS. *Sc. operculis postice maculanigra*—One row of teeth, the two foremost of which are larger than the rest; the lateral line very much declining in the middle, and carinated with short spines backward and behind, the posterior dorsal fin red; ventrals and anal yellowish; spines some distance in front of the anal fin.—Foster and Garden—Carolina—Otaheite.

BODIANUS.

SIX SPINED BODIAN—*Bodianus bis-trispinus*, with three spines on the back part of the foremost gill- plate, and three more on the hindmost gill-plate, with a single dorsal fin, projecting lower jaw, and rounded tail.

About two inches and a half long, and an inch deep. Brought from very deep water in the straits of Bahama.

Head elongated and pointed; lower jaw longer; gape wide, rims of both jaws, the palate and tongue beset with small teeth; three naked spines on the foremost gill-plate; three more on the hindmost; all pointing backward; ventral fins small and united at their base.

A single dorsal fin, and but one anal fin, both of them situated toward the tail, with an increase of length and breadth at their posterior margins; caudal fin rounded. The three so situated as almost to give the fish the appearance of a triple tail; the eyes are large, the pectoral fins narrow and lanceolated; tongue narrow and pointed; skin smooth; lateral line commences at the upper part of gill-opening, and proceeds with a moderate incurvation and very gentle sinuosities to the middle of the tail. The two first rays of the dorsal fin are spinous, the rest filamentous.

PERCA.

GLASS-EYE—*Perca vitrea*, with the pupils of the eyes appearing like the semi-globes of glass in the decks of vessels, when illuminated on the opposite side, and with a yellow iris.

Found in the Cayuga Lake, of a roundish (teres) figure; *the middling* magnitude about eighteen inches long, by three and a quarter deep.

Colour of the body dark-yellowish, like that of the common pike; belly white, back darker than the sides. Scales stout, lateral line proceeds straight from the upper part of the gill-opening to the middle of the tail, and is of a deeper brown than the adjoining and surrounding skin. Ventral and anal fins light yellow. Two dorsal fins, the foremost of which is spinous, and consists of thirteen rays, and the hindmost filamentous and composed of twenty rays.

Lower jaw rather longer than the upper, tail sinuated toward the middle, and rendering the caudal rays of that part shorter than those above and below.

This character and description were taken from the drawing and notes of Simeon De Witt, Esq. made by him at Ithaca, in October, 1816; was pronounced by that gentleman to be tolerably good eating.

LABRUS.

BLACK EARED POND-FISH—*Labrus appendix*. Labrus with black, broad, and oblong appendages to the gill-covers; grows to the size of five or six inches long, three deep, and one and a half thick. Lives in the same waters with the Labrus auritus; but differs from him in being more stout, thick, and chubby, and having less variegation of colour in his scales, and a greater length and width of the ears or appendages to the gill-covers. In the Labrus auritus these are rounded and tipped with scarlet, while in the present species they are broader, longer, and uniformly black.

In addition to these differences, it will be observed by him who contrasts the two species, that the one now under consideration, has a larger mouth and a wider gape; and that his pectoral fins are broader and rounder; his throat and belly are also pale or whitish.

The Dorsal fin has twenty-one rays, of which the ten foremost are spinous. The ventrals have five branching rays. The anal has thirteen rays, of which the first three are spinous. The pectorals have about thirteen, and the caudal nineteen, all of which are prettily subdivided. There are five rays to the gill membrane.

With so many, and such obvious marks of difference, it can scarcely be supposed that this is merely a variety of the L. Auritus. I have therefore noted him as a distinct species.

SHEEPSHEAD CHÆTODON—*Chætodon oviformis*, with pale brown skin, crossed by four and a half dusky bands, and two dorsal fins, with five stiff spines between them.

Length of the present specimen 13½ inches, depth rather more than 7, and thickness about 2.

Taken at the East end of Long-Island, July 27, 1815. Has more the aspect of a sheep's-head than of any other fish.

On the 19th September, 1817, I measured an individual that was seventeen inches long, eight from back to belly, twelve from dorsal to anal fin, and seven inches across the perpendicular tail.

Mouth moderate, and filled with thick sets of brushy teeth; eyes white, with a yellowish tinge; body covered with thick adhering scales.

Two dorsal fins, the first consisting of nine stiff spines lowering into a groove, or the four first may be considered as the fin, and the five others as scattered along and reaching to the second dorsal. The last of them, or the ninth, is situated at the very root of the first ray of the second dorsal fin; this is composed of twenty-three rays, the first six or seven of which are longer than the rest, and project far backward.

The anal fin is of a width and length corresponding to the second dorsal, and is composed of about eighteen rays. Of these the first five or six project further than the rest.

The caudal fin consists of nineteen rays, is rather concave, and sometimes forked. The upper division is longer than the lower.

The pectorals are remarkably small, being not more than 1½ inches long; they are roundish and composed of seventeen rays.

The branchial membrane has three rays.

The ventrals have each five rays, and are fortified by a skinny scale crossing their base horizontally, they are accuminated, and are 2½ inches in length.

The lateral line is regularly curved upward in a line corresponding to the arch of the back.

Two large nasal orifices in front of each eye, one oblong and larger, the other round and smaller.

A dusky band, of about an inch wide, reaching from the back somewhat obliquely backwards through the pectoral fin; another band about as broad, reaching down the broad side from the rear of the first dorsal to the forepart of the anal; a third from and through the second dorsal, the tail and the hinder part of the anal. Between the first and second bands, a narrow semi-zone descending from the first dorsal to the lateral line; a fourth band crosses the extremity of the tail.

IV. Abdominal.

Salmo.—The length of the largest Smelts I have seen in New-York is about seven inches, the depth rather more than one, and the thickness about half an inch.

The head and back above the lateral line are semi-diaphanous, the mouth is large, and armed both in the jaws and on the tongue with numerous and sharp teeth. The lower jaw is rather curved upward at its chin or tip; the tail is deeply forked, the broad side and belly, the whole length are of a silvery and uniform bright hue, the scales readily fall off, and leave traces of lines obliquely decussating each other, and also marks, apparently of ribs.

The first dorsal fin rises high and consists of eleven rays, the second is placed far back and has none, the ventrals are nearly midway of the length and consist of eight *branching* rays.

The specimens before me were examined *on March 7, 1816,* when the colour of the *back was pale.* They were taken near New-London; they are found in various other waters around New-York. It is, beyond a doubt, the Smelt of the European naturalists. There have been no Smelts in our market for several years until now.

The anal fin is regularly distinguished for possessing seventeen rays.

(To be continued.)

For the American Monthly Magazine.

Messrs. Editors.

I send the following list of errors in the Nautical Almanack, additional to those given in your Magazine for December, 1817, with a respectful request that you will give them an insertion in a future number. They were found in Blunt's edition; and as I am obliged to rely on the politeness of a gentleman at some distance, for examining the English edition, I cannot state whether the same mistakes are in the London copies: but since the errors are in a part of the Almanack most important to navigators, it is of consequence that those in the copy of 1818, should be made public in season for seamen to make the corrections; and I therefore forward this list, without waiting for an opportunity to examine the edition of the Commissioners of Longitude.

In the Almanack for 1814.

Page 21. The distance of Pollux and the Moon, on the 26th day, at IX hours is put down 57° 25′ 35″. It should be 51° 25′ 35″.

Page 130. The distance of Moon and Sun, on the 15th day, at midnight, is stated to be 46° 17′ 28″. It should be 44° 17′ 28″.

Page 141. The distance of Moon and Spica ♍, on the 28th day, at XV hours, is given 72° 55′ 17″. It ought to be 73° 55′ 17″.

For 1815.

Page 23. The distance of Moon and *a* Arietis, on the 19th day, at III hours, is given, 75° 15′ 52″. It should be 57° 15′ 52″.

Page 33. The distance of Moon and Sun, on the 30th day, at IX hours, is put down 10° 24′ 7″. It should be 110° 24′ 7″. It is possible that this omission of the figure 1, may be owing to a failure in the impression of the type; though in two copies before me the appearance is the same.

Page 44. The distance of Moon and Sun, on the 4th day, at noon, is stated to be 39° 50′ 57″. It should be 59° 50′ 57″.

Page 94. The distance of Moon and Antares, on the 15th day, at IX hours, is given 38° 4′ 7″. It should be 30° 4′ 7″.

For 1816.

Page 58. The distance of Moon and

Sun, on the 1st day, at XV hours, is stated to be 59° 39′ 31″. It should be 53° 39′ 31″.

Same Page. The distance of Moon and Pollux, on the 5th day, at III hours, is given 22° 16′ 3″. It should be 32° 16′ 3″.

Page 59. The distance of Moon and Antares, on the 13th day, at VI hours, is put down 77° 8′ 27″. It should be 76° 8′ 27″.

For 1817.

Page 8. The distance of Moon and Antares, on the 9th day, at VI hours, is stated to be 51° 16′ 17″. It should be 58° 16′ 17″.

Page 21. The distance of Moon and Aldebaran, on the 18th day, at noon, is put down 75° 5′ 33″. It should be 71° 5′ 33″.

Page 56. The distance of Moon and *α* Pegasi, on the 5th day, at VI hours, is stated to be 63° 30′ 59″. It should be 68° 30′ 59″. I would not state positively that this is an error; for in the copy that I have, a long hair mark near the figure of the degrees supposed to be three, might have prevented the impression of the left half of an 8. It is however so manifestly 3, that it was judged best, with this qualification, to mention it.

Page 140. The distance of Moon and Sun, on the 1st day, at III hours, is given 42° 43′ 47″. It should be 92° 43′ 47″.

For 1818.

Page 33. The distance of Moon and Antares, on the 23d day, at noon, is stated to be 63° 9′ 36″. It should be 53° 9′ 36″.

Page 34. The distance of Moon and Sun, on the 16th day, at XV hours, is given 102° 56′ 9″. It should be 112° 56′ 9″.

Page 68. The distance of Moon and *α* Aquilæ, on the 16th day, at XXI hours, is put down 48° 54′ 43.″ It should be 58° 54′ 43″.

Page 69. The distance of Moon and *α* Pegasi, on the 21st day, at XXI hours, is given 36° 26′ 11″. It should be 37° 26′ 11″.

Page 71. The distance of Moon and Antares, on the 21st day, at III hours, is given 62° 51′ 54″. It should be 63° 51′ 54″.

Page 130. The distance of Moon and Sun, on the 4th day, at noon, is given 74° 24′ 23″. It should be 73° 24′ 23″.

The quantum of the preceding errors has been determined, either by interpolation, or spheric trigonometry.

EDWARD HITCHCOCK.

Deerfield, (Mass.) Dec. 12*th*, 1817.

Description of the *Œstrus* ovis, or the *Botts of Sheep.* By James Clements, of New-York, Veterinary Surgeon.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

The little information circulating in the community, in regard to the various species of Botts, and the importance to agriculturalists of some accurate account and certain knowledge of them, has induced me to take up the subject in a systematic manner; and, through the medium of your useful and widely circulating magazine, offer the result of my investigations to the public. An extensive field is here opened for inquiry, and one that will well repay the labour of exploring it. The horse, the ox, the sheep, and the dog, are all in a particular manner exposed to the attacks of this persecuting insect, and a generous humanity as well as an enlightened self-interest, furnish strong inducements to alleviate the sufferings and promote the good condition of animals that contribute so much to men's pleasure, comfort, and profit. The species of botts which is the subject of the present communication is the *Œstrus ovis*, or botts of sheep. This insect attacks the nostrils of sheep, and its *larvæ*, i. e. the worms, or caterpillars, which proceed from the egg deposited by the insect, inhabit those cavities in the face which are called by anatomists the maxillary and frontal sinuses. These cavities in the front and cheeks, are of considerable extent, affording a great expansion of surface covered with a white membrane, on the secretion of which the *larvæ* of the Œstrus subsist. The effect produced on this delicate membrane by the *larvæ* is great; the irritation is often so violent, that on examination, there will be discovered an extensive determination of blood. Few animals sneeze oftener than sheep, and this is no doubt produced by the motion of the *larvæ*. The mucus secreted in the above mentioned cavities, furnishes the *larva* with food, of which, an abundance is seen at all seasons of the year; and the great vascularity of these parts, and their general structure, is well adapted to this species of botts.

Description of the larvæ. When young, the *larvæ* are perfectly white and transparent, except the tentaculars or feelers, and the two horny plates, which are black. As they advance in age a change ensues, and when full grown they are of a delicate white colour, flat on the under side; convex above; with circular bands, or segments armed with tentaculars at the small end; the large end truncated, with a marginal ring, which being opened

for the admission of air, in closing, produces a snap: this ring has a contractile power. On the under side of the *larvæ* are bands of tough dots, or points, the better to enable them to crawl, and perhaps serving the purpose also of exciting a degree of inflammation, causing a secretion of lymph, or pus, for their sustenance. The tentaculars are used as fixed points to draw the body towards them: these, with the bands of tough dots, are best seen with the help of a glass.

I have generally found them in the cavities supporting the horns, and in the frontal sinuses; yet the membrane lining these parts is very little inflamed, when the maxillary sinuses are extensively so: the probability is that they crawl into the former after the death of the animal. When at maturity, they fall from the nostril and form the *pupa*, and in about six or eight weeks the parent fly bursts its prison. The first care of the fly is to retreat to some place of security till strength is acquired, and when the female has been impregnated, and the eggs sufficiently matured, she seeks her object.

Description of the fly. Antennæ with three articulations, the last globular, with a bristle in front, deeply sunk in the head; three globular black dots, placed triangularly, on the upper part of the head: the mouth a simple aperture without a trunk: the *palpi* are two, with two articulations, the last of which is rounded, situated in a depression on each side of the mouth: the wings are transparent, minutely spotted near the base: the *thorax* is granulated, having the upper margin tinged with pale red; *abdomen* white and black, thickly set with hair; legs six in number, and slightly tinged with yellow.

The specific effects produced by the *Œstrus ovis* on the sheep are at present a matter of speculative science. That sheep are subject to *vertigo* is well known, as also the cause thereof. How far the constant irritation excited by the *larva* of *Œstrus ovis* may have a tendency to remove that disease, must be left to future inquiry.

The mode pursued by the parent fly, in depositing her eggs, I think is not difficult to be understood. Men who visit the country in the summer season know the peculiar manner in which sheep collect together in solid masses, with their noses pointed to the ground, and how on a sudden they take flight to a distant part of the field. The cause of all this in the *sheep is obviously* to escape from their *enemy, Œstrus;* not that I believe that, in depositing its eggs the insect inflicts pain by puncturing the pituitary membrane; but titillation is excited, the nostrils become highly inflamed and sore from the constant rubbing of the nose against the ground, and when crowded in mass with the nose pointed to the earth, pure respiration is impeded and foreign matter drawn into the nostrils, which greatly increases the irritation. Thus in dry, hot weather, in the middle of the day, sheep seek a retreat in gravel pits, gullies, &c. to escape from the fly, and at such times observations on this subject are best made. There is a degree of wildness in sheep about to receive the attack, violently shaking the head, striking the fore feet on the ground, and retreating to a distant part of the field. From these causes it is almost impossible to come at the eggs when deposited, though they cannot be numerous, for the greatest number of *larvæ* that I have ever found has not exceeded six, in one subject.

Yours, &c.

JAMES CLEMENTS.

To the Editors of the American Monthly Magazine.

In answer to the inquiry of "Bibliophilus," in your last number, respecting the "Literary Fairs" attempted to be established in this country by the Booksellers, in 1802, I am able to state the following facts.

Some of the principal Booksellers in the United States agreed to have an annual meeting either in New-York or Philadelphia, (on the plan of the Literary Fairs at Leipsic in Germany,) to make exchanges of publications for the mutual benefit of the trade. At first sight, a project of this nature appeared so highly advantageous, that it recommended itself at once to public attention, and for five years was persevered in to the manifest injury of the trade, and the detriment of literature. It has long since died a natural death, and the particulars of its downfall, with its causes and consequences, may be useful as a lesson to prevent future attempts of the same kind.

The system of *exchanging* books as it is called, and which was practised during the continuance of the literary fairs in this country to an extent unprecedented either before or since, tended to produce, and did in fact produce an *artificial business*, which having no *cash* consideration as a standard of real value, induced the publication of more books than could possibly be sold in the regular course of trade. Every one put all his publications at the

most exorbitant rate, which fixed the standard price of books at much too dear a rate, (an evil by the bye not yet perfectly eradicated, though competition in reprinting is beginning to have a beneficial effect,) and at the same time, deluged the shelves of the booksellers with a mass of miserable trash that is far from being perfectly destroyed yet, and has served to degrade and depreciate the bookselling business in the United States below that scale which it is destined to assume under better management.

Judicious persons soon became disgusted with this unsound and impolitic mode of conducting business, and gradually withheld themselves from the annual resort, until it was at length left entirely deserted, and all those persons that were in any way connected or acquainted with these literary transactions, or who have even felt the evils resulting from them, will be the last ever to seek for a recurrence of them.

The present system of bookselling, that of buying and selling for cash, or a limited term of credit, is the only secure and proper mode of doing business; by checking all attempts at overtrading and overstocking the market with a species of merchandise, which of all others is most liable to accumulate, and become dead stock, and to encumber the warehouse for many years.

As the business is now conducted, it is believed to be much more serviceable to the interests of science and literature generally than it has ever been, and is known to be much more lucrative to those engaged in it.

While on this subject it may not be amiss to suggest that a removal of the duty on all books imported would be a salutary measure for the country, inasmuch as it would induce the importation of many rare and valuable works, which it will not answer to reprint in this country, and also have a tendency, without superseding the re-publication of popular works, to reduce the price of books to its proper level.

BIBLIOPOLA.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

Though you have judiciously disclaimed all concern with local and party politics, you do not I presume mean to exclude from your pages the temperate discussion of important questions of national policy. There are many subjects at this moment under the consideration of Congress, on which I should be glad to have your opinion, and which I should like to see argumentatively treated by some of your correspondents. The constitutional right of Congress to make appropriations for internal improvements, the proposition to recognise and regulate expatriation, the best means of preventing frauds on the revenue, the expediency or inexpediency of encouraging domestic manufactures, the proper course for this country to pursue towards the South American patriots, &c. &c. are topics which open an interesting field of speculation, and in regard to which much information is yet to be elicited. A hint of your disposition to receive communications on subjects of this nature would doubtless call them forth.

Yours,
AMICUS.

Our correspondent has done us justice in supposing that we did not intend by our interdiction of party controversy to reject dispassionate essays on subjects of general policy—but we know not how far it might be prudent to invite them. We are ready to receive communications on any theme, and will insert such as we shall approve. Trash, from whatever quarter it may come, we shall disregard—but it is our earnest desire to excite talent and to reward its exertions in our behalf, as far as our ability extends. That ability will increase with the circulation of our work—which valuable contributions will eminently tend to promote.

In regard to the expression of our own opinion on public affairs, which our correspondent politely requests, much weight would not be attached to it—and if there were, we should not consider it fair to convert to any political purpose the influence we had acquired by the diffusion of a work professedly literary. We speak, it is true, rather in reference to a future, than to the present state of politics in our country—for though there are many points on which the public mind is unsettled, there are few on which it is absolutely divided; and at this moment scarcely the semblance of an organized party exists.

All, for example, agree that it is desirable that Congress should possess the power of making appropriations for internal improvements—we are among those who think that it already belongs to them. All feel a disposition to encourage domestic manufactures—we would not carry that encouragement to the length of destroying foreign competition. All concur in wishing the emancipation of the Spanish provinces; but there is a dou

ny whether it would be expedient or proper for this country to take a part in the contest. The sympathies of our countrymen yearn towards the patriots.

> ————To the generous eye,
> Distress is virtue; and though self-betray'd,
> A people struggling with their fate must rouse
> The hero's throb.

Our government has already, in our apprehension, adopted the wisest course in respect to them. It has despatched commissioners to ascertain, by their own observation, the actual condition of those provinces, to learn the views, and to estimate the capabilities of the people. From their report we shall be enabled to decide discreetly on ulterior measures.

Messrs. Editors,

It is now that season of the year when the industrious and frugal are usually called upon to provide for the idle and profuse. The subject of public charities has undergone considerable discussion of late, and their pernicious effect is generally admitted. Still humanity will not suffer us to see our fellow-creatures in misery without endeavouring to alleviate their distress; and the abolition of eleemosynary institutions would have only the effect of turning the needy and importunate upon the benevolent and credulous. If it is impossible to inspire the labouring poor with any forethought, when their earnings exceed their indispensible expenses, it may perhaps be practicable to teach them some lessons of economy when their means fail to supply their ordinary necessities. The consumption of food in this country among every class of the community is unnecessarily great. I believe that a greater quantity of food is necessary here than in Europe to support animal life, from the more stimulating qualities of our atmosphere; but the culinary art is so little understood and practised amongst us, that a large proportion of the nutriment that is nominally consumed, is absolutely wasted. Nothing for instance can be more wasteful than the common way of boiling meat and vegetables, and throwing away the pot-liquor which is saturated with the most savoury and nutritious juices of both. The addition of peas or beans to this liquor, boiled down to a proper consistency, would render it excellent soup. Again, plain boiling of carrots, parsnips, turnips, cabbages, &c. &c. is not only wasteful, but it is injurious to the flavour of the food; *every one of* these vegetables is much *pleasanter* and much more nourishing when fried or stewed with the meat. Potatoes should either be roasted or fried, or boiled very dry. These remarks are worthy the attention of the rich as well as the poor. There is hardly an eating-house in this city, where there is a sufficient variety of vegetables, or where the vegetables used are skilfully cooked and judiciously assorted. If you hear persons finding fault with their fare at boarding-houses and ordinaries, you do not hear them complain of a want of meats, fish, and poultry; of these there is generally a surfeit—it is the want of vegetables, of puddings, and pastry, that is universally complained of. I know very few tables which I frequent that would not be very much improved by retrenching some dish of animal food in favour of an equivalent in vegetables.

Among the evils which the poor have to contend with, is the enormous retail profits which they have to pay on the articles which they buy from day to day. It costs one who lives from hand to mouth twice as much for his living as it does one who is able to lay in supplies for the week at once. A man who buys potatoes by the half peck, pays a dollar for a bushel, whilst he who buys by the bushel can get them for half the money. In fact the extortions practiced in the markets in this city are outrageous. The corporation ought to compel the venders of all meats to sell by the *pound*, and to prohibit the charging of a higher price on smaller quantities of vegetables; a half peck should be had at the *rate* of the price by the bushel. The assize of bread is regulated upon this principle. Another thing, the grand jurors should visit the markets continually, and present all offenders. Forestalling should be put a stop to, and fraud effectually restrained. When such measures shall be carried into effect, a reduction of at least one third of the price of every article exposed for sale in our market will be experienced. It is really worth while to inquire why one should be compelled to pay 18 or 20 cents per pound for beef at the Fly-market, New-York, when the same pieces and of equal quality can be bought in Fanueil-Hall-market, Boston, for 10 or 12 cents per pound; as I am assured by indubitable authority is the fact.

If any of these desultory hints shall awaken attention to the subjects to which they relate, I shall be encouraged hereafter to offer further suggestions for the public good.

Vigil.

New-York, Jan. 5, 1818.

MESSRS. EDITORS,

Conformably to my promise I have inclosed to you an extract from Gen. Burgoyne's 'State of the Expedition to Canada,' as exhibited by him, in his defence before a committee of the House of Commons. He had been reproached with a want of cordiality towards Gen. Fraser. He feelingly adverts to this imputation.

"The defence of military conduct is an interesting point of professional honour; but to vindicate the heart, is a duty to God, and to society at large.

"Few conjunctures in the campaign I have been describing, few perhaps upon military record, can be found so distinguished by exigencies, or productive of such critical and anxious calls upon public character and private affection as that which now took place.

"In the first place, the position of the army was untenable, and yet an immediate retreat was impossible; not only from the fatigue of the troops, but from the necessity of delivering fresh ammunition and provisions.

"The losses in the action were uncommonly severe. Sir Francis Clarke, my aid-de-camp, had originally recommended himself to my attention by his talents and diligence; as service and intimacy opened his character more, he became endeared to me by every quality that can create esteem. I lost in him an useful assistant, an amiable companion, an attached friend: the state was deprived by his death of one of the fairest promises of an able general.

"The fate of Colonel Ackland, taken prisoner, and then supposed to be mortally wounded, was a second source of anxiety—General Fraser was expiring.

"In the course of the action a shot had passed through my hat, and another had torn my waistcoat. I should be sorry to be thought insensible to the protecting hand of Providence; but I evermore particularly considered (and I hope not superstitiously) a soldier's hair-breadth escapes as incentives to duty, *a marked renewal of the trust of Being*, for the purposes of a public station; and under that reflection to lose our fortitude, by giving way to our affections; to be divested by any possible self-emotion from meeting a present exigency with our best faculties were at once dishonour and impiety.

"Having therefore put aside for a time my private sensations, it has been shown that I effected an entire change in the position of the army before day-light. Early in the morning of the 8th General Fraser breathed his last; and with the kindest expressions of his affection, his last request was brought me, that he might be carried without parade by the soldiers of his corps to the great redoubt, and buried there. The whole day of the 8th of October was correspondent to this inauspicious beginning. The hours were measured by a succession of immediate cares, increasing doubts, and melancholy objects. The enemy were formed in two lines. Every part of their disposition, as well as the repeated attacks upon Lord Balcarras's corps, and the cannonade from the plain, kept the troops in momentary expectation of a general action. During this suspense wounded officers, some upon crutches, and others even carried upon hand-barrows by their servants, were occasionally ascending the hill from the hospital tents to take their share in the action, or follow the march of the army. The generals were employed in exhorting the troops.

"About sun-set the corpse of Gen. Fraser was brought up the hill, attended only by the officers who had lived in his family. To arrive at the redoubt it passed within view of the greatest part of both armies. General Phillips, General Reidesel, and myself, who were standing together, were struck with the humility of the procession: They who were ignorant that privacy had been requested might construe it neglect. We could neither endure that reflection, nor indeed restrain our natural propensity to pay our last attention to his remains. The circumstances that ensued cannot be better described than they have been by different witnesses. The incessant cannonade during the solemnity; the steady attitude and unaltered voice with which the chaplain officiated, though frequently covered with dust, which the shot threw upon all sides of him; the mute but expressive mixture of sensibility and indignation upon every countenance; these objects will remain to the last of life upon the mind of every man who was present. The growing duskiness added to the scenery, and the whole marked a character of that juncture that would make one of the finest subjects for the pencil of a master that the field ever exhibited. To the canvass, and to the faithful page of a more important historian, gallant friend! I consign thy memory. There may thy talents, thy manly virtues, their progress and their period find due distinction; and long may they survive;—long after the frail record of my pen shall be forgotten."

I believe no painter has yet exercised his pencil in an attempt to fulfil the amiable wish so ardently expressed.

It is never to be forgotten that the American army was utterly ignorant that the assemblage at the redoubt was engaged in the mournful office of performing the last sad duties to the dead; and to suppose for a moment that they would not, with a knowledge of the truth, have intermitted their hostilities out of respect to this act of piety to a gallant foe, implies an ignorance of the generous character of our countrymen, and is a suspicion unworthy of a noble mind.

HISTORICUS.

Art. 2. The Bridal of Vaumond; *A Metrical Romance, New-York, James Eastburn & Co.* 18mo. pp. 186.

HOWEVER severe be the sarcasms of foreigners respecting the American Muse, they must acknowledge, if not our success, at least our noble daring. The French Abbé sneeringly asks, where is an Epic from an American pen? The response of Mr. Jefferson, so long ago as 1781, was altogether sufficient—Let the American republic reach the age of that of Rome before Virgil appeared, and if then the Eneid is not equalled or surpassed by some American son of song, the inquiry may be made without injustice.

"The Conquest of Canaan," by Dr. Dwight, was published about thirty years since. It has, we believe, never been republished. Its readers were very few when it first saw the light, and among the literati of the present day it is little read. If, however, an able and candid critic should closely scan the merits of "The Henriad" and "The Conquest of Canaan," the *vast* superiority of the former would not be easily discovered. *De mortuis nil:* of the Columbiad we shall say nothing,—*requiescat in pace.*

The "M'Fingal" of Trumbull is inferior only to Hudibras. Here and in England it has passed through many editions, but since Scott, Byron, Moore, &c. have turned the whole literary world

"Up-
Side down, and got themselves a-top,"

Dryden, Pope, Goldsmith, Cowper, Butler, Trumbull, Wolcott, &c. are almost forgotten; and Spenser and Shakspeare are quite excluded from 'the ladies' library, and occupy but a secondary rank in that of 'the gentlemen.'

There are many fine passages in the works of Humphreys which have been undeservedly depreciated and neglected.

The works of R. T. Paine, Jun. have not been much read since his death. A more vigorous and expansive soul of poetry was never possessed by an American—but his taste was bewildered. He frequently mistook glass for diamond, but with all his faults his beauties are brilliant and abundant. Most of his poems were written when young, and the ill-fated poet never assumed sufficient resolution to execute the duties of a critic in the correction of his own labours.

Of other American poets much might be said; but, in most instances, approbation and censure would be equally short-lived as the works on which they should be bestowed. Nothing absolutely *great* in poetry has yet appeared, nothing on which a *judicious* lover of American poesy can lay the foundation stones for lasting admiration, though there certainly are many short poetic performances, produced by Americans, not surpassed in merit by such as in England have been stamped with that deep and permanent approbation which secures their constant celebrity.

The rage for eight, ten, a dozen, and twenty legged verses, violent as it may now be, cannot long continue. It is like that for the pretended Pindarics of the seventeenth century. It suddenly became the fashion, had its day, and like the fashion for ear curls and long queues, passed, to be remembered only for its antique oddity.

Jupiter, Mars, Venus, and every god and every goddess of old were formerly sleeping or capering in almost every verse, without the least regard, on the part of the poet, to their convenience. Of late their places are supplied by Marmions, Rokebys, Brides of Abydos, giaours, ghosts, apparitions, devils, saints, crosses, crescents, magic, witchery, spiritualism, infernalism, hobgoblinism, and bug-a-booism.

Some twenty years ago every belles-lettres blockhead was thrown into ecstacies by the puling strains of Laura, Maria, and Anna Matilda. Gifford published his Baviad and Mæviad; and the whole Della Cruscan school expired in a *syncope.*

Would that some satirist, with more dignity and severity than are possessed by the younger Colman, and gifted with all his humour, would, by merited ridicule, annihilate the too prevalent hysterical admiration of modern poetry.—By modern poetry we mean not all the poetry of modern times, but that fashionable class of fictions which appears to have been the inspiration of a *tenth* muse, and from which nature, truth, feeling, and reason are excluded by extravagance, falsehood, sentimentalism, and incomprehensibility.

We could calculate an eclipse of the sun to happen a century hence with less labour than would be necessary fully to

comprehend the fable of 'The Bridal of Vaumond.' This obscurity appears to be considered a beauty by the author. It is certainly intentional. A second most attentive perusal still leaves us in mystery. Pleasure, not labour, is the object of poetry; but to understand this story, or indeed the meaning of a single page, requires a painful effort; and the reader after all his fatigueing endeavours is still "mainly ignorant."

Passages like the following abound in the work, baffling scrutiny and defying analysis. Page 141.

Listen, gentles, while I tell
Of the bridal rites of Isabel.

The drug that darker powers infuse
Into that fountain's purer hues,
That trembling in its cyrstal vase,
In bright, yet modest loveliness,
Shone erst, a darker tinge reveals,
Nor yet the quickening life congeals.
And O! with all of life or love,
Thy maiden virtue still must move!
Can magic sever the spirit whole,
Or part the individual soul?

A lovely treacherous bower beheld,
With gilded scales, a serpent lurk,
While livid infamy conceal'd,
Rejoic'd prophetic of her work,
He hath not wound her in his coil,
The rose may still its fragrance shed;
Crime hath not scar'd the cheerful soil,
And the lily need [*needs*] not hang its head.

To convert the above into intelligible prose were a far more laborious task than to square the circle or discover perpetual motion. Were there but one or two such passages of unequivocal nonsense we should be less offended; but a great, if not the greater part of the volume, is of similar obscurity.

Of the metre what shall we say, or how describe it? It is of all sorts, from lines of three syllables to those of a dozen or fifteen; changing, not in conformity with the scenes or subjects, but altogether at random. The poem opens thus:

"Spirits rouse! another task
Our king commands,
A boon the DESTIN'D hath to ask,
He claims it at our hands.
Weave the charm and light the flame,
For him who *doth* our covenant claim!
He hath giv'n the whole
To mountain powers,
Body and soul
He is our's.

"Light the flame, pronounce the charm;
Blood of widow'd dove yet warm,
Lonely blood of widow'd dove,
This around the HEART shall move," &c.

Another specimen of the metre, we extract from page 136.

"God speed thee, friend, the knight exclaim'd,
To a merry lay is thy story fram'd,
Yet 'tis a woeful tale;"—
Sir knight, he said, thy courtly ear,
Well, at my untaught lay may sneer,—
I sing of my own bale,
Of a lost, vile, abandon'd one—
God rest him yet—he was my son.
But thine armour is soil'd, and broken, and torn,
Thy face with vigil and toil is worn." *&c. &c.*

We are aware that the author has authority, at present high, for what he justly calls his "idly measured prose," but most confident we are that the school of which he has become a pupil has already passed its meridian, and is rapidly "hastening to its decline."

This hop-skip-and-jump jumble of syllables, with rhymes when and where convenient, or with no rhymes, if it be poetry, will make any man a poet, and a little industry will soon produce a volume. Nothing is required but a wrist not liable to weariness from constant exercise, and thirty or forty pages per diem may easily be *manufactured*. Let us try the strength of our wrist in this new way of making easy verse—

If verse it can be called that verse seems none,
Distinguishable in member, joint or limb.

No matter what the subject or object, or sentiments; at these we will guess at the conclusion, and frame a title—if appropriate, well, if not—better; for mystery is the soul of merit in many modern factories of metre.

STANZA I.

Jack Conner was a very merry lad,
His heart was light, his feelings were glad.
For care he not a jot *did* care, oh;
But gently wheel'd his light wheelbarrow.
—He wheel'd the dirt from off yonder hill;
(Which, if he did not wheel might be there still;)
The dirt that's doomed the valley to fill.
And thus the high and low shall meet;
And far more convenient shall be the street;
For carts no more shall tug up hill.
The hill is gone! It is wheeled *all* away—
There'll be no more hill till the judgment day,
(—Of longer date the bard will not say—)
Jack Conner *did* the valley fill.
Now carts up hill no more through the ruts shall rub,
The ruts that reach quite up to the hub—
The valley's fill'd, and made a plain,
And never a valley will it be again:
For, when high and low meet,
Then *all* level is the street:
And the steeds trot forward without a strain,
The coal black steeds with dizzy-whizzy mane,
Nor know of up-hill tug the pain,
Nor of holding back, lest they tumble amain.

From morn to night Jack labours away,
For he is paid a dollar a day.
—So Jack adds daily to his store,
(For his wife her living earns—if not more;
And his children are small; and he has but two;
Hence their expense we'll not take into view.)

Stanza II.

(Somewhere here abouts.)

The time will come when Conner's store,
If he adds to it daily more and more,
And puts it to interest at twenty per cent,
Will him enable a coach to buy,
In which to ride with splendour high;
Till what with one wheel he *did* earn,
Shall into four gay coach wheels turn,
And as 'twas earned shall all be spent.

Thus as *of eld*, 'twill ever be,
—The wheel is turning steadily;
The spoke, now down,
Shall upward fly;
The spoke, now up,
All by and by,
Through the ruts shall hie
Till the rim is broke—
(—Thus life is a joke!—)
And the spokes and the hubs are rotten;
And the barrow and coach and Jack Conner shall be all forgotten.

So much for this exquisite specimen of modern minstrelsy.

We do not object to the use of other metre than the pure iambic: indeed in the best models of the hexameter but few of the verses are composed wholly of iambuses. Open any where Paradise Lost, or Pope's translation of the Iliad, and it will probably be seen that not one verse in ten is composed altogether of feet of this description. The license to use the spondee, the iambus, the trochee, and the pyrrhic, affords every variation necessary. The trochee for the third or fourth foot is often used with great beauty.

Hail, holy Light, *offspring* of heav'n first born—
He spake, and to confirm his words, out flew
Millions of flaming swords, *drawn from* the thighs
Of mighty cherubim——

But, the verse of the work we are now considering, like much of that of Byron, Scott, Moore, Southey, and others, not only frequently and abruptly changes the number of syllables, from three to twelve, but the feet are changed in a couplet, or even in a verse of four syllables.

He said and down his gauntlet flung;
The baron's sword *from its sheath* hath sprung.
Fiercely his haughty lip was curl'd
As he grasp'd the cross, so rude,
And on the earth the sign he hurl'd,
And trampled on the wood.

If the introduction of the anapæst in the instances above recited does not injure the harmony, our ears must certainly be very incorrect. Moore, in his Lalla Rookh, anticipates the censure that may be passed on similar irregularities, and makes his critical grand chamberlain condemn them as not agreeing with the measure of his fingers. Moore's pretended supposition, however, that the tasteless and fastidious only will condemn them, will not remove well-founded objections.

We are confident that this fashion of mingling all sorts of feet, and every kind of measure in one poem, will soon pass away. It has not its foundation on those principles which are essential. To give a correct definition of poetry is difficult; but that harmony is necessary, is by all allowed. We contend that this indiscriminate use of feet of any kind is inconsistent with that harmony which is essential.

The principles of English verse are very different from those of the Latin and Greek. We know nothing of long and short syllables by position. Though in the hexameter of both of those languages the four prior feet might be either dactyls or spondees, the reader would immediately distinguish the one from the other, by the position, or by authority, so called; i. e. universally known accent. Not so in English; for the reader very frequently is obliged to look through a line the second time before he can give every syllable its proper accent.

I went on foot to see my friend
In Boston some time ago;
Much doubting whether at my journey's end,
I should behold him, or *no*:
And being taken very sick,
My friend I never *did* see;
For my disease did operate so quick,
I died *all* suddenly.

The above to the eye has very much the appearance of poetry; and certainly the rhymes are faultless, but where is the harmony? Yet these lines are not more deficient in this respect than are very many of the Bridal of Vaumond, as well as of some late English publications called poems; but which are only prose in rhyme.

In his preface the author says the poem was "rapidly written in that *lax* measure which *mightier* bards have adopted; and which is, *therefore* a sufficient vindication of the present humble performance." The errors even of the mighty are not to be imitated, but we know of no bards that can justly be called

mighty, who have written in this manner.

After the Preface and Dedication to WASHINGTON IRVING, Esq. comes an "Introductory Epistle to ——— Esq." in which are some lines quite applicable to the effect produced by a perusal of this work.

> The spell-bound mind, in waking slumbers,
> Seems lull'd by the lethargic numbers.
> —Whilst thou, my friend, *all* listless lolling,
> Feel'st bland *oblivion* round thee *rolling*,
> Till thou art stretch'd beneath her *wand*.

Next to the Introductory Epistle is the "Proem," describing Sicily, in which the scenery of the poem is laid.

> Know ye the land where nature wantons wild,
> Where terror wars with beauty for the sway—
> The boast of art, and all *earth's glory spoil'd*
> By *fate* and *havoc*, since her *natal day*.

That is—know ye the land which is the boast of art, and the boast of all the glory of the earth spoiled by fate and havoc since the earth was born. Such is a fair specimen of a great part of the poem—altogether unintelligible.

> Where gleams the poniard in *night's* trembling *beam*,
> The red cross oft *doth* knighthood's fall proclaim.

The description of Sicily would equally apply to Italy; and no name is mentioned by which to distinguish them. This fondness for obscurity pervades every page. In the last stanza of the proem we are informed that, on the ascent of a volcanic mountain, (Etna of course,)

> A rhymer wander'd—he *survey'd* each bound,
> Till his *tir'd* eyes in *weary* slumbers *close*—
> Yet still the mountain's roar re-echo'd round,
> Still fleeting visions wake in his repose:
> And there this wilder'd dream, yet *all* connected rose.

That this truly wildered dream is all connected in the author's mind, may be true; but it is very difficult, if not impossible, for the reader to discover all of the connexion. If it can be discovered, it must be after the most fatiguing attention, not less than that required to solve the most intricate lemma of Enfield's Natural Philosophy; or the most abstruse problem in Euclid. We will, however, make another exertion in the third perusal.

The poem is divided into three parts; the first part containing thirty-four pages; the second ten; the third seventy-two. The first part contains four scenes, so called; the second, one; the third, seven. The motives for such division we do not perceive.

The first scene, entitled "The Charm," opens, as before quoted, with the rhymes of certain witches, spirits, or demons, (whether male or female does not appear) belonging to, or in, or about Etna. From what appears afterwards we presume these spirits are preparing a charm to operate on a certain lady, hight *Isabella*, so that she may yield to a certain knight ycleped *Vaumond*, the *destined one*, and be undone. The charm has for its ingredients, "blood of widowed dove,"—"rope from strangled murderer,"—and "marrow drained from starving child."

> *Weave* the charm and light the flame,
> For him that *doth* our covenant claim.

This covenant as we conjecture from what subsequently appears, is one between the knight and the spirits, in which the knight sells himself to the devil, "body and soul," on condition of his possessing certain supernatural powers for a given time, by the exercise of which, he is to obtain the lady.

> Thus while they sung, th' accurst of God,
> An armed knight the cavern trod;
> Of fair and goodly port was he
> Who met that fearful *compa-nie*.

Some conversation arises in their "*trysting* room" between the knight and the spirits. He says—

> For nature stamp'd me at my birth,*
> The foulest blot on this proud earth,
> A base deformity—
> While those who gave me to the light
> Loath'd the foul object of their sight, &c.

But the witches had given him "honour, wealth, and love;" yet he had made a bad bargain, as his triumph would soon be past, when he would have

> Hell here, and hell beyond the grave.

He, however, magnanimously resolves to make the most of his time and powers, and demands the charm for his purposes.

> The *shooting* flame its *dying* rays
> Now *scatter'd* high with *bickering blaze*,
> And *darkly* show'd its *lurid beam*
> Below a *foul* and *troubled* STREAM:
> The charm did an evil spirit take,
> And dipp'd it thrice in the cursed LAKE,
> Then gave it to the knight.

We can readily conceive the manner in which the charm was dipt; the blood of the dove, and marrow of the child,

* For nature stole me at my birth,
And cast me helpless on the wild.
Montgomery

being rubbed upon the rope of the murderer, nothing would be easier than to dip the whole thrice or a thousand times into the *stream lake*. With the charm was given the following:

SPIRIT'S MEMENTO.

Thou shalt not bow to altar low,
Nor *book* nor saint shall *hear* thy vow;
Remember!
In holy rite if thou dost unite,
Thou *may'st* no more partake the light,
Remember!
Hear destin'd one! thy doom is *done*,
When thou breathest prayer to the Holy One,
Remember!

Thus endeth the first scene. The second has the title of "The Vision," and opens thus:

'Tis night, and the bell hath told one;
There is rest in the cot of the swain
Whose care with his labour is done;
It is still, save the murmuring main,
That is rippling beneath the pile;
There is rest on the earth and the face of the deep,
But the eye of Isabel knew no sleep.

There is rest in the cottage of the swain, whose care is *done* with his labour: this ought to have been before one o'clock. All is at rest excepting the *murmuring rippling* ocean: still, there is rest on "the face of the deep." Isabel cannot sleep, though

The thoughts of her heart were as pure as the *day*,
That in the courts of heav'n *doth play*.
But her pillow, that caught from her burning brow,
The mad'ning fire and the raging glow,
To her aching head could yield no calm.

The instances of tautology are without number, the *mad'ning fire* and the *raging glow*. She leaves her couch—the fathomless deep was near her, but she had too much resolution, or religion, to drown herself.

No, she could kiss the chast'ning rod,
And live and die—the SPOUSE of GOD.

What means this expression, bordering on blasphemy?

While thus she sung the sea-nymphs *vile*,
Who lurk'd to grasp their lovely *spoil*,
Ceas'd for a while their guileful strain,
Hid in the coral caves of the main.

Nothing, however, was previously said of *her* singing, nor of *their* singing. The poet here addresses a hymn to the Almighty, beginning with—

God of *tiring* nature, now
Round her couch thy presence *throw*—
Helpless at thy throne we bow,
Shield us, Father.

Now the day hath *wan'd* in *sleep*, &c.

After which Isabel has a vision.

Still as she gaz'd, *no bounds* the scene disclos'd,
Below *all* bright the studded waves repos'd;
But shadowy forms *all* indistinctly rise,
Fantastic figures floating in her eyes;
Where *curtain'd mists* upon the distance fall,
Veiling the line where heav'n and ocean meet.

Here she sees a new world of glories,—fields of emerald, domes of gold, streams passing over diamond beds, *stalwart* chiefs and gorgeous dames. Here she doubts whether all she sees is "*shadowy* nothing," or heaven has "*her mists unrolled*" that she might read the awful scroll of the future. She, however sees, or think she sees, a damsel pursued by two chieftains.

The form of one was *darkly*, *dimly* seen,
In *shades envelop'd*, oft *obscur'd* was he—
He follow'd still—but mov'd in *mystery*.

Well; an aged man stops the damsel, and brings her to the sable knight, against her will; she soon after becomes kind, is led to the altar, and—probably was not married; for night, thunder and lightning dispersed the phantoms, and Isabel,

With holy pray'r to heav'n *assur'd*,
Then sought her couch, from *bale secur'd*.

The poet then indulges in one or two pages of *sentiment*; but, as we cannot understand it, we will not "meddle nor make:"—and so ends the second scene.

The third is denominated "The Tournament," and breaks upon the reader as followeth:

It was the morn of a summer's day,
And *brightly* [not dimly] did its *radiance* play,
On armour burnish'd *fair*; [not foul.]
The breeze that blithely swept the grove,
A nodding field of plumes *did* move
All stately waving there.
But the beam that fir'd the warrior's heart,
From his lady's lovely eye *did* dart;
And glory's wing hath fan'd his plume,
As he rushes to fame or—*warriors doom*.

'Fired'—'hath fanned'—'rushes.'—This abrupt change of the tense is very improper. What is meant by the doom of the warrior who is not famous? The pride of Sicily [the place of the scenery, here first mentioned] now engage in mimic battle. A band of lovely ladies are throned in front:

Above the rest fair Margaret sat
Conspicuous *in* her throne of state.
——Fair Isabel her honour'd place
Held by that lady's side:
Her eyes dark glance, that minstrels prais'd,
To view the lists she scarcely rais'd,
They *may* not meet the glare where blaz'd
The sun's reflected *tide*.

She was all the time thinking of one Lodowick, whom she admired, and who is the rival of Vaumond. In the Columbiad, the warrior's sword, frequently—gives back the day, or the sun; but even that man of uncouth whims, Mr. Barlow, we believe, never made a *tide* of the sun. Vaumond appears,

With golden armour glitt'ring *sheen*,
Sable the plume that shades a brow
Where pride and scornful daring throw,
A *dark* and—*sombre* cloud.

Not only dark, but—somewhat dark;

Thro' *all the world* is now our language spoke,
And—*part of Flanders*.

Well; Margaret lifts her truncheon, and the battle commences pell-mell "all terribly," and, as our bard saith, "all disorderly;"

The while the field was lost and won,
And the trumpet ever and anon
Its voice sent cheerily.

In the midst of the engagement our poet thus lamentably soliloquiseth.

Ah! why attempt the bootless *reed*!
Why seek the rhymer's sacred *meed*,
In days when chivalry has fled,
Her soul, her fire, her bards are dead!
In climes, remote from classic seas,
Where vainly on the hollow breeze,
Echoes the fainter lay;
Where men are dull to poet's dream,
Or list perverse to every theme,
Save *that* [what] their sons essay!

Our author, after thus lamenting the want of bards and readers, informs us that the tournament continued "a summer's morn," till every man was unhorsed excepting Vaumond and Lodowick, each of whom was anxious to show his prowess before Isabel.

Thrice did they to the shock advance,
Thrice Lodowick's *unharming* lance,
In the stern conflict fail'd.

No courage could save "conquest's Guerdon valour's gage: he falls," and Margaret bestows the "well-earned meed," a cross of gold, which the Baron takes unwillingly. Lodowick and Isabel seem rather dumpish: and so endeth the third scene.

The fourth scene, called "The Page," is thus introduced:

Alone, at eve's approaching tide,
Where Loro's silver water's glide,
To mingle with the deep blue main,
Young Lodowick his way hath *ta'en*;
Dark shades were flitting o'er his brain,
And wounded pride and recent *smart*
Were *burrowing* in his inmost heart.
Nor yet discomfiture alone,
Hath rear'd revenge's midnight *throne*;
For lynx-eyed jealousy *had* shot
Into his soul a blasting thought;
A fiend—who *lifts* with *mocks*, and *mows*
The *film* that heav'n indulgent throws
O'er mortal sight, and gives to view
What wildest fancy ne'er *b'liev'd* true.

What of the above the reader cannot understand, he must guess at. Though perhaps in some counties in England, *ta'en* is used for *taken*, and some British poets use the abbreviation, like *i'th* for *in the*, no such abbreviation is known in America. Making *believed* one syllable causes great indignation in the ear. The four last lines we have studied with great care: if they have any meaning it is "dark and sombre" to us.

Not less unintelligible are the succeeding lines; which we quote as certainly one of the best specimens of our author's talent at *description*.

Far o'er yon western hills the sun
Sees half his tireless journey done;
In seas of gold, along the verge
Of heav'n, his waning glories merge;
While darker hues the eastern sky
Have shrouded with their purple die:
Sleeping on ocean's tranquil breast,
Its chastely brilliant beauties rest;
So richly pure the tinge that dims
Earth's amethysts or ocean's gems,
That glows in these fair climes alone,
Ere night's dark mantle round is thrown.

Let the reader, after carefully scrutinizing the above lines, with a candid wish to know what the author intended to say, ask himself what ideas he has received. The sun over the western hills, i. e. near setting, sees that his tireless journey is *half* done, or that it is noon. His waning glories merge in *seas of gold*, along the *verge* of *heaven*; while *hues*, *darker* (than seas of gold, or waning glories) have *shrouded* the eastern sky with their purple *colour*. The *chastely* brilliant beauties of the ocean are asleep on the bosom of the ocean. The colour, that *dims* the amethysts of the earth, and gems of the ocean, (what are they?) is so richly *pure*, that (we know not what) *glows* alone in these fair climes, before the *dark* (again!) mantle of *night* is thrown round.—Perhaps the author means, so pure *is* the tinge that *dims—and* that *glows*. The difference however is only that between three half pence, and a penny half-

O'er glorious fields and blooming glade
Deep came the mountain's giant shade;
—In yon blue sky there is no cloud—
That sky so pure, so *deep*—
Ev'n Etna's everlasting *shroud*
Seems for a while to *sleep;*
—*Pillar* of heav'n, in heav'n her *brow*
She hides from mortal ken,
Her *base* on earth—her *roots*, oh where!

The *roots* and *brow* of a *pillar!*

The poet proceeds; and fills several pages with similar descriptions and repetitions. Lodowick surveys the scene and feels "mellower influence," for,

Who at such *tide* can gaze on earth,
Still, calm and fair, *as at her birth*—
In yon *unfathom'd* heaven high
Hold converse with *eternity*,
That *flings* her *shroud* around the deep
Where *mys'try* seems *enthron'd*—to sleep—
Who soars not from the cares of man, &c.

A lad, at least apparently such, meets Lodowick and tells him a sad tale, how he had served a certain knight, and how he had run away because this knight had done something ill. The boy calls himself *Paulo*. Lodowick engages him to serve Isabel: and thus terminateth scene the fourth, and part the first.

To part the second there is an Introductory Epistle, addressed to Mr. ——. The first lines are so *topographical* that, by their insertion, perhaps the reader will discover the residence of the bard.

From that *bleak path* that winds around
That *mount sublime*, where shades profound
Veil, in their *deep* obscurity,
The *darkling cliffs* of *destiny*,
A wand'rer oft, in vales I go,
Where babbling streamlets gently flow.

The gentleman addressed, appears to be a clergyman, not averse however to minstrelsy, of the charms of which, even a hermit's heart is susceptible.

But the *lone* hermit's *heart* estrang'd,
Its earthly *essence purged* and *changed*,
Bars not to song *its* holy *lair*."

We hope such poetical madness is not contagious:

Vesanum tetigisse timent fugiuntque poetam
*Qui sapiunt;** Hor.

but whatever risk there may be, we shall venture to proceed.

The fifth scene is called "The Banquet." Vaumond is toasted, and Isabel: all applaud excepting one old gentleman, *Gonsalvo*. This we believe to be the father of Paulo, *alias* Imogen, who had been betrothed to Vaumond. He laments the absence, or loss of his daughter, and quits the assembly, giving Vaumond a severe look. The minstrels recite a song in praise of wine, beginning thus:

As sparkles in its chrystal vase
The ruddy, soul—illuming juice,
So sparkling *wit* can *sorrow* chase
And round its brilliancy diffuse—
And at the same *shrine* are they *lit*.

In the same manner as wine sparkles, wit chases sorrow; *wine* and wit are *lit* at the same *shrine*. Vaumond and Isabel drink together. Lodowick watches her smiles and words, ("tones of fire;") he is full of jealousy towards the baron; yet is confident that Isabel gives him the preference. The baron however gives him a surly supercilious look, and asks him why he appears so sad: to which Lodowick replies:

'Wouldst thou insult me, Baron? Say,
Can the poor victory of the day
So far thy pride inflate?
Here is my glove—to-morrow's eve
Our feud forever quell'd shall leave;
Shall check thy hopes and haughty mood,
Or feel, with this heart's dearest blood,
With loftier glow elate.
Then meet me if thou durst'—he cried,
And left the hall with hurrying stride.

And thus endeth scene the fifth.

In scene the sixth, called "The Warning," Paulo recites to Isabel an ode, song, ditty, or essay, on "A Female Heart," in which the author compares the cunning of woman to many things, some of which are incomprehensible, and others have no likeness to that with which they are compared. But while hearing it the lady lost not one thought on Lodowick.

The memory of Lodowick came
Never, to wrap in *shroud* of *flame*
Her spell-bound heart.

Her father leads her to Vaumond castle to be married. Before the baron comes, Paulo sings another song; this is on "Love and Friendship." Love is compared to the sun, to the sea, to the miser's coffers, and to a tender plant; friendship, to the moon, to a river, to the Christian's hope, and to a great chesnut tree on Mount Etna. Paulo then gives her own history, under the name of a sister, whom a baron had betrayed, and kept long hid in his castle, from which she at length escaped, and now wanders no one knows where.

In the stanzas which contain the story of Paulo, there is scarcely an error of metre, grammar, or rhetoric; and they ap-

* The man who has his wits about him will never meddle with a mad poet.

ear to have been written by a real poet in the full possession of his understanding.

VIII.

Few years, my lady, have I seen,
My term of trial brief hath been;
But sad experience, on my sight,
Hath yet unroll'd her veil of night.
I had a sister once; and none
Awoke the lay with livelier tone
In southern plains; as light and gay
As the blythe birds, that trill'd their lay
In every vale, from every spray;
Pure, as the bleating flocks she led,
With jocund heart, along the mead—
And modest as the blushing glow,
When first the lovely almonds blow,
As gentle, soft, and pure;
But ah! like it, her beauties shone
Ere riper wisdom was her own;
The bloom was premature!

IX.

The shepherds' pipe and tender tale
Contended vainly to prevail;
Their vows of faith she heard and met
With firm refusal, yet so sweet,
They mourn'd, and yet could but adore,
Despairing, but admiring more.

X.

One morn we saw her not; the swain
Sought to behold her, but in vain—
The breeze wafts not her music bland;
Her flocks in idle wonder stand,
Watching, as if that form to see,
That long they follow'd joyously—
List'ning, as if to hear her tread,
From whose kind hand so oft they fed:
Her crook hangs idly by; her lute
Within the cot is still and mute;—
Yes, she was gone; surprise and grief,
Hope and despair, with influence brief,
All came by turns; but she was gone—
Her flight unmark'd—her doom unknown.

XI.

Her fate I learnt, when fortune's ire
Had robb'd me of my sainted sire
And of his cheerless dame:
Peace to the sod wherein they sleep!
Hither was led my wandering step,
Here, where my sister came.
With simple tale of misery
I will not weary lady high;—
Suffice to say, a baron bold
Had lur'd her from her parent fold;
With honey'd word and treachery foul,
He woo'd her ear and won her soul.

XII.

And long he hid his trusting prize,
In castle proud, from kindred eyes.
In secret, with too rapid wings,
Unholy transports fled—
Till the poor dupe her offerings
To vain repentance made—
When cold neglect infix'd his stings,
The spoiler's passion dead.

XIII.

He ear'd no more to feign a flame
He never felt; but lest a name,
Rank'd high in knighthood's scroll,
From her foul wrongs dark blot should bear,
He guarded her with anxious care,
Till from his grasp she stole.
And where she wanders now, the eye
That mark'd her crimes, and heard her cry
For mercy, knows alone;
O lady, 'tis too trite a tale!—
Man call'd her fair, he prov'd her frail,
She bloom'd, and was undone!

Isabel now asks the page whether or not a person can love more than once. This question produces another ode by Paulo,—"The Unfaithful." This is a very simple performance, consisting mostly of the repetition of one thought. Hereupon the baron enters and the page absconds: so endeth scene the sixth.

In scene the seventh, "The Bower," after several pages of sentimental matter, Vaumond and Isabel wander together, unseen by the company, till they are in a private bower. Here both seem troubled with the same feelings that Milton gives our first parents, after tasting the apple; so lost in passion are they, that they cannot speak:

It is the hour when language were
Too cold, *estrang'd* and *common* there;
The heart at once may read full well
All that a fervent glance can tell.—
And who *forbids* that *all unseen*,
While skies are blue, and fields are green,
While all is joy and love, that they
The genial power should *disobey?*

In short, they were on the eve of being naughty, when they were interrupted by Paulo, approaching in pursuit of a butterfly. The baron in a rage seizes the supposed lad, and

Survey'd his face—Maria! why
Starts back that baron bold,
As if the *bolt* that shakes the sky
Had on him its fury *roll'd?*

He throws the page on the ground, *outs* with his knife, and would have killed him, but changed his mind, shedding such tears

As *Satan* shed on *Calvary;*

and told him to go, and still appear as Paulo. And thus concludeth the seventh scene.

We now approach the horrible, mistaken by the author for the terrible or sublime. In the eighth scene, "The Dungeon," Lodowick, at midnight, when

Many a *black* and *gloomy* cloud
Hung upon night's *sable shroud*,

unable to sleep, is walking alone, when he is suddenly seized by a number of spirits, full of nerve, against whom he can make no resistance, and is carried away captive. He is carried away. "swift as *light*," for hours, though he, with all this uncommon speed, can feel the "jolt of a car." It is impossible for us to follow him, or gather

ceive the good name of *Axillaria*, Raf.

59. The *Smilacina borealis*, Pursh, or *Dracena borealis*, Aiton, which is likewise the *Convallaria umbellulata*, Mx. belongs to neither of those genera. It is a peculiar genus perfectly distinct, distinguished by a campanulated corolla, a compressed style, a bilobed stigma, a bilocular and many seeded berry, which Rafinesque has called *Clintonia* in his Decades of New Amer. Gen.

60. The *Smilacina canadensis* of Pursh, or *Mayanthemum canadense* of Decandolle, &c. forms likewise a distinct genus, differing as much from *Mayanthemum*, as *Paris* does from *Trillium*; it is called *Styrandra* in Raf. Decades of N. G.

61. He has not adopted the divisions of the genus *Juncus*, (which are equally good,) named *Luzula* and *Cephaloxis* by Decandolle and Desvaux.

62. He has united the genus *Floerkea* to *Nectris*; they belong to the same natural family, but are perfectly distinct.

63. *Epilobium angustifolium*, Pursh, is different from the European species, it is called *E. amenum* by Raf. it belongs to the subgenus (or genus) *Chamerion*, having unequal flowers.

64. He has united the good genus *Phyllodoce* with *Menziesia*, although it differs by being decandrous and with a campanulated corolla!

65. *Polygonella*, Mx. is united to *Polygonum*: it has been called *Lyonella*, by Raf. in Obs.

66. *Gaultheria shallon*, being neither a *Gaultheria* nor an *Arbutus*, must form a peculiar genus, *Shallonium serrulatum*.

67. The species of *Vaccinium* with campanulated corollas, must form a peculiar genus or subgenus, *Polycodium*. In fact the whole tribe of *Ericacea* or *Bicornia* must be newly modelled.

68. The new genus *Chimaphila*, Pursh, formed upon two species of *Pyrola*, had been proposed by Raf. in Obs. Med. Rep. under the name of *Pseva*; both names are good, yet Pursh's name being more euphonous, and published with the distinctive character, may be preferred.

69. But the abominable name of *Ammyrsine*, Pursh, must be annulled, and the former and better name of Persoon, *Leiophyllum*, adopted in preference.

70. The name of *Cassia*, although Linnean, was contrary to his own rules, and is become worse now, by the addition of many new genera, whereof it is the root, such as *Cassine*, *Acacia*, *Cassita*, *Cacicus*, *Cassilium*, *Cassidulus*, &c. It must therefore be altered into *Cassiana*.

71. *Dianthus armeria*, Pursh, appears different from the European species: it has been described under the name of *D. armeroides* by Raf. in his Somiological discoveries.

72. *Arenaria peploides* must form a peculiar genus, which was called *Honckenia* by Erhart, but Wildenow having not adopted this needful improvement, gave the same name to a different genus; this therefore must receive the new one of *Adenarium*.

73. He has adopted with propriety the name of *Micropetalon*, Persoon, instead of the bad name *Spergulastrum*, Michaux, but the *M. lanuginosum* having no petals, must belong to the genus *Bigelowia* of Rafinesque, or form a peculiar one, under the name of *Ballarion*.

74. *Cerastium semidecandrum*, Pursh, is different from the European species, it is called *C. pumilum* by Raf.

75. *Oxalis acetosella*, P. is in the same predicament, and is called *O. Montana*, by Raf. many other species of *Oxalis* may be in the same case.

76. *Bartonia*, Pursh, is the *Nutalla*, Raf. Fl. Miss.

77. Mr. P. mentions only 5 species of real Plumb trees, while there are at least 15 species in the U. States, the Cherry trees excluded. It would be tedious to mention all his omissions in that way, some of which may be involuntary; but it may not be amiss to notice here some of such omissions in very remarkable genera. The species of known North American Grape Vines, or *Vitis*, are 24; in Pursh 6; of *Fraxinus*, 16 species, in Pursh 8; of *Gentiana* 15, in Pursh 8; of *Cellis* 8, in Pursh 3; of *Cactus*, 7, in Pursh 2; of *Rosa* 20, in Pursh 13; &c.&c.

78. *Helianthemum* Juss. is adopted, but being contrary to the rules of nomenclature, since it is derived from *Helianthus*, and has the same meaning; it has been altered into *Anthelis* in the *Flora Etnensis* of Rafinesque.

79. *Talinum teretifolium*, P. is *Phemeranthus teretifolius*, Raf. a distinct genus and anterior name.

80. The *Actaea Americana*, P. var. *alba*, is a distinct species which may be called *A. alba*; and the variety with red fruits ought to be called *A. rubra*.

81. The N. G. *Lewisia*, Pursh, belongs to the natural family *Berberidia*, the N. G. *Clarkia*, P. to the nat. family or tribe *Epilobia*, the *Nuttalla*, (Bartonia P.) to the nat. tribe *Lecythidia* and the genus *Calochortus* P. to the nat. tribe *Helonidia*: those are the only N. G. of Pursh framed on new species.

82. He has united the *Actea Racemosa*, L. with the genus *Cimicifuga*, by the name of *C. Serpentaria*; but that species differs yet from *Cimicifuga*, by a single germen and capsul, sessile stigma, many minute petals, &c. Rafinesque had made a peculiar genus of it, with much propriety, calling it *Megotrys Serpentaria*, in Obs. Med. Rep.

83. He has followed Michaux in uniting the genus *Sarothra* with *Hypericum*, while Raf. had proved in Obs. Med. Rep. that it ought to be kept separate, since it differs by a monolocular capsul, few stamina, &c. and that many other species of *Hypericum* ought to be united to it, such as *H. Canadense*, *H. quinquenervium*, &c.

84. He has adopted the genus *Elodea* of *Adanson*, and united to it the *Hypericum virginicum*, L. which ought however to form at least a subgenus thereof; it had been called *Triadenum*, being considered as a peculiar genus, by Raf. in Obs. M. R.

85. He does not adopt the genus *Pulsatilla*, although he is inclined to consider it a correct one.

86. He is very correct in adopting the previous name of *Brasenia* instead of *Hydropeltis*, Mx.

87. In adopting the good genus *Coptis* of Salisbury, he ought to have at least stated that the name of *Chryza* (perhaps not quite so good) was given to it by Rafinesque in Obs. M. R.

88. *Trollius laxus*, is not a *Trollius*; Raf. has made a new genus of it under the name of *Gaissenia* in Med. Rep.

89. Many species of *Ranunculus* bearing European names are not identical with them; many new species of that genus, discovered by Muhlenberg and Rafinesque, are omitted, although they are common in Pennsylvania and N. York.

90. He has adopted the bad name *Cyamus*, Salisb. instead of *Nelumbium*, Juss. and Wild. which is the anterior name; besides, there was already a genus of *Crustacea* called *Cyamus* by Latreille.

91. His *Pothos fetida* or *Dracontium fetidum*, L. does not belong to either genera. It is a peculiar genus which Raf. has called *Spathyema*, in Obs. M. R. and another Siberian species belongs to it.

92. *Arum* is one of the objectionable Linnean names, being radical or contained in *Comarum*, *Carum*, *Hedysarum*, *Harungana*, *Aruna*, &c. the old name of Tournefort *Arisarum* ought therefore to be substituted to it. *Calla* is in the same predicament respecting *Calladium* and 20 other genera, therefore *Callaria* must be adopted instead.

93. *Hyssopus nepetoides* and *H. Scrophularifolia*, must form a peculiar genus *Agastache* Gronovius or *Vleckia*, Raf. Obs.

94. *Pycnanthemum* and *Brachystemum*, Mx. are united in a single genus; the propriety of this union may be doubted.

95. *Zapania nodiflora*, P. is neither a *Verbena*, nor *Lippia* nor *Zapania*, but it forms the genus *Bertolonia*, Raf. who in a monography sent to the Linnean Society of London, has described 4 or 5 American species belonging to it.

96. *Gerardia fruticosa*, P. must form a peculiar genus *Dasanthera*, Raf. Fl. Missurica.

97. *Gerardia quercifolia*, P. is *G. glauca* Eddy Cat. Plandome.

98. *Orobanche virginiana* and *O. Uniflora*, must form two peculiar genera *Leptamnium* and *Thalesia*, Raf.

99. *Draba arabisans*, belongs to the genus *Arabis*, and must form therefore a peculiar subgenus, with some other species; it may be called *Gramilia*, Raf.

100. *Lepidium virginicum* belongs to the genus *Dileptium*, Raf. flor. Ludoviciana, and *Sanicula marilandica* to *Triclinium* of said Flora.

101. *Cleome dodecandra* is more different from *Cleome* than all the tetradynamous genera from each other, or *Quercus* from *Juglans!* Rafinesque had given to it the name of *Jacksonia*, Obs. M. R. which he has since changed into *Polanisia*, a better name.

102. *Passiflora peltata*, must form the N. G. *Baldwinia*.

103. *Galax*, L. and Pursh has received four different generic names; it happens that the Linnean name is the worst, being radical to 10 other genera, wherefore *Erythrorhiza*, Mx. must be preferred.

104. *Galium*, L. happens to be in the same predicament with *Allium*, *Galactia*, *Gallinula*, &c. whence the old and better name *Aparine* of Tournefort ought to be substituted.

105. He unites wrongly *Franklinia* to *Gordonia*; and *Malachodendron* to *Stuartia!*

106. He proposes a subgenus in *Corydalis* for the species with two spurs, and calls it *Perizomanthus*; but Barkausen had already made a genus of it under the better name of *Diclytra*: Pursh's name might be left to the *C. fungosa*, which must form another peculiar genus, although the name of *Adlumia* has been proposed for it by Rafinesque in Obs. M. R.

107. *Polygala paucifolia*, forms a

totally different from *Polygala*, which has been described and called *Triclisperma*, by Rafinesque in N. G. mirror of Sciences.

108. *Pisum maritimum*, Pursh, is probably the *Vicia mitchelli*, Raf. in Somiol, Discoveries, and not even a *Pisum!*

109. *Apios*, Pursh, was proposed, before him, by the same name, in Obs. M. R. by Rafinesque! yet the name is rather too short; it may, however, be preserved together with *Apium*, provided that *Apis*, *Apus* and *Apion* be changed in *Apicula*, *Apodium*, and *Aponius*, as proposed by Raf. in Principles of Somiology.

110. Mr. P. has adopted the abominable name of *Lupinaster*, Mœnch, formed from *Lupinus* and *Aster!* instead of *Pentaphyllon*, Pers. which however does not apply to all the species, whence *Dactiphyllon* of Raf. fl. Miss. must be preferable.

111. *Clitoria mariana* must form a peculiar genus *Vexillaria*.

112. *Lotus* must be altered in *Lotulus*, owing to *Melilotus*.

113. He has not adopted the good genus *Taraxacum*.

114. He has correctly adopted the first and best name *Marshallia* instead of *Persoonia*, Mx. and *Trattenickia*, Persoon.

115. *Conyza marilandica* must be the type of a new genus, according to Raf. in Decades N. G.: he calls it *Gymnostylis*.

116. *Gnaphalium plantagineum*, is in the same case; Raf. calls it *Disynanthus*.

117. Likewise *Senecio hieracifolius*, which he calls *Ptileris* in Decades, N. Amer. Genera.

118. And also *Inula mariana* with some other species, which must form the genus *Diplogon*, Raf. N. G.

119. *Erigeron divaricatum* will perhaps be in the same case, and may be called *Leptilon*.

120. *Donia* is rather too short, and contained in *Cladonia*, &c. it ought to be lengthened into *Doniana*.

121. *Actinella*, Persoon and Pursh, or *Actinea* Jussieu, is erroneous in both instances, being a diminutive of *Actinia*: it is therefore called *Ptilepida* in flor. Missurica.

122. *Tetragonotpeca* is too long, and like *Anapodophyllum* and *Symphoricarpos*, which have been altered into *Podophyllum* and *Symphoria*, must be shortened into *Gonotheca*.

123. His two species of *Amellus* belong to the genus *Sideranthus* Fraser, which differs sufficiently from *Amellus*.

124. *Gulardia cristata*, P. must form probably a peculiar genus; it is called *Polatherus scaber* by Raf. in fl. Miss.

125. *Rudbeckia columnaris* must form the genus *Ratibida* of Raf. fl. Miss.

126. The *Neottia repens* and *N. pubescens* belong to a peculiar genus, named *Goodyera*, by Brown in Hort. Kev. 1813, which is only quoted by Pursh in the additions. Rafinesque had called the same genus *Tussaca*, in 1814. Somiolog. Discoveries.

127. He has not adopted the good genera of orchideous plants made by Brown and Rafinesque; some are quoted in the additions; but others, such as *Corallorhiza* Br. *Achroanthes*, Raf. *Isotria* Raf. *Odonectis*, Raf. *Diphryllum* Raf. are omitted. *Bletia* Br. being contained in *Aubletia*, must be lengthened into *Bletiana*.

128. *Cypripedium arietinum*, must form a peculiar genus, which may be called *Criosanthes borealis*.

129. *Jatropha stimulosa* has been described as a new genus, and named *Bivonea stimulosa* by Raf. in Mirror of Sciences.

130. *Ostrya* of Micheli, Wild, &c. is so similar to *Ostrea*, that it must be changed in *Zugilus*.

131. *Carpinus* ought rather to be wrote *Carpinum*, owing to *Pinus*, and *Hydrolea*, rather *Hydrolia*, owing to *Olea*.

132. The hickory trees have long ago been separated from the walnut trees by Rafinesque, and called *Hicorius*.

133. *Cupressus disticha* has been made a peculiar genus and called *Schubertia* by Mirbel, in 1814.

134. He has not adopted the divisions and improvements of Palissot—Beauvais on the genus (or rather tribe) *Lycopodium*; even that name is one of the objectionable Linnean names, being similar in sound and meaning to *Lycopus*, whence it must be altered into *Copodium*.

135. *Scolopendrium*, Smith is quite similar to *Scolopendra*, L. therefore it must be changed into *Glossopteris*.

136. *Pteris*, L. is objectionable, being radical to many genera; therefore *Peripteris* might be substituted.

137. *Struthiopteris*, Wild. is abominable, should *Pteris* stand, being formed of two coupled names, *Struthio* and *Pteris*; and at all events it is bad, therefore *Pterelis* may be substituted.

Such are the numerous observations which an attentive perusal of this Flora has suggested to us: yet we are confident that we could have easily doubled that number, since we have generally confined ourselves in pointing out the generic ra-

ther than the specific errors, deeming them of primary importance. The errors and omissions in the geography, synonymies, characters, and denomination of species, which we have been able to detect, exceed any idea, and could not well be introduced here: many more have probably escaped our notice!

We shall conclude by offering some additional and miscellaneous remarks on the work before us.

We have abundant proofs that the author thereof has introduced many new species, not discovered by, nor belonging to himself, and without the leave of the owners. Mr. Bradbury, for instance, has loudly complained to us, against him, for having described so many of his new plants collected on the Missouri, without his permission, while he meant to publish them himself; but the blame, if any, appears to lay with those friends who put the plants into the hands of Mr. Pursh, since the author of a general Flora is perfectly at liberty to avail himself of all the materials which come to his knowledge, and ought rather to be blamed for omitting them than otherwise.

It is advisable therefore for the discoverers of new plants to publish them speedily themselves, or keep them out of sight, and buried, as misers do their gold.

Many new plants are stated by Mr. P. to grow on the Mississippi and Missouri, without reference to their discoverers, and as he never was there himself, it is to be presumed they were collected by Mess. Lewis or Nuttall, and probably the latter; the circumstance of hiding the sources from which they were derived is illiberal and disingenuous.

It has often been hinted that he has not availed himself of many late improvements in genera; but at the same time, justice requires that we should give him credit for those which he has adopted: in addition to those already mentioned, the following may deserve notice,—*Calystegia* Br. *Sabbattia* Ad. *Brodiea* Sm. *Nuphar* Sm. *Tephrosia* Pers. *Troximon* Pers. *Hepatica* Tourn. &c.

We find throughout the whole work, many valuable additions to the geography of our plants; yet how few are mentioned as native of the Western States! Muhlenberg's Catalogue is richer in those indications. Pursh has scarcely any plant from Louisiana, very few from Florida, Newfoundland, Labrador, Hudson bay, Missouri, New Albion, &c.

Those who are thoroughly acquainted with the subject will not consider our remarks as too severe, nor can Mr. P. ever complain of them, since they are all founded upon the unalterable principles and laws of the science, which, whoever undertakes to write on it, ought of course to study and follow. If a scholar was to write *Rume*, instead of *Rome*, or *Pocian* instead of *Ocean*, he would be pronounced utterly ignorant of the rules of *Orthography*; and it would not avail him to defend himself by stating that some eminent scholars have made the same blunder. Whoever, therefore, does not follow the rules of Botanical nomenclature, established by Linneus, Decandolle, Scopoli, Wildenow, Rafinesque, &c. commits a similar blunder; and if even some of those authors have, through oversight, neglected some of those rules, in a few instances, they must be corrected according to that standard.

It is of the utmost importance, that all our botanists should be aware of those errors, and that they should not propagate them by adoption: we invite particularly our writers, and the gentlemen who are engaged in writing a Synopsis of our plants, and the Floras of New-England, New-York, Philadelphia, the southern states, &c. to pay due attention to this; to read again the *philosophia botanica* of Linneus, &c. and endeavour to give us at last, works without such conspicuous blemishes. Besides nomenclature, we invite them to give, next, some attention to natural classification, instead of copying one another, and following forever the absurd sexual system, which is now well known to be no better than a mere alphabetical arrangement.

After all, let no one suppose that we despise the labours of Mr. P: far from it. Few can value them more than we do; we shall at all times be happy to give credit to any botanist for his real personal exertions: for such, and for the compilation of his Flora, Mr. Pursh does really deserve our thanks, notwithstanding so many errors and omissions. We therefore wish him complete success in his future labours, and particularly in the completion of a *Flora Canadensis*, which we understand he has lately undertaken on the spot. C. S. R.

ART. 4. *Transactions of the Physico-Medical Society of New-York. Vol. I.*

(Continued from p. 186, and concluded.)

VII. *Sporadic diseases.*

"OBSERVATIONS on Cynanche Laryngæa, with cases, by James L. Bliss, M. D." This insidious and dangerous malady is described, and the diagnostic stated between it and the cynanche which attacks the trachæa, and that which invades the pharynx. The appearances after death are carefully noted. Dr. B. entertains an opinion favourable to the operation of trachæotomy in this disease, though he thinks it generally inefficacious in croup. He believes in one instance the opening of the windpipe, by an incision from his own hand, prolonged the patients' life ten hours and a half.

"Case of Phlegmasia dolens in a male. By George B. Purdy, M. D. with observations, by Ansel W. Ives, M. D." This is an example of a painful and afflicting disease commonly thought to be peculiar to puerperal women, occurring in a man. It occurred to the writer himself in his own person, and his commentation offers ingenious conjectures on the cause somewhat analogous to the swelling and effusion in gout.

"Case of artificial joint cured by friction, by John Meeker, M. D." A lady, by a fall, fractured the radius of the forearm, about four inches above the wrist. The ends of the bone did not unite by callus; on the contrary an artificial joint was formed. While she was meditating and dreading a regular cure by surgery, she met with an old friend, a gentleman, at a ball, who gave her such a cordial shake of the hand, that she suffered excruciating pain, and screamed aloud. It is concluded that the friction thus produced between the fractured parts of the bone was followed by a degree of inflammation sufficient to make the separated extremities cohere, and thereby restore soundness to the limb.

"Cases of Pneumonia typhoides, with remarks, by Dr. William Tully." The author recites two cases, which he considers as rather rare forms of the epidemic, that he is disposed to characterise by the following short definition, to wit, "*a local passive inflammation (generally of some viscus)* attended with *typhoid fever.*" There is a case of another disease, by the same writer, of whose contents we find it so hard to make an abstract, that we refer to the original.

"Cases of the retention of the Placenta, accompanied by hemorrhage, by Francis E. Berger, M. D." Two examples are given of abortion. In one, happening at the fourth month with terrible flooding, the placenta remained until the 43d day after the fœtus had been expelled, and the patient suffered no injury. The other miscarriage happened at about the same time (4m.) accompanied by hœmorrhage; and the placentia did not come away before the 17th day: after which the woman soon recovered. From these and other cases and authorities Dr. B. is strongly led to believe, that although there are some cases in the latter part of gestation where manual assistance may be the means of saving the patient; yet in early miscarriages there is generally a necessity to submit to the operations of nature.

"Reflections on the pulsation in Epigastrio, by Valentine Mott, M. D." The mysterious and perplexing subject of a throbbing near the pit of the stomach is examined regularly and carefully. He considers it as proceeding from aneurism, enlargement or disease of the pancreas; schirrhus of the stomach; tumours in the mesentery; nervous irritation; enlargement of the lower vena cava; increased solidity of the lungs; enlargement of the heart; and adhesion of the heart to the pericardium. The latter of which he considers as the most frequent. Though Dr. M. has laboured with so much diligence in the investigation, he nevertheless observes, that his communication is only to be considered as an outline or beginning, to be filled up by future observation, and this we hope he and others who may have opportunity will be careful to make.

"Cases of a disease resembling Syphylis, with remarks, by James C. Bliss, M. D." Here are five cases of a frightful malady, accompanied with ulceration and mortification; with which latter symptom three of them died. The author thinks it impossible to refer them to any form that disease described in the books; and that they differ from every other distemper depending on infection by animal secretion. He inclines to the belief that they proceed from a specific poison engendered in the human body, and possessing such extreme malignity as sometimes to be altogether un-

controulable by known means. He expresses a wish, in which we concur, that some competent person would collect and embody the various facts connected with this obscure subject. The memoir may be consulted, p. 373, 386.

"A remarkable case of Devotional Somniuin, by Ansel W. Ives, M. D." This is a record of a very singular occurrence whether it is viewed metaphysically or medically. The subject was a young woman, who by reason of her nightly and unconscious exercises was called the *Sleeping-Preacher.* The history of her extraordinary affection had been originally written by Dr. Mitchill; and she has since been restored to health by Dr. Sears. Her case is highly interesting, as it relates to the history of the humanmin

In investigating the pathology of this, and analagous diseases, Dr. Mitchill had, in a publication called *Devotional Somnium*, shown, that besides *sleeping* and *waking*, there was a third state of human being, which he denominated *Somnium*, or the *dreaming condition.* This he describes to be as perfectly distinct from slumber and from wakefulness as these are from each other. Dr. Mitchill in the publication quoted had discriminated the "*idiopathic and symptomatic somnium*," with minute and analytical exactness.

In the memoir now before us, Dr. Ives has embodied all the information extant into one narrative; embracing the origin, progress, symptoms, rationale, and treatment of the disease. It is now registered at full length, from its commencement to its removal, in medical history.

The occurrences are so recent and so well known, that we forbear to enlarge upon them in this place; especially since they may be easily examined in the volume, p. 395—412, and in the tract therein mentioned.

It is highly gratifying to know, that this strange and obstinate disease has at length yielded to professional skill, and that the patient is entirely well.

VIII. *Particular Remedies.*

"Use of Datura Stramonium in certain diseases, by Alex. Read, M. D. The author brings into notice a vegetable growing in great abundance spontaneously in our country. This is the indigenous Thorn-Apple or Jamestown weed; a plant possessing active qualities, and known both as a remedy and a poison. He ranks it for usefulness and efficacy with the sleep-producing Poppy. The powdered leaves; the powdered seeds; the tincture of the seeds; and the extract of the leaves are all good. For outward applications the leaves may be boiled with lard and made into a cerate. He also mentions the expressed juice, and its smoke while burning. Epilepsy, atonic mania asthma, spasmodic cough, whooping, cough, and consumption, are only a part of the diseases for which it has been prescribed. And, above all, he speaks favourably of it as a quieter of that tormenting disease of the face, the *tic douloureux.*

"Inquiry into the effects of Vegetable Acids counteracting narcotics, by George B. Purdy, M. D." Considering it as a fact that vinegar, lime juice, and other vegetable acids, are capable of checking or counteracting the narcotic quality of opium, he seems inclined to the opinion that the acids disarm the opium, by imparting to it a portion of their oxygen, and restore the injured constitution of man to its integrity, by adding the same ingredient. He thinks the administration of vinegar has done good, where white hellebore and ardent spirit have been received too copiously into the stomach; and that it is worthy of being employed to bring those who suffer intoxication by them to their senses again.

"Case of Poison by the Tincture of Opium, by Joseph M. Smith, M. D." A nymph of frailty, in a fit of despair, had swallowed upwards of two ounces of liquid laudanum. She lay in a stupor. Emetics of antimony and zinc had been given; but the susceptibility of the stomach was too much impaired to receive their remedial action. She was sinking into insensibility. Dr. S. succeeded in rousing her from it by switching and smiting the skin, as recommended in the Medical Repository, Vol. 3, p. 150. Vol. 5, p. 36, Hex. I. Vol. I. p. 10. New series. Where deglutition fails, flagellation may be advantageously employed.

Dr. S. favours the alkaline practice in recovering the nervous system from the shock it may have sustained from narcotics. Carbonate of Ammonia is particularly noticed; though he seems inclined to suppose potash and soda possess a similar power. We cannot refrain from remarking the happy operation of acids and alkalies in counteracting poisons; and as they both contain oxygen, why may they not act upon a similar principle? If on such an accident in a family, the castors with vinegar are not at hand, the Pot-ash bottle may be called for upon Mitchill's plan.

"Remarks on the efficacy of Friction

in Palsy and Apoplexy, proved by Cases, by Cornelius E. De Puy, M. D." One of the consequences of the modern method of dressing and covering the body, is to render it untangible, and to prevent the use of remedies to the skin. There is so much difficulty, oftentimes, in removing and adjusting garments and bed-clothes, and so much apprehension of besmearing and staining them with liniments, fomentations, and the like, that the internal surface is too much neglected in practice; and this is more especially the case where clothing and bedding are costly, and where the skin must not be subjected to the touch of another. The prevalence of this habit and of this sentiment has had a remarkable effect on the practice of physic. External remedies being thus limited and neglected, internal applications have been the more employed. A great proportion of the medicaments ordered, must, according to the modern and fashionable usage, be received into the stomach, and travel through the intestinal canal. It is both pitiful and ridiculous that it should be so; but *ita res est;* and the custom will continue.

Dr. D. proves satisfactorily by examples, that friction, applied with assiduity, patience, and perseverance, is a most valuable remedy in recent cases of palsy, in old and chronic disabilities of the same class; and more especially when proceeding from weakness, abuse of medicines or of quicksilver.

The friction ought sometimes to be severe. A more powerful rubefacient, (the rod seems to be hinted at) is occasionally required; and even iron heated as high as can be applied without raising blisters, has a powerful effect. A recurrence to the ancient usages in relation to the Athletæ, the Gymnastæ and to the Iatraliptæ, will best satisfy the inquirer of the present day how much the healing art has lost by disregarding the external means of invigorating the body.

IX. *Pathology.*

"An Instance of a change of Colour in the Skin of an American Indian, by Henry Bissell, M. D." An aboriginal man of the Brothertown tribe, at the age of sixty years, very soon after an attack of acute rheumatism, began to lose the native brown of his complexion. He is now ninety, and, during the last thirty years of his life, he has gradually become a white man, with the exception of the forehead, part of the face and neck, and a few small patches on the arms. The hue has nothing of the chalky look of the albino, but is remarkably fine and clear, resembling, in its softness and pliability, the delicacy of a female.

A similar alteration of colour has happened to several persons of the sable African race, within a few years, among us. We agree with Dr. B. that the present is a solitary instance of its kind. The American Indigenes are now justly considered as of the same blood and descent with the nations of Malays and Tartars in Asia. The example before us strongly confirms the doctrine of the unity of origin and lineage among all the people of the globe. There can be little doubt that further observation will produce other instances of this curious change; and confirm the belief that those differences in men are but varieties in the species.

"An account of a family-predisposition to hæmorrhage, by Drs. William and Samuel Buel." In certain male individuals of a family living in Lichfield, Connecticut, there is a remarkable leakiness of the blood-vessels. This is so great that the extraction of a tooth, a slight bruise of the fore-finger, a bite of the tongue by accidentally striking the fore-teeth together, the wound made by a pewter plate falling on the foot, the rupture of the frænum of the upper lip, and a stub of the bottom of the foot, have respectively been followed by hæmorrhages in different individuals of this family, which nothing could restrain, and which terminated in death.

Other examples of a similar predisposition to bleed are known in individuals and families. The facts contained in the present memoir are valuable additions; they are worthy of being recorded for the use of all who inquire into the history of life and death. Materials like these furnish the data required for a correct theory, which some happy genius, in due time, will prepare and offer to the world.

X. *Biography.*

"Biographical Sketch of the late Edward Post, Esq. Fellow, &c. by Dr. Guy C. Bayley." The practice of societies to eulogize their deceased members, is respectful to the deceased, and edifying to the survivors. The member, whose memory is celebrated, after a regular classical education, had turned his attention to professional acquirement. To the rich stock of information derived from the best schools on both sides of the Atlantic, he superadded the most amiable manners, and the promise of

extensive usefulness. But the supreme disposer of events stopped his career, and removed him, at the age of twenty-five, to a different state of being. Mysterious providence, the pious bow with reverence to thy divine will! M.

ART. 5. *Memoirs of the Life and Writings of the Rev. Claudius Buchanan, D. D. late Vice-Provost of the College of Fort William, in Bengal. By the Rev. Hugh Pearson, M. A. of St. John's College, Oxford.* New-York, Kirk & Mercein, 8vo. pp. 537.

THE subject of this biography, whose writings have made his name somewhat familiar of late in this country, as well as in England, appears to have been a sincere believer in the gospel, a zealous and successful preacher, a respectable scholar, and an honest, generous, and amiable man. This, though

——— praise enough
To fill the ambition of a common man,

is, let us hope for the honour of christianity, no more than might be said with truth of thousands now living, and of tens of thousands that sleep quietly in their graves. Were a volume of the formidable dimensions of the one before us, to be dedicated to the memory of every one equally entitled with Dr. Buchanan to like memorial, 'the world itself would scarcely contain the books that should be written.' But if the evangelist from whom we have, not irreverently, quoted, as well as the other sacred biographers, was content to compress the record of the deeds and sayings of the author of our holy religion into a few pages, it should seem presumptuous to devote a greater space to the delineation of the virtues of a lowly disciple.

There was, it is true, a motive which operated with the evangelists to render their narratives succinct, that does not apply, except in a very moderate degree, to other historians. As Christ was the pattern which all were to imitate, whilst it was essential to display his character in those points in which it is important to imitate him, it was prudent to withhold the relation of those events and transactions which were merely incident to his humanity, and had no relation to his doctrine, lest the undiscerning should be led to copy him in unimportant particulars, and to attach some merit to nugatory observances. It is evident that Jesus Christ intended to regulate the conduct of his disciples only by the general principles which he inculcated, leaving every one to apply them to his own condition and circumstances. And that the determinations of our will on common occasions might not be constrained by reference to his example, he has left us ignorant in respect to the occurrences of his life antecedent to entering on his mediatorial office, and irrelevant to the objects of his mission. From the time of his disputing with the doctors in the temple to the day of his baptism by John, an interval of eighteen years, all that we know of his occupation is, that he worked at his trade as a carpenter. But to know this is no small matter. The lesson to be drawn from this memorable and expressive instance of humble-mindedness and industry, is consonant with the whole tenor of his instructions. His persevering discharge of the duties of his ignoble station should reconcile us to our lots, and prompt us to be diligent in our callings; whilst his abstinence from teaching during the period in which he was employed in gaining a livelihood by manual labour, conveys a negative intimation which can hardly be misunderstood.

But though there is not a similar danger of ensnaring the consciences of the weak by detailing the daily actions and passions of pious men, as would have resulted from the same minuteness in regard to the Saviour, there is too much reason to apprehend that many have been led astray by this means. An over heated imagination easily mistakes its own suggestions for the inspirations of Heaven; and the recital of the experience of fancied trials and favours has either the effect of filling the credulous listener with vain conceits, and prompting him to idle extravagances, or, of leading him to despond of his salvation because he cannot work himself into a belief that he enjoys like providences and consolations. These Memoirs are not free from objection on this ground. Too much stress is laid upon undefinable sensations, and too much mysticism is employed in speaking of what would be otherwise intelligible.

Claudius Buchanan was born at Cambuslang, near Glasgow, in Scotland, on the 12th of March, 1766. His father was a man of considerable learning and respectable character. His mother, whose maiden name was Somers, was the daughter of one of the Elders of the

church, at Cambuslang, at the time of the stir produced in it by the preaching of Whitfield, in 1742. Both his parents endeavoured to imbue his youthful mind with religious notions, and to train him up in good habits. When seven years old he was sent to a grammar School at Inverary, where he remained till 1779. The next year after quitting school, at the age of fourteen, he was taken into the family of Mr. Campbell of Dunstafnage, as tutor to his two sons. Here he felt some impressions of a religious nature, which he communicated to his grandfather, who encouraged them,—but they were soon effaced. In the year 1782 he left the family of Mr. Campbell, and entered at the university of Glasgow. He remained there two years, and then went to the island of Islay, as a private tutor to the sons of Mr. Campbell of Knockmelly; the next year he occupied the same post in the family of Mr. Campbell of Carradell; in 1786 he returned to the college at Glasgow, where he attended the academical lectures; and at the end of the session he resumed his employment at Carradell. A singular project now took possession of his mind. He had a strong disposition to see the world, and conceived the design of making the tour of Europe on foot. A romantic attachment to a lady superior to him in rank and fortune, of the folly of which, though reciprocated, he was sensible, hastened the execution of his plan. He pretended that he had been invited by an English gentleman to accompany his son to the continent, and having put this deceit upon his friends he set off on his pedestrian tour. The following account of his adventures is given by himself.

"I had the example of the celebrated Dr. Goldsmith before me, who travelled through Europe on foot, and supported himself by playing on his flute. I could play a little on the violin, and on this I relied for occasional support during my long and various travels.

"In August, 1787, having put on plain clothes, becoming my apparent situation, I left Edinburgh on foot with the intention of travelling to London, and thence to the continent: that very violin which I now have, and the case which contains it, I had under my arm, and thus I travelled onward. After I had proceeded some days on my journey, and had arrived at a part of the country where I thought I could not be known, I called at gentlemen's houses, and farm-houses, where I was in general kindly lodged. They were very well pleased with my playing reels to them, (for I played them better than I can now,) and I sometimes received five shillings, sometimes half a crown, and sometimes nothing but my dinner. Wherever I went, people seemed to be struck a little by my appearance, particularly if they entered into conversation with me. They were often very inquisitive, and I was sometimes at a loss what to say. I professed to be a musician travelling through the country for his subsistence: but this appeared very strange to some, and they wished to know where I obtained my learning; for sometimes pride, and sometimes accident would call forth expressions, in the course of conversation, which excited their surprise. I was often invited to stay for some time at a particular place; but this I was afraid of, lest I might be discovered. It was near a month, I believe, before I arrived on the borders of England, and in that time many singular occurrences befel me. I once or twice met persons whom I had known, and narrowly escaped discovery. Sometimes I had nothing to eat, and had no where to rest at night; but, notwithstanding, I kept steady to my purpose, and pursued my journey. Before, however, I reached the borders of England: I would gladly have returned; but I could not: the die was cast; my pride would have impelled me to suffer death, I think, rather than to have exposed my folly; and I pressed forward.

"When I arrived at Newcastle, I felt tired of my long journey, and found that it was indeed hard to live on the benevolence of others: I therefore resolved to proceed to London by water; for I did not want to travel in my own country, but on the continent.

"I accordingly embarked in a collier at North Shields, and sailed for London. On the third night of the voyage we were in danger of being cast away, during a gale of wind; and then, for the first time I began to reflect seriously on my situation.

"During the violence of the storm, as he afterwards acknowledged to a friend, Mr. Buchanan felt as if the judgment of God, as in the case of Jonah, was overtaking him; but, unlike the repenting Prophet, no sooner had the tempest of the elements subsided, than the agitation of his mind also passed away. He arrived safely in London on the second of September: "but by this time," he continues, in one of the letters referred to, "my spirits were nearly exhausted by distress and poverty. I now relinquished every idea of going abroad. I saw such a visionary scheme in its true light, and resolved, if possible, to procure some situation as an usher or clerk, or any employment whereby I might derive a subsistence: but I was unsuccessful. I lived sometime, in obscure lodgings, by selling my clothes and books; for I did not attempt to obtain any assistance by my skill in music, lest I should be discovered by some persons who might know me or my family. I was in a short time reduced to the lowest extreme of wretchedness and want. Alas! I had not sometimes bread to eat. Little did my mother think, when she dreamt, that she saw her son fatigued with his wanderings, and oppressed with a load of wo, glad to lie down, and sleep away his cares on a little straw, that her dream was so near the

truth. What a reverse of fortune was this! A few months before, I lived in splendour and happiness! But even in this extremity of misery my eyes were not opened. I saw indeed my folly, but I saw not my sin: my pride was even then unsubdued, and I was constantly anticipating scenes of future grandeur, and indulging myself in the pleasures of the imagination.

"After I had worn out many months in this misery, observing one day an advertisement in a newspaper, for a 'clerk to an attorney,' I offered myself, and was accepted. I was much liked, and soon made friends. I then obtained a better situation with another gentleman in the law, and, lastly, engaged with a solicitor of respectable character and connexions in the city, with whom I remained nearly three years. During all this time I had sufficient allowance to appear as a gentleman; my desire for going abroad gradually abated, and I began to think that I should make the law my profession for life. But during a great part of this time I corresponded with my friends in Scotland, as from abroad, writing very rarely, but always giving my mother pleasing accounts of my health and situation."

It was not true, however, that his allowance enabled him to live like a gentleman, though he might have simulated the exterior of one. From his diary it appears that he often was obliged to go without a breakfast or a dinner, and sometimes without both of them, though he contrived to find money to attend the plays and the debating clubs. It is to be regretted that his journal discovers no symptom of shame for his base deception of his worthy parents. The death of his father, about a twelvemonth after his elopement, appears not to have wrought its proper effect on his mind, though it cannot be supposed that he was insensible to it. This mournful event was communicated to him by his widowed mother in the spring of 1789, he replied to her letter under date of *Florence*, May 12th. The early lessons of piety and moral duty which he had received from his parents, were not, however, wholly obliterated, and he appears to have been at times much dissatisfied with himself, and consequently extremely unhappy. His reflections and his conversation were occasionally of a religious cast. In the month of June, 1791, a friend, of a serious disposition, called on him, on a Sunday evening, with whom he engaged in the discussion of religious topics. This friend entered with great animation into the subject, and spoke so much to the purpose, that Mr. Buchanan formed a sudden resolution to reform his life. That very evening he fell on his knees in prayer to God, and continued daily to intercede for forgiveness. On Sunday he accompanied his friend to church, and derived some benefit from the discourse which he heard. In this state of doubt and apprehension, he chanced to meet with Doddridge's Rise and Progress of Religion in the Soul, 'which he thought,' as he observes, 'just suited to him.' He next read Alleine's Alarm to the Unconverted, and then Boston's Fourfold State. Seven months passed in this way, his earnestness in regard to religion constantly increasing. His mother, in a letter received in reply to one in which he had given some account of his case, recommended Mr. Newton, Rector of St. Mary's Woolworth, London, as a proper person for him to apply to for advice. To this venerable man he addressed himself, and from him he obtained not only sympathy, but substantial assistance.

The process of this salutary change in the character of Mr. Buchanan appears to have been comformable to the usual course of things, and the change itself to have been the effect of obvious causes. His biographer, however, affects to consider it as an instantaneous, if not a miraculous, conversion. Notwithstanding all the pious precepts of his parents had been silently working with the convictions of his own conscience, to lead him to repentance, Mr. Pearson regards the laudable resolution adopted by his hero, on the Sunday evening aforementioned, as suddenly prompted by a divine impulse.

We are sorry to say that Mr. Buchanan did not till some weeks after his acquaintance with Mr. Newton, make such proficiency in grace as to disabuse his excellent mother of the deceit he had practised upon her.

Mr. Buchanan now directed his views to the church, but was not deemed qualified for ordination. Through the introduction of Mr. Newton he became acquainted with Mr. Henry Thornton, who with a liberality as praise-worthy as it is rare, resolved to send him to the University of Cambridge at his own expense. In Michaelmass term, 1791, Mr. Buchanan was admitted a member of Queen's College, Cambridge. Though at first unwilling to pursue any other study than theology, he was persuaded to conform to the academical course, and gained a respectable standing by his literary and scientific acquirements. He came by degrees to perceive and to acknowledge the advantages of human learning. He thus expresses himself in a letter to Mr. Newton.

"I once thought myself prepared for the church! I shudder at my temerity. A zeal (if

zeal it may be called) 'without knowledge,' must have dictated this unhallowed confidence. In one sense, indeed, any one to whom God has given his grace may enter the church, however ignorant or unfit in other matters; inasmuch as all success in it comes from God. But in another sense, no man ought to enter upon the ministry who is not qualified by nature and education to do justice to a public station, and claim respect from a gainsaying world. This is absolutely necessary, unless miracles have not ceased. And for want of attending to these circumstances, viz. the present state of Christianity, and the progress of civilization, I see that the Gospel suffers in every quarter. At the time of the Reformation there was not so much ground for this complaint as now. I differ in opinion from many good men on these points. However, I seldom mention them, as I have learnt from past fluctuations of sentiment, that I may possibly think differently after further observation and more accurate Scripture study. I think that too little attention is paid to the *manner* of preaching the Gospel; and too little to the prejudices of the age against the illiterate methodist. I feel a good deal hurt at these neglects, at the same time that I despair of doing otherwise myself. In these, and in all other doubts, I must wait patiently on his teaching, who hath so often made 'darkness light before me.' "

Again in a letter to the same beneficent friend, he observes that—

"Nothing but a cultivated mind, and the constant perusal of the New Testament, seem capable of delivering men from unnecessary prejudices and prepossessions. Grace does not necessarily do it. Some wonder at this; but why should they? Grace converts the heart, but it does not teach the understanding what the understanding may learn without it; and therefore it does not remove prejudice. For prejudice is founded on ignorance; on an ignorance of *facts*. Till these facts then are communicated, prejudice remains; knowledge, therefore, i. e. learning, philosophy, or by what name soever it may be called, is necessary to remove prejudice."

In July, 1795, Mr. Buchanan took his degree, and in September of the same year was admitted to the holy order of Deacon, by Bishop Porteus. By the interest of his friends and the recommendation of his instructers, he was appointed a chaplain to the East India Company. He soon after received priest's orders; and in the month of May, 1796, after an absence of nearly nine years, revisited his family in Scotland. On the 11th of August he embarked at Portsmouth for Bengal—and on the 10th of March, 1797, two days before the completion of his 31st year, landed at Calcutta.

"On his arrival at the capital of the British possessions in India," says his biographer, "he was hospitably received by the Rev. Mr. Brown, and resided for a short time in his family. He then took a house in Durrumlollah, where, however, he continued but two months, being at the end of that time appointed chaplain at Barrackpore, a military station about sixteen miles above Calcutta.

"By this arrangement, which, however usual according to the rules of the East India service, he does not appear to have anticipated, Mr. Buchanan found himself placed in a situation by no means congenial with his taste and feelings, and affording but few opportunities for the exercise of his ministry. Barrackpore possessed no place for public worship; and divine service was never required by the military staff to which he was attached.

"This unexpected seclusion from active duty, combined with the influence of an enervating climate, which he very soon began to feel, and of society for the most part unfriendly to religion, produced in Mr. Buchanan a considerable depression of spirits, and even gave occasion to some of his friends in Europe to attribute his comparative inactivity on his arrival in India to abatement of zeal rather than, as the truth required, to causes over which he could exercise no control."

In his retirement at Barrackpore, Mr. Buchanan usefully employed himself in private study, and sedulously cultivated the oriental languages. On the establishment of the college of Fort William, by the Marquis Wellesley, in 1800, Mr. Brown was appointed Provost, and Mr. Buchanan Vice-Provost. The object of the institution was the education of the junior civil servants of the Company. Mr. Buchanan's zeal, however, induced him to insist more upon religious doctrine than seemed proper in a general course of elementary instruction, or than was requisite to qualify the Company's writers for the discharge of their official and relative duties. In fact the tenor as well as the tone of his didactic discourses gave offence to the resident clergy. The Directors of the East India Company not approving of the scope of the seminary at Fort William, ordered it to be suppressed. The Governor General, Marquis Wellesley, did not carry this order into immediate execution, and the representations which he made procured its revocation. Mr. Buchanan, in the mean time, agitated many measures for the promotion of christianity in India—he wrote a memoir in favour of an ecclesiastical establishment, and encouraged the translation of the Scriptures. He offered prizes to the amount of sixteen hundred and fifty pounds sterling for the best essays in the different universities and public schools in Great Britain and

Ireland, on the most efficacious means of diffusing civilization and the light of Christianity in the eastern world. His designs were deemed premature by many judicious men, who thought that to alarm the prejudices of the natives too violently, might endanger the British power in India, and defeat the prospect of the progressive introduction of truth and refinement. His spirit, however, rose with the obstacles which opposed him. In the year 1805 he proposed a prize of five hundred pounds to each of the universities of Cambridge and Oxford for the best works in English prose, embracing the following subjects:

"I. The probable design of the divine Providence in subjecting so large a portion of Asia to the British dominion.

"II. The duty, the means, and the consequences of translating the Scriptures into the oriental tongues, and of promoting Christian knowledge in Asia.

"III. A brief historic view of the progress of the Gospel in different nations, since its first promulgation; illustrated by maps, showing its luminous tract through the world; with chronological notices of its duration in particular places."

In the course of this year Mr. Buchanan experienced a very dangerous sickness. The loss of his wife, who died in England, was added to his afflictions. She was the daughter of the Rev. Mr. Whish of Northwold, Norfolk, and came out to India with her elder sister, in company with their aunt, the lady of Capt. Sandys. They were married in 1799; Mrs. B. had visited England for her health, having derived relief from a previous voyage.

In 1806, Mr. Buchanan, who is henceforth termed Dr. Buchanan, (the University of Glasgow having conferred on him the degree of D. D.) left Calcutta on a journey to the coast of Malabar. The new Governor General, Sir George Barlow, granted him every facility of conveyance which the country could afford. He met with the most grateful civilities at all the English stations, and with the most flattering attention at the courts of the Nabobs of Tanjore and Travancore. In this tour he visited Juggernaut. He visited also the Syrian churches of Malayala.

On his return to Calcutta he found his occupation gone—the Court of Directors having reduced the College, by abolishing the offices of Provost and Vice Provost, and restricting the professorships to three. He had, moreover, the mortification to be denied the privilege of inserting 'a memoir on the subject of his proceedings on the coast of Malabar,' as our author describes it, which he had prepared under the title of 'Literary Intelligence.' Soon afterwards he preached a series of sermons on the Christian prophecies, a copy of which was requested by some of his hearers, for the press. He accordingly made preparations for publishing them, but on transmitting a notice of his intention to the government gazette, the insertion of his advertisement was refused. Lord Minto was now at the head of the government of India, and still more disposed than his immediate predecessor to check the spirit of proselytism, though the latter had been less favourable to the system than Marquis Wellesley. On this occasion, Dr. Buchanan remonstrated to the Governor General, and presented a memorial, which he subsequently published in his Apology for promoting Christianity in India.

Dr. Buchanan sailed from India in December, 1807, and arrived in England in March, 1808. On the 26th of February, 1809, he preached his sermon called 'The Star in the East,' at Bristol, for the benefit of the Church Missionary Society. To this performance he owes most of his celebrity in the religious community in this country.

In November, 1809, Dr. Buchanan married the daughter of Henry Thompson, Esq. of Kirby Hall, Yorkshire. He had the misfortune to lose this wife also. She died in the spring of the year 1813. His health, however, had been previously impaired, by paralytic attacks, and he did not long survive her. On the 9th of February, 1815, in the 49th year of his age, he departed this life.

We have given our estimate of the character of Dr. B. and as much of his history as our limits would allow. He has left behind him many tracts in relation to his favourite object, the dissemination of the Gospel in India, which do honour to his philanthropy.

We kept in reserve one fact, which will properly come in here, as it speaks more in his praise than pages of common-place declamation. When the day of his prosperity arrived, he not only repaid Mr. Thornton the sums which he had expended on his education, but gave five hundred pounds as a fund for the education of a candidate for the ministry, and left the selection of the object of this benevolence to three trustees, of whom Mr. Thornton was nominated one.

E.

Art. 6. *The Progress of Society: a Poem. In three parts.* New-York, David Longworth. 24 mo. pp. 62.

THE desire of vindicating the American muse from the charge of sterility, however amiable, must not lead us to sanction the affiliation of all her putative offspring, much less to burthen her with a spurious progeny. Barrenness is not so great a reproach as incontinence. Our regard to the literary reputation of our country compels us to scrutinize the pretensions of her champions. We cannot consent to assign a niche in the temple of her fame to every chivalrous youth who may choose to break a lance in her cause.

That the prejudice which has too long prevailed amongst us against every literary effort of American genius or industry, should subside as the number of our writers increased, was to be expected. Merit will always vindicate itself in the end. It is, indeed, no longer fashionable to decry whatever takes its origin from among ourselves—on the contrary, if we are not mistaken, it is fast becoming the fashion to admire every thing that claims to be the product of indigenous talent. Nor is this reaction of public opinion unnatural. But we shall be sorry to see an unreasonable prejudice succeeded by an undue partiality. To lavish praise upon the unworthy, is to squander the meed of the deserving. Too great a facility at being pleased will tend to relax exertion; and stamping works with approbation which do not exact it, will degrade the standard of our taste in the eyes of foreigners, without conciliating favour towards the objects of our panegyric.

The poem in hand is evidently a crudity. Its author has neither disciplined his mind, nor cultivated it to any extent. There are many good thoughts scattered along his pages, but he wants method—and in fact, he does not seem to have proposed to himself any determinate object. He is confused in his narrative, illogical and often unintelligible in his deductions, and meagre, though not inapposite in his illustrations. A general indefiniteness or want of purpose, and an obscurity which is heightened by an ignorance or negligence of the rules of grammatical concordance, are objections for which a casual felicity of thought or expression cannot atone. No man should obtrude himself upon the public, in print, who has not something to say for himself, and who has not pondered how to say that *something well.*

As a specimen of the work, we extract the whole of the third part, in which if the reader does not find much present gratification, he will discover some ground of hope.

" Fair on thy banks, O Paradise! the rose
Clasp'd the light lily with a sister's love;
I see thy rills the blossom'd banks disclose;
I see thy waves in gold and azure move,
Still throwing back more blue the sky above;
I see thy laughing blossoms wild and loose,
Save when arrested by the sporting dove—
Oh! realm of bliss! That sin should interpose
And close so fair a morn with such a night of woes!

Dear long lost scenery! lovelier far than now,
Restor'd by fancy to the eye again,—
For then thy streams, and all that bloom'd below,
Found such according purity within,—
The heart commun'd with God in every scene.
Her smiles now came, and now her tears would flow,
Tears drawn by gratitude, and not by *sin*—
But vain—ah vain, were the attempt to show,
What sinless mortal felt—what sinner cannot know.

Yet now, though fallen, when the twilight beam
Pours her soft lustre on his pensive eye—
Does not revive some antenatal dream?
Does not the heart awake to harmony?
Does she not glow and soften; melt and sigh,
To wander homeward on the sun's last stream,
That mellows into gold the azure sky?—
Dear moments! ah! mysterious do ye seem,
When opening as it were some long-forgotten dream!

If 'twere not true, why does he muse alone,
To ask communion with the heav'ns and earth?
If 'twere not true, why does his bosom own
Such visions dear—such consciousness of worth,
Beyond his reach, above his humble birth?
Why, but at twilight, is his heart so prone
To gather something with a silent mirth,
And as he seeks for words, away 'tis flown,
He knowns not where, nor how, yet evermore 'tis gone!

Some old connexion sure, the twilight ray,
And all the softening lustre of her reign,
Respire inaudible; though what they say
Even to vaguely syllable were vain—
They seem to speak that other life has been,
That wondering man is loitering far astray,
A curious stranger on his natal scene,
To fears beneath his dignity a prey,
A traveller in a shade with half a glance of day.

Note the strange being! now his daring mind
Is boldly wandering up the starry sphere!
Where is he now? Not on the winged wind,
But still as eager on some low career,
Where sense and crazy passion bid him steer!
Still scorning all possess'd—he wanders blind,
Now smiles upon his cheek, and now a tear:
Hemm'd in by self, and error, and mankind,
Alas! his chase how vain, his long-lost bliss to find!

Mysterious thing! o'er history's backward stream,
Now rapid flies his soul through seasons pass'd,
And centuries travell'd but a moment seem,
Though mourners every instant stood aghast,
To mark some heart as curious breathe its last.
Mysterious thing! his flights are not a dream!
He lives in every age by time o'ercast!
Perchance in Eden now, with bliss supreme!
And now mind'st ruin'd Greece, to mark her setting beam.

Lo, yonder pair! Behold the speaking eye!
What silent grandeur flashes from his mind!
And 'tis acknowledg'd with the same reply,
Of high expression, dignified! refin'd!
Not e'en a word! yet soul perceives her kind,
E'en by a glance, or smile, or tear, or sigh—
Or have they met before? or chanc'd design'd
That each should kindred thought at once descry,
By some strange spell unknown, of silent harmony.

O well 'twas sung, that souls in pairs were made,
And sent together to this dingy spot,
And lost each other as they earthward stray'd—
For oft they meet, and feel, they know not what,
Of love unearthly! Love perchance forgot—
Mysterious and intense—so long delay'd—
Ah! man may pause, and ponder on the thought,
And analyze himself, so strangely sway'd,
By mere expression's fire, o'er beauty's light and shade.

Or let him sleep—his bold unshackled mind,
In dreams still speaks her pow'rs and aims sublime,
For now on light, and now upon the wind,
She rambles where she will through space and time,
And fashions as she lists her favour'd clime:
And now she wakes; no more with vision blind,
A disembodied thing, as in her prime—
And life without location, undesign'd—
A moment's space is hers, as novel as refin'd!

So strange his mind—so strange his earthly lot!
Sent off to toss on life's precarious flood;
His trembling bosom indistinctly fraught,
Amidst the crowd, or e'en in solitude,
With *images of past, and coming good*—
All still in unison with glory brought,
By him who came from heav'n with life endu'd,
To give e'en certainty to guessing thought,
And teach the unknown God, he long in vain had sought

And shall not time his long-lost bliss restore,
And give him back his uncorrupted mind?
So tun'd that now—e'en now his eye will pour,
As wanders round at eve his vision blind,
Mysterious smiles, and trembling tears combin'd?
Oh! Nature tells his loss! Faith tell him more;
Tell him his long-lost birthright he shall find,
When launch'd by death from time's mysterious shore,
To that far realm of bliss where dwelt his soul before!

And shall not taste, and eloquence erewhile,
So long indebted to each beauteous scene,
Of hills, and streams, and blossoms that beguile
The wandering soul to truth and hope again;
Shall they not whisper what the soul hath been,
Shall they not teach her like themselves to smile
On on all the landscape; all the sheeted main—
Shall they not pour some spell to reconcile,
To all the scenes around, full many a heart so vile?

Yes! Time shall roll a distant period bright,
When feeble language, vigorous, refin'd,
Shall soar perchance to thought's bewildering height,
And pour stupendous light upon the blind—
Then shall be plain the mysteries of mind—
Neglected virtue then shall claim her right—
While to earth's rabble, lingering still behind,
Thought in her robe of fire shall flash her light,
Till nature's bursting scorn shall wither lawless might.

'Tis moral feeling generates lofty thought,
For thought seems feeling only more refin'd,
And deep emotion into language brought,
And pour'd reciprocal upon the mind,
Wakes deeper feeling, new, and more refin'd;
Which operates again, to language wrought—
Thus mighty eloquence shall lead mankind,
And still herself by moral feeling taught,
Awaken'd by her spell, bring all but truth to nought.

Yet thus advancing, still the immortal mind,
Retains some vet'ran energy profound,
Which genius, taste, and eloquence combin'd,
Can never marshal on the plain of sound—
And hence in other worlds may feeling bound,
From soul to soul, no more to sense confin'd,
Inaudible as light her airy round—
Thus rising heav'nward, and for love design'd,
Is the wild troop on earth, once naked, gross and blind.

Then who shall limit e'en his human flight?
Who mark the Rubicon of marching thought?
Of daring language, nature's utmost height?
Who tell what all united, will have wrought,
On human hearts with smother'd instincts fraught,
When many an age has added light to light?
Back shrinks the soul! she feels her power is nought,
If fancy dimly pour upon her sight,
Her forms of life afar, indefinite, though bright.

Grant him progressive, and immortal too!
To what stupendous glory shall he climb,
When time's cold hand shall wave her last adieu,
When springs his spirit from her earthly clime,
To heaven's high realm, on angel wing sublime,
Where souls redeem'd with thought for ever new,
And joy and hope in everlasting prime,
Will lead him onward, kindred truths to view,
And purer love to feel than ever mortal knew."

No one who reads the above will fail to perceive a monotony in the rhymes. There is a continual recurrence not only of the same sounds, but of the same words. Some of these terminations are so remarkable for their frequency, that we were led to note them as we read. We found that of seventy six stanzas, of which the whole poem consists, ten contain the rhyme of *ime*, and seventeen of *ind*—and that the sound of long *i* is heard in the final syllables of more than half of the lines in the book.

E.

Art. 7. *The Itinerant; or Memoirs of an Actor. By S. W. Ryley, Part II.* New-York, Kirk & Mercein. 3 vols. 12mo. pp. 760.

THE author of this work, which has not the merit of being either fact or fiction, but which is an undistinguishable mixture of both, was originally in the wine trade at Manchester, but, failing in his business, turned his attention to the stage. He became an actor in a provincial theatre, and also a lecturer or reader of entertainments. He has published some songs and comic pieces. The first part of the Itinerant was published in 1808, and was dedicated, as is also the sequel, to Mr. Roscoe. In it Mr. Ryley describes his own adventures, under the assumed name of Romney; and having thus, in the outset, deviated from truth, seems to have availed himself of a similar license in embellishing real occurrences, and in occasionally introducing episodes purely fanciful. In this manner, whatever value his biography might have possessed, is, in our opinion, destroyed; for his narrative, so far from being a history of incidents which actually befell him, is a romance which has no type in life.

There is, nevertheless, some entertainment in these volumes; and, among many vulgar and flippant remarks, not a few just observations may be found. The author evinces good natural sense and a degree of humour. Wanting dignity, however himself, he cannot confer it on the multitude of insignificant persons whom he essays to commemorate, and whose relations with him are but an equivocal proof of their greatness or their virtues.

He has, however, indulged his vanity in publishing several laudatory letters, received after the appearance of the first part of the Itinerant, from Mr. Roscoe, the Rev. Melville Horn, Mr. Cross, &c. &c.; and, with a candour deserving praise, and which extenuates his previous ostentation, has introduced two letters from Miss Anna Seward, of a very different stamp. As we accord, in the main, with this lady's sentiments, though we think a mortifying truth might have been more courteously expressed, we will copy this correspondence; which was commenced by Mr. Ryley's addressing a letter to Miss Seward.

"Madam,

"To have been in the slightest degree noticed by your patronage I esteem one of the most flattering circumstances of my life; and although my unfortunate situation, for such I must call it, prevented the presumption of inquiry, I have frequently felt a wish to know whether health, the greatest of all earthly blessings, still renders your life as pleasing to yourself as it is valuable to those who form your society, and are favoured with your friendship; and although a mercenary motive prompts this intrusion, I hope it will be no improbable conclusion to suppose, that, had I esteemed myself equal to the task, and in a situation of life that would have entitled me to the favour, your correspondence would have been an indulgence of the most grateful kind.

"I take the liberty, madam, of sending the first volume of the Itinerant; the work will be completed in June, when I shall have the honour of calling with it, on my way to London; mean-

time, if it suit your convenience to procure a few subscribers, it will be an obligation.

" A judgment like yours, will, I doubt not, be as merciful as it is powerful; not examining with the strict eye of criticism a first effort, which the pressure of many unpleasant circumstances rendered too premature to bear any marks of perfection. As my first-born, I commit it to your attention; and, though not the *legitimate offspring* of science or literature, I trust you will find it a *natural child*, whose gambols may serve to relax the imagination after more solid studies.

" Setting every paltry, pecuniary motive aside, I know few circumstances that would flatter my vanity more than your approbation. In anxious doubt, and with very sincere wishes for your health and happiness, I have the honour to subscribe myself,

" Madam,

" Your obliged and very faithful servant,

" S. W. R.——

" *Liverpool, April* 20, 1808."

" *Litchfield, May* 1, 1808.

" Sir,

" Pardon my observing, that it is only those who have celebrity, professional or literary, that possess a shadow of right to tax their acquaintance and the public with their own biography.

" It would be an injury to those who have long assailed, and who yet assail me in this way, and in a more *modest* manner, were my name to appear in subscription to the written life of a person much *less* distinguished than themselves.

" My income is but competent to my establishment, after a portion has been set apart for subscription to the writings either of my *personal friends* or *authors* of *note*. If I were to pass that limit, and comply with the request of all who ask my contribution, I should deeply feel the inconvenience, and one-fourth of my annual fortune would not answer the demands. You, Sir, do not even ask my consent to enrol me on your list, but seem to consider me as a subscriber, and expect me to draw upon my acquaintance in support of a claim so utterly unfounded. If I were not to decline doing this, even for the writings of my friends, and for authors of eminence, I should be shunned like a bailiff by my acquaintance here; since, though they would refuse my solicitation, refusal is always a jar upon the feelings of the refuser.

" The only comedian I recollect to have known, of the name of R——, was one, who was with a company of Itinerants, in Litchfield, between 1780 and 1790. He seldom, if ever, appeared on the stage, through illness and want of theatrical talents, though a well-behaved sensible man. His wife, the daughter of the late Mr. Frodsham, manager of the York theatre, was a very pleasing actress. Strongly recommended to me, I sometimes asked herself and husband to dinner. I heard that he died soon after he left Litchfield, and that the widow had married again.

" Had that Mr. R—— been living, my acquaintance with him was too slight, too evidently on his wife's account, to have justified the liberty in him, which you have taken with me.

" I am, Sir,

" Your humble servant,

" ANNA SEWARD."

" *Liverpool, May* 4, 1808.

" Madam,

" I cannot resist the impulse which actuates me once more to intrude upon your leisure, and to explain away, if possible, what appears to have been an impertinence, very far from my thoughts.

" I take blame to myself for not having been more explicit; had my letter been explanatory, perhaps it might in some degree have softened the severity of your reply, and saved me a part of the mortification I acknowledge to have felt, without having deserved, except in the circumstance of having troubled you with my subscription list, for which freedom I beg your pardon.

" I am by no means, madam, inclined to yield that implicit obedience to the aristocracy of literature, on which you lay so much stress. It is possible, nay, it is a fact, that the biography of an individual, without celebrity in the republic of letters, may force as great a claim on public attention as that of Johnson, Goldsmith, Savage, or Darwin; and, with respect to professional celebrity, I call your attention to the memoirs of celebrated theatrical characters—Foote, Lee Lewis, Mrs. Baddely, Mrs. Crouch, &c. What are they? a farrago of nonsense, Grub-street catch-pennies, that would never have been read, but for the names of the people they were meant to celebrate.

" The few pleasant and useful hours I spent in your society, will never be effaced from my mind, but my vanity is considerably hurt by finding myself so totally unknown, that, even by *name*, you can only recognise *one* R——, and that one I have not the smallest ambition to personate.

" The insignificant individual who has had the temerity to address you, spent a never to be forgotten evening at your house in Litchfield; at that period, about the year 1800, he was manager of a company of comedians at Shrewsbury. The following summer he had frequently the honour of seeing you at Buxton; and afterwards endeavoured to procure a license to perform plays at Litchfield, through your medium, on which business he was honoured with the inclosed letter.

" If these various circumstances recal not the smallest recollection, I have only to grieve and submit.

" So far, madam, from wishing to trespass on your bounty for the subscription, I meant to have pressed the volumes upon your acceptance, and if they afforded you the smallest amusement, my highest ambition would have been gratified. For the boldness of my presumption in wishing you to recommend the work, I feel ashamed, and again solicit you to forgive, and, if possible, forget, the impropriety of the request.

" I have the honour to be,

" Madam,

" Your faithful and obedient servant,

" S. W. R——."

" *Litchfield, May* 9, 1808.

" Sir,

" I feel at once concerned and ashamed of the involuntary oblivion of my memory; it was, even in youth, perpetually faithless to me respecting *names*. Time, and a long continuance of ill health, have deplorably increased that deficiency. It was in vain that I endeavoured to recollect, on receiving your first letter, having ever known any gentleman of the theatre who bore your name, except the person mentioned in my last, and I fancied I might have been misinformed respecting his death, and that, in reality, he was the individual who then addressed me.

Under that idea, I wrote. I now remember the respectable manager of the company of comedians at Buxton, and that he once applied for my interest with our corporation, (interest which I never possessed) to obtain for him our *unfrequented* Theatre here—but the name was gone from me past recall. My letter, which you enclosed, is as an upbraiding spectre; it convicts me of a strong error, for which I can only plead that it was not wilful, yet I ask your pardon.

"I am so often ill and incapable of writing, that my scanty leisure is become utterly incompetent to the claims upon it, which are most oppressively extensive. I look towards my bookcase with longing eyes *in vain*: epistolary duties forbid my access to it. If I had subscribed to your book, I should not have had time to explore it.

"As to the inferior examples you plead for your biography, I should think they would operate as *warnings*. Garrick and Foote were first rate people, yet even Garrick was too delicate to stand forth the herald of his own actions.

"I have frequently been urged to write my life, but I never thought myself of sufficient consequence to the public to obtrude upon it with egotistic presumption. It is difficult for any person to speak or write of themselves with grace, and without disgusting their readers.

"If you really think yourself an equal object of attention to the public as Johnson, Goldsmith, Savage, or Darwin, that consciousness must be a least an agreeable, if not a just idea, and I wish experience may *not* show you its fallacy. Not one, however, of those justly celebrated men was his own biographer. The vanity of Cumberland made him guilty of that obvious indelicacy, but it was in some degree recompensed by the spirit of the composition, and Cumberland is a distinguished, though not an amiable character.

"I remain, Sir,

"Your humble servant,

"ANNA SEWARD."

To which party the charge of *arrogance* may be most justly applied, we shall leave the reader to determine for himself.

E.

Art. 3. *Address delivered before the Superintendents, Teachers, and Pupils of the Sunday School attached to St. George's Church, &c. on Sunday, November 9th,* 1817. *By the Rev. James Milnor, Rector of St. George's Church, &c.* New-York. Republished by Robert & William A. Bartow. 1817. 8vo. 28 pp.

THOUGH this address does not stand conspicuous among the occasional offerings of the theological press, for ability or elegance, yet it is certainly respectable both for the thoughts and style—the former being, in the main, just and pertinent—and the latter, on the whole, easy and perspicuous. But the subject of Sunday Schools is interesting, and we have selected the Rev. Rector's discourse, not so much on account of its literary merits, as for the sake of uniting with him in recommending that subject to general consideration, if, haply, any thing we can say may conduce to that end. It is the misfortune of most practical truths to be so plain as to be underrated, or to have become so familiar as to be disregarded, in either case failing to produce their legitimate effects. The old adage, *de gustibus non est disputandum*, "there is no disputing taste," seems to be quite as fully verified in regard to opinions as fashions; and on those very points, in the settlement of which, a plain man would think the employment of his reason most reasonable, there very often does not appear to be a more careful exercise of it, than in the cut of a doublet or the garnish of a table. Because an opinion is rational, it is scarcely to be presumed that it will obtain, and even when it meets a general assent from the tongue, it is but too frequently contradicted in conduct. There does, now and then, appear to prevail some foolish predilection in matters of doctrine, as there always does, among the dainty and ostentatious, in regard to articles of food or clothing, of which nothing meets the wishes of either that is not far-fetched and dear-bought, while substantial, nutritious aliment, or comfortable apparel, if either be homely and easily obtained, is rejected for foreign rarities of no value but such as may be affixed to them by the caprice of folly. So, the nice in opinions are prone to misapprehend unobvious and remote conclusions for deep discoveries; and seek wisdom in refined speculations and transcendental conceits, rather than in the near and obtrusive deductions of common sense, drawn from experience and observation. Among the truths which have had the hard fortune to stand in the strength of demonstration, when considered speculatively, but yet have been, till very recently at least, entirely disregarded in the arrangements made by corporated societies and municipal authority, as well as in the exercise of private bounty, the impolicy of an indiscriminate and gratuitous disposal of alms is particularly prominent. This subject, though collateral, is very nearly connected with that of the address under consideration. The treatment of the poor, as all confess, is a point, in the economy of society, not

only deeply interesting to the humane and the prudent, but it is also intimately connected with the public welfare; and no plan, for their support and regulation, can promise great permanent utility, that does not combine, with establishments for their education, a judicious method of supplying their corporeal wants. A system of alms-giving that tends directly to encourage idleness and beggary—that extinguishes those feelings of independence which give dignity to the man and value to the citizen, must clearly frustrate the good designs of those who would fain benefit the poor by furnishing them with the means of knowledge; and on the other hand, all attempts to supply their external necessities, in any wise manner, must be greatly embarrassed, and their good consequences retarded, by neglecting to accompany such attempts with provisions for their education. We do not think, indeed, that a well-arranged system of supplying paupers with subsistence, through the medium of their own labour, would be wholly fruitless, even without its being connected with a school establishment; for no individual, though he never enjoyed the tuition of any preceptor but experience, if he be not an ideot, nor insane, can probably be found in any state of society, certainly not in the present state of society in this country, in whom the human faculties have been so blasted in their growth, or have so run to ruin, as to leave him beyond all reach of motives, if judiciously presented,—no one, who has not remaining some spot, over which the crust of apathy has not yet spread, and who might not be roused to the employment of his capacity however small, and converted to a convenient and useful member of society. Besides, though ignorance, and the brutish condition in which too many of the poor are suffered to live, particularly in large cities, may have nearly effaced all trace of "reason's mintage" in the soul, and left them insensible to the attractions of virtuous character, yet hunger may stimulate them, cold may constrain them to bestir themselves, and to suffer even such ignoble motives to lie idle, is error, if not breach of duty; for such motives, though low, are proper, and may ultimately lead to a condition that will render efficacious the use of such as are more worthy of a rational, immortal, and accountable being. But, though even they who have passed on through the greater portion of their lives, shut out from the fair light of knowledge, may not be quite beyond the reach of aid, yet it is on the young, and through the medium of education, that, in any given state of society, the hopes of amelioration must be principally founded. As a means of improving the young, Sunday Schools are doubtless, greatly worthy of support; and they are particularly favourable to the inculcation of moral and religious truth, not only on account of the fidelity with which those who undertake the office of instruction are likely to fulfil their task, but also on account of the many serious and impressive associations connected with the season of Sabbath. He, even the child, who can be induced to reflect on the nature of that day—who can have brought before his mind the reverend origin and the venerable antiquity of the institution—who can be taught to contemplate the throng of nations, shining with the illumination of science, and graced with the embellishments of art, which on that day crowd the courts of so many temples erected to the service of one God—who can advert to the glorious spectacle of social order and domestic concord which that day exhibits, and can consider the pious aspirations and philanthropic sentiments, the humankindness and devotion, which on that day swell so many hearts, exalt so many souls, and pour from so many tongues, mingled with the sound of organs, and voices melodious with praise, and not be deeply moved, nor feel his nature aggrandized,—cannot be human, cannot have been hurt and healed, cannot have prospered and been smitten, cannot have been a lover or a friend, nor ever hope to taste the pleasures of sympathy, or feel a throb of joy. But, notwithstanding such high considerations are calculated to extend an influence so beneficial, we can hardly expect to witness their full and legitimate effect upon the minds of children, under the r favourable concurrence of circumst in Sunday Schools, with the most a ous endeavours of instructors and s intendents, not merely on account indocility of the pupils, but in a more cial manner, on account of the small tions of time during which their insti tion can be attended to, in these establis ments, and the long intervals between them. A very rapid advancement of the children of the poor, therefore, cannot be looked for, without the general adoption of some system of tuition, under which instruction may be more frequently imparted, and which will permit a more continuous enjoyment of the means of education. A system of education, also, calculated principally for the poor, should embrace in its arrangements the whole

community, country as well as town, and be established by legislative authority. It is a reproach to our State Legislatures that they do not exercise their deliberations more than they do upon the subject of common education. Instead of multiplying laws upon indifferent matters, which, even if discreetly framed, from their number become a vexation,—instead of wasting their time in enacting nugatory regulations and alterations of a militia system, from which all the good that ever will result, is the simple enrolment of the names of those who are liable to perform military duty, so that they can be conveniently called upon in time of need, for the discipline of militia is nothing, or rather worse,—instead of descending from the sublime character of legislators of a republic, to construct schemes for lotteries, debauching the morals of those over whose dearest interests it is their solemn charge to watch,—instead of making each legislative session a political caucus, in which are adjusted, not the great concerns of their constituents, and the commonwealth, but the petty and ephemeral affairs of a party,—instead of submitting to lend themselves to be the instruments of agents, employed by individual, or incorporated monopolists, to procure exclusive rights and permanent privileges—instead of thus forgetting the proper objects of their appointment and forsaking the legislative hall for the private chambers of office hunters, and petitioners for inequitable favours, if they would turn their attention and devote their labours to the great subjects of internal improvement, the excitement of industry, the diffusion of knowledge, the advancement of science, the protection of arts, and the invigoration of morals, then might it be said with some propriety, in regard to the obligation of the citizens, if not to the investiture of authority, "the powers that be are ordained of God."

Of all the systems of instruction applicable to the ordinary requisitions of society, the Lancastrian is not merely the best, but incomparably the most excellent. It is the true method, dictated by nature, and arranged according to the wisest practical philosophy. The process of instruction is orderly and perfectly perspicuous, not permitting the pupil to hurry through his lessons without understanding them, and overwhelming his memory with a mass of undigested matter, fatal to the solid growth of the mind, and the just equipoise of its faculties. It is commonly said that memory is the faculty principally unfolded in childhood, and on the strength of this supposition, almost the whole employment given to the intellectual powers of children, is to learn things by rote, to speak pieces, and to pass the first years of pupilage in the unequal and extravagant exercise of one faculty, to the detriment of that very faculty, thus sought to be invigorated, to the very great injury of the mind, and to the retardation of its ultimate developement. This course is injudicious not only because it crowds the memory with undigested matter, with words rather than ideas, but it is founded upon mistake. Why is the memory said to be the faculty principally developed, in childhood? Because objects makes a stronger impression at that period than any other,—because the feelings are more vivid, and every thing appears with the captivating charm of novelty. But the same vividness of feeling,—the same eagerness for knowledge, which, by fixing attention, replenishes the memory, furnishes at least as favourable an opportunity for quickening perception and teaching discrimination. If an object strikes the mind forcibly, all those qualities belonging to it, which mark its specific character, form a part of the impression, and the discrimination of peculiarities accompanies the general idea. The reasoning faculty, therefore, might naturally be expected to unfold itself at the same early period with the memory, and observation appears to warrant the assertion that such is the fact. How quickly do children learn to comprehend the expression of the countenance of one who has authority over them—of the face of a father or mother—and there is scarcely a child of five years of age who is not a better physiognomist than Lavater. If the judgment of a child, in regard to the affairs of life be erroneous, it is not because he cannot distinguish between things that are different, but because his experience is limited; his judgment, in all matters that pertain to his age and condition,—in all transactions between himself and his playmates,—is as correct and prudent as that of an adult. All that is wanting, then, is a mode of presenting a subject to the mind of a child in such a way that it may proceed, step by step, from what is simple and well defined, to what is complicated and remote, and it will soon comprehend. A system of education, which imposes upon the preceptor the necessity of pursuing such a method, is, then, the most perfect system—and such an one is the Lancastrian. It compels both master and scholar to

analyse, and to combine—to think and understand. It requires capacity and fidelity on the part of the teacher, and this fact alone, if it were not so admirably adapted as it is, to the yet budding faculties of childhood, would be an imperative reason for its general adoption. Neither preceptor nor pupil, can make any progress without understanding their subject, and if the system were to obtain, what an enormous quantity of abuse would be put down that now exists in the shape of country and city school-masters, clogging up the avenues of knowledge, and disgusting the young mind with the exercises of the school. The mode of government, also, which prevails in schools on the Lancastrian plan is admirably adapted to the encouragement of study. It succeeds by an honourable appeal to generous ambition, and harshness is rendered unnecessary, by the pleasure the pupil finds in that facility of acquisition which results from the general system of instruction. It is not labour, which disgusts the pupil, but it is labour to no end; and if, because he cannot comprehend his lesson, and his ignorant, or unfaithful master cannot, or will not explain it to him, is it strange that he should turn with weariness from his irksome employment, and if he should, does he deserve the rod? an instrument, which, however wholesome it might have been when applied to a stiff-necked and rebellious young Israelite, should be banished from the schools of civilized men; or if retained, it should be for the back of the master, who, in the present state of our schools, might probably be benefitted by its application. The character of the governed will always partake in some degree of the nature of the government. Rods may have been made for the backs of fools, and they most unequivocally tend to increase the number, but they could not have been designed as the principal instrument for the management of rational creatures, and they are most lamentably destructive of that "nerve of the mind," which forms so conspicuous and fair a feature of the proper republican character. Indeed this whole Lancastrian system is admirably adapted to the nature of our political institutions, and if universally employed in the common schools of our country, would prove a foundation of rock to our social edifice. The system has been put to experiment on a very extensive scale in England; the only plausible ground of opposition there has been, that it is not compatible with the nature of a political and religious aristocracy,—an objection which strongly recommends it to republican favour, and we perfectly accord with the remark of one of our correspondents, contained in the first number of the second volume of this magazine, in a communication on the subject of the African Free School of New-York, that "our legislatures could do nothing wiser than to enact laws that the whole establishment of common schools, in the several states, should be new modelled upon the Lancastrian plan, and ordain that the public school-funds should be appropriated accordingly."

Let the sister-hood of States once adopt a school establishment like this, that should comprehend the children of the great mass of the community, backed by Sunday schools, judiciously conducted for the especial benefit of the offspring of poverty, in connexion with a general system of public charity, yielding support through the medium of labour, and shutting its hand to every thing but sickness and decripitude, and the aspect of society would soon brighten, the gloomy brow and squalid visage of poverty would shine with the oil of gladness, and a hardy and happy yeomanry, the bone and muscle of the State, would people the smiling land.

There is but one passage in the address, the sentiment of which, we cannot think just. The complaint so perpetually reiterated, but so notoriously groundless, is renewed in this discourse, the complaint that the church is persecuted by the world; that the more zealous and sincere is the christian, the more obnoxious is the man—that the service of the Lord is flouted, and that the professors of religion are oppressed. Now nothing appears more like a noon-day fact than, that public opinion pays all deference to religion, to religious teachers and professors. Who are more honoured than they who minister at the altar? none. Where is the individual, actually exhibiting the graces of the christian character, actually sustaining "an evangelical profession of the gospel" by "a steady production of all the fruits by which the Lord Jesus Christ requires it to be manifested before the world," who is not exalted in the estimation of society, and "honoured above his fellows?" No where. And so it ought to be. L.

Art. 3. ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Letters of a Traveller to his friends in England.

Dear ——

AFTER a stay at Yarmouth of about nine days, we took advantage of a favourable breeze to proceed on our voyage. On the 24th of August we entered the Atlantic, and at about twilight the *Lizard Point** and the rocks of Scilly† were faintly discernible in the north-eastern extremity of the horizon. This, at least to me, was a moment of melancholy. My determination to quit England had not been hastily formed, or made upon grounds that, at the moment I am writing this, do not appear to me as just and correct as at the time they first forced themselves upon my consideration. No puerile enthusiasm, no extravagant expectation of witnessing in the country to which I was proceeding, the realization of a golden age, had mingled themselves with the repeated and serious meditations that had so long occupied my thoughts upon a measure so important as that of emigrating from my native land. No deluding visions of unlaborious prosperity, no cheating phantoms of political perfectability, no sanguine anticipations of beholding on the western shores of the Atlantic unadulterated virtue, and happiness without alloy, tinged my American prospects with their bright but transient hues; and hence it was not probable that when I actually beheld myself on the world of waters, and could barely discern the English coast, skirting the extreme edge of the ocean, and rendered visible only by the lights of Scilly and the Lizard-Point, I should experience any regret originating in a justly-founded repentance. But, gazing upon that coast, I could not but recall all those impressions of lofty prowess, heroic achievment, and intellectual splendour, which my earliest youth had received from the perusal of my country's records. I was hastening from a land where more had been effected for the benefit and glory of humankind than by all the great and polished states that had preceded her in the race of empire and renown. That land had given birth to the wild patriotism of Caractacus, and to her belonged the constellation of royal virtues that beamed forth in the perfect character of Alfred; the chivalric courage of her Edwards and Henries had shed over her military annals a lustre that time will neither darken nor diminish; and compared with her stupendous triumphs on the element upon which I was then tossing, how insignificant appear the proudest victories of Greece and Carthage! But these were glories that constituted, in my estimation, the least part of the greatness of England, and imagination turned away from the fields of Cressy and Azincour, from the banks of the Nile and the trophies of Trafalgar, to contemplate the more illustrious laurels that had been won for her by the intellectual heroism and labours of her noblest sons; and the long line of British philosophers, poets, dramatists, historians, moralists, &c. rose on my fancy with a splendour that seemed to brighten and condense itself, if I may so express myself, into a mass of palpable and immortal radiance, as I re-

* The southernmost extremity of England, in the county of Cornwall, and the last spot of main-land seen by vessels bound to the United States.

† These rocky islets (according to some authors 150 in number) are clustered together at a distance of nearly 30 miles westward from the Lands-end, (Cornwall) whence on clear days they are visible. The majority of these, consisting merely of rock, with no superstratum of vegetable mould, are barren, bleak, and uninhabitable; but about 5 or 6, the principal of which is St. Mary's, and Sampson Island the smallest, contain a considerable number of people, and are cultivated with diligence and success, though the chief support of the inhabitants arises from fishing, the burning of kelp, and piloting. Wild and tame fowl are abundant. St. Mary's, where there is a good port, is nearly 10 miles in circuit, contains more inhabitants and wealth than the whole of her neighbours, and is strongly defended by a castle, erected by Queen Elizabeth, and several powerful batteries, upon one of which 64 pieces of ordnance, some of them 18 pounders, are mounted. A company of soldiers, (with a master-gunner and six others,) for whom good barracks have been provided, are continually stationed at St. Mary's. There is also a guard-house, and store-house. Sampson Island is inhabited by one family only, and to attend divine service it is necessary for its members to cross over to some other spot sufficiently important to have induced the erection of a church. Many relics of Druidical antiquities are scattered over, and embellish St. Mary's and the larger islands: and in these secluded and romantic asylums of the fisher and the fowler, the curious observer is frequently struck by the hoary and moss-grown vestiges of rude temples and ruder sepulchres, memorials of a race whose origin is enveloped in the densest clouds of obscurity, but whose affinity with the East has been strongly insisted upon by those whose knowledge of oriental antiquities entitles them to respectful attention on subjects of this description. The especial and proud distinction of St. Mary's, however, is the superb and lofty light-house that towers on its south-eastern coast. Upwards of 50 feet in height, and standing on very high land, this noble column appears at some distance, and at night, like a pillar built in the deep, and capitaled with flame. In stormy weather, the effect is peculiarly grand. The fierce and broad spreading of the fire, contrasted with the blackness of the sea and the sky is terrifically beautiful; and the swarthy wreathing of the flame, reflected from the rock and the waves exhibit the shaft of the column in the boldest and most majestic relief.

ceeded from the land that had beheld and worshiped their rising:—and of that glorious land I was a native—in that land dwelt and dwells almost every being with whom my heart claims kindred; a father, whose talents have illustrated the literary and philosophical annals of his country—a mother whom sincerity and filial duty must alike pronounce an ornament of her sex; a brother who may reasonably aspire to the loftiest honours of a noble profession; a sister whose superior accomplishments fascinate all whom her retiring disposition permits to observe them;—then memory bore me back to that dear and sacred home, to me the shrine of every pure delight; and the faces with which my infancy and boyhood and youth had been familiar were present to my waking visions, and looks of affection, mingled with sorrow, were cast upon me from eyes that seemed to reproach my departure;—and every field in which I had walked, and every tree beneath whose shading foliage I had sat, and every brook by whose calmly flowing waters I had wandered with those tender friends and companions of my happiest days;—yes, I beheld them all, and even now, while faintly recording the remembrances and emotions of an evening I shall ever recollect with strong and peculiar interest, I seem, as then I seemed, to be transported back to those cherished scenes of my youth, and communing with those for whom my heart felt the first glow of affection; and if, on leaving the deck, I found my eyes moistened with involuntary tears, I shall not find it difficult to excuse my weakness with those whom the world and its contaminations have not rendered proof against the softer sympathies of nature.

Of the people among whom I was going to reside I had formed notions which, if not very comprehensive or exact, were, I flatter myself, more liberal and just than those entertained by the generality of my countrymen. With that excess of refinement which borders upon effeminacy, I neither expected nor wished to come in contact. In a country where every muscle and nerve should and must be strained to sustain that character of individual independence by which the citizens of the United States are so honourably distinguished, those elegant trifles and amusing frivolities which occupy the leisure of a vain and luxurious aristocracy, can never find a sufficient number of wealthy idlers to render them fashionable, or to diffuse through the busy ranks of a society engaged in more serious and manly pursuits, a taste for occupation, whose ultimate tendency it is to unhinge the mind from every worthier object. The graces that flatter in the precincts of the Thuilleries, or sparkle in the environs of St. James's, would droop and wither in the uncongenial atmosphere of Washington; and the gay flippancy, and luxurious ostentation of an European court would but ill accord with the severer morality and economical expenditure of a republican people and government.

I am no advocate for *democracy*, in that sense which the erring enthusiasm of its votaries has occasioned it to be so generally taken, but I cannot avoid perceiving that in Europe the comforts and happiness of the immense majority of the people are deeply taxed to support a few individuals in wasteful and profligate splendour; and when I reflect upon the enormous devastations committed by the pride and ambition of her rulers on her suffering and degraded population, I think with the less indignation of the excesses into which the miseries and exasperated sensibility of a whole nation occasionally hurries it. These can be considered only as the inevitable results of that lamentable system of misgovernment for which the sovereigns of Europe seem to cherish so perverse and persevering a partiality; and whose certain effects are, in the first place, the disorganization of the natural mechanism of society, by throwing upon the springs of industry a weight destructive of their elasticity:—and, in the second, its own overthrow from the despair engendered in the popular mind by the rapacious and unrelenting tyranny which, discontented with the generous contributions of the nation—contributions maintaining the government and its dependents in a style of magnificence always and vastly superior to their services—proceeds in its exactions, and continues its encroachments on the liberties of the subject, till the last slender tie between the governors and the governed is burst asunder, and the whole fabric of despotism is shivered into a thousand fragments, and scattered in as many directions, by the explosion of the popular indignation.

In America I was prepared to meet with society in a state approximating much nearer to that elevated sphere to which I trust her citizens will exhibit to mankind at large, the possibility of their successfully aspiring. The general characteristics of the great mass of the people, I expected to find to consist in a considerable boldness of external dem-

nour, not more remote from the debasing servility of an European populace, than from the vulgar insolence of an uneducated and clownish commonality—and a spirit of inquisitiveness natural to a people so distant from the other civilized regions of the earth—and the active and lively intelligence that will always prevail wherever the elements of education are pretty generally diffused—and the decent and rational piety that education cherishes, and which leads in its train the gentler and unobtrusive virtues of domestic life—and the chaster morals of a race as yet unfamiliar with the gross pollutions which contaminate the overgrown capitals of more ancient empires—and in an industry commanding a higher remuneration than in older countries, and subjected to but few and slight extraneous calls, the master-quality upon which all the others depend for their very existence. Among the superior classes—for superior classes will be formed even in republics—in addition to these general features of the *national*, I looked for the cultivated intellect and polished manners which distinguish the *gentlemanly* character in every country, and to them I ascribed the enlarged and liberal views, and freedom from national prejudices, which constitute such essential distinctions between the upper and inferior ranks of a community. In a country where the spread of useful knowledge is more rapid and extensive, perhaps, than in any other, and where the lights of literature illumine the most remote and apparently desolate spot, and penetrate the darkest depths of the wilderness, it would indeed, be something partaking of the marvellous, if that class of society from which are selected the conductors of the public weal, and the administrators of religion and the laws; by whom the liberal professions are exercised and adorned, whose education has rendered them familiar with the wisdom, the genius, and the eloquence of antiquity—and whose daily habits and associations tend to the preservation of that unenvied superiority which is productive of such important advantages to the state; it would, I repeat, be something singularly envious, if the *gentry* of the United States did not possess some acquisitions of an order distinct from those enjoyed in common with the mass of their countrymen; and if, cherishing with the same ardent zeal the spirit of national and personal independence, and animated with an equal love *and veneration* for the sacred ordinances *of religion*—and partaking with the great body of their fellow-citizens in the observance of every moral duty—and urged onward in the path of their more elevated avocations by an industry that assuredly keeps pace with, if it do not surpass, that of the farmer and mechanic—they were not, at the same time, entitled to the veneration of these, and the respect of foreigners, for qualifications honourable to themselves, beneficial to their country, wholly disconnected from aristocratical distinction and privilege, and constituting the graceful appendages of that simple but majestic structure of society of which the United States present the only existing example. That these should prepare the way for the introduction of hereditary distinctions of rank—that the station gratuitously assigned to that portion of the community by whose superior talents and acquirements the whole is strengthened and embellished, and under whose enlightened protection the amenities of life effuse their softening influence, should generate the political abominations of *caste*—is too extravagant a supposition to find support from unprejudiced thinkers; and can never become an object of reasonable dread to the most sensitive republican, so long as the laws regulating the succession of property are respected and enforced, and while nature preserves her usual impartiality in the distribution of her gifts, and bestows her loftiest and most precious attributes without regard to the wishes of parental ambition:—for I am not unwilling to admit, that the extremely improbable descent of genius in the eldest branches of numerous families for several successive generations, together with the operation of the law of promogeniture, might possibly go far towards the establishment of an aristocracy that would not be the less invidiously regarded, because its claims to superior rank and reverence were fortified by superior talents, and disproportionate affluence. But as no one, I imagine, is disposed to regard these premises as probable, and as I most devoutly trust that the people are too intelligent, too thoroughly convinced of the inestimable value of their republican institutions, ever to be *seduced* into their abrogation, they may witness, not merely without alarm, but with approbation, the merited eminence of a class reflecting an honourable lustre on the country, and behold with exultation the massy and lofty pillar of public freedom and glory crowned with the luxuriant foliage of a Corinthian capital.

Were I not fearful of having already tasked your patience to an unpardonable

extent, I might be tempted to enter more fully into the details of a subject so interesting to the political philosopher, which has, I believe, given birth to many groundless alarms relative to the integrity of the constitution of these States; and whose principal features have been distorted and vilified by that unfortunate party-spirit which now appears to live only in remembrance, but which, at one period, convulsed the Republic from her centre to her extremities. At some future time, I may, perhaps, solicit your attention to the discussion of a topic, which has excited so vivid an anxiety in a country where every individual is taught to feel his value as a free and reasonable being, and where the lofty consciousness of political equality repulses, with indignant contempt, the insolent pretensions of a factitious superiority, and views with horror the slightest advance towards those feudal excrescences which form such unseemly blurs on the surface of European society.—But to my voyage.

The wind, which had so long detained us in the channel, seemed determined to continue its persecution on the ocean. Our passage was a continued succession of storms and calms. Occasionally—but rarely longer than for half a day—we moved on our course with considerable rapidity; but more generally we had to beat up against head-winds, that either drove the ship completely from her track, or subsided into a dead tranquillity. Frequently the vessel lay upon the still, shining surface of the waters in total inaction—and though on the first occurrence of these retarding and unwelcome calms, the admiration excited in our minds by the simple magnificence of the tranquil, shoreless ocean, and the radiant, unclouded vault of heaven, reconciled us in some measure to the delay, yet their frequency abated considerably the pleasure with which they were first beheld, and bore heavily on the patience of most of the passengers. In the midst of their regrets, however, the wind would rise with an almost inconceivable swiftness and fury; and if it came from the right quarter, the dashing of the waves over and into the ship, and the heavy rolling of the vessel, which in the commencement of our voyage caused such severe and distressful sickness, was encountered with cheerfulness, as the unavoidable accompaniment of an auspicious breeze. Of the storms, the most remarkable occurred in the night of the 23d of September, on which day the sun crossed the Equator,—it was a true equinoctial gale: the weather on the day preceding had been beautiful—the temperature of the atmosphere delightful—and the sun retired from the gaze of our crowded decks, behind clouds of the most fanciful forms and glorious hues—to borrow the glowing language of Moore, it seemed

> "As if to grace the gorgeous west,
> The spirit of departing light,
> That eve had left his sunny vest,
> Behind him, ere he wing'd his flight."

The following morning, however, brought with it a sky enveloped in a thickening haze scarcely penetrable by the beams of a mid-day sun—the wind was almost momentarily shifting its quarter—a considerable quantity of rain came down—and at night, about half past 9 o'clock, the approaching storm was ushered in by several peals of the loudest thunder I ever heard, and which seemed to explode at once from every quarter of the heavens. In an instant the tempest rushed down upon the deep—the rain descended in torrents that rendered the deck scarcely tenable even by the sailors—the wind (from the east) howled through the shrouds, and in the rigging, with redoubled rage—and momentarily, the whole scene of desolation was lit up by the broad, livid streams of lightning that seemed to gush from the bosom of the storm. Oh! never will that awful night be obliterated from my memory;—I do not think I am more accessible to fear than my fellow-mortals, and during the repeated and not seldom perilous circumstances in which we had been placed previous to this memorable evening, the tranquillity of my mind had always permitted me either to amuse my attention with the rude warring of the elements, or in the seclusion of my birth forget the rocking of the ship over the pages of some interesting volume. But on this really alarming night, the firmest spirit might have been excused if, in the first moments of the storm, its usual fortitude experienced some diminution: the danger was too evident to be concealed—and so rapid and violent was the growing fury of the tempest, that before the sails could be taken in by the united efforts of the crew and such of the passengers as were capable of going aloft, the mainsail was carried away, and the fore-topsail torn into threads. We scudded under bare poles. I was upon deck, supporting myself as well as I could by the bulwarks, when the shrieks of a female voice from below pierced through the raving of the storm and the curses of the sailors. It was the voice of a mother

who in the distraction of the moment, was heedless of the reiterated assurances of her son's safety—and before he joined her from the deck she had fainted in my arms in an agony of tortured affection. Gloomy thoughts had began to cloud my contemplation, and though it was matter of little moment to me whether my body should afford nourishment to the fish or the worm, yet to be cut off in the midst of all my hopes, and far from every kindred tie,—this was food for no consoling meditation. But the unfortunate occurrence that had just taken place, banished from my thoughts every idea of personal safety, and restored my customary presence of mind. Amidst the general confusion, it was only with considerable difficulty, and after solicitations often and vociferously repeated, that I was able to procure assistance of any description. The application of cold water and the usual stimulants at length restored the sensibility of the sufferer, and when she beheld her son by her side, a copious flood of tears assuaged, in a considerable measure, the overcharged feelings of maternal attachment. It is a curious example of the engrossing influence over the mind, of powerful and sudden emotion, that it was not till the recovery of my female friend, that I discovered the storm had so much declined from its first fury, that all idea of danger was happily over.

Our passage from land to land consumed nearly nine weeks. Of this period, I find, on consulting my journal, about two thirds were spent in storms. Five weeks nearly elapsed before we reached the Banks.* The waters, of a brilliant green in the channel, assume a deep purple dye in the ocean. The vessel was frequently surrounded by shoals of that awkward and seemingly unwieldy fish, the porpoise, whose appearance above the waves is regarded by sailors as a certain indication of stormy weather—a persuasion which, judging from our own experience, I should scarcely pronounce superstitious. Of this denizen of the deep two species were pointed out to me, the bottle-nosed and the shovel-nosed. These names are too significant to require explanation. Occasionally our eyes were greeted with the appearance of the stately *grampus*, sailing with a sort of graceful grandeur through the billows, and discharging through its nostrils columns of the briny fluid. Of sharks we saw but few, and caught but one: he was young—not above three feet in length—but so great was his strength, that when harpooned and hauled upon deck, though his tail was almost instantly severed from his body, the rapid but heavy flapping of his bleeding trunk made every one maintain a respectful distance from the sphere of action. He was attended in the water by four pilot-fish, whose instinctive office it is to guide him to his prey—thus performing towards the shark the same services that are rendered to the lion by the jackal. For several hours after the capture of their lord, these brilliant little servitors continued swimming round and about the ship; and it was really interesting to observe the lively agitation they betrayed for the loss of their master:—their hostility against the vessel was exhibited in the fierceness with which they darted against her sides. They shot through the water with amazing velocity, and the green sparkling lustre of their scales, as they transiently emerged from the wave, contrasted with the deepened purple of the ocean, formed one of the most beautiful oppositions of colour that I had ever witnessed. Those singular marine birds, vulgarly known by the name of mother Carey's chickens, accompanied us almost the whole of the way, and when fatigued with their flight, rested and floated on the surface of the waves; their long, leathern, fin-like, featherless pinions continually vibrating, and themselves constantly on the watch for prey. This bird-like fish, or fish-like bird, seems to be an anomaly in the ornithological vocabulary:—it is seldom caught—alive, I believe, never—and, indeed, its total want of the beauty which usually belongs to almost every species of the feathered race—and its lean and loathsome exterior, render it an object of disgust rather than curiosity.

On the 27th September, the dense and thickening haze that diffused itself through the whole atmosphere, and kept the rigging, masts, and decks, in a state of incessant and streaming humidity, announced our vicinity to the Banks. A singular effect is produced by this cloud-like and almost papable medium. The mist is in slow but never-ceasing action; but to the spectator, while his eye remains fixed on the revolving vapour, its motion seems transferred to the ship, which appears to rise and descend, as if it were the sport of some invisible and supernatural agent. From the 27th to the 30th, inclusive, the sun was usually veiled in thick wreaths of fog, but occasionally he looked forth in dim and sad

* Of Newfoundland.

dened majesty, illuminating the skirts of the vapours with a dusky radiance, not dissimilar to that which imagination lends to the nether world, or with which an oriental fancy lights up the halls of Eblis, or Argenk. We seemed floating in a region of shadows and illusions, and the effect of this singular scenery was completed by the pale and numerous mist-bows, semicircle within semicircle, formed by the vapourous refraction of the faint, and almost crepuscular light—and which would sometimes appear suddenly to approach to within four or five yards of the ship, and as suddenly retire.

We cleared the Banks on the evening of the 30th, and on the 1st of October, were again in the open ocean, with fine weather, a clear brilliant sky, and a steady, favourable breeze. It was a spirit-stirring morning, and the conviction of having traversed the greater part of our way, and the probability of speedily reaching our destination, produced an universal cheerfulness and *gaiètè de cœur*. In the course of our voyage we had met and overtaken several vessels: among these was the *Hopewell*, bound from Barbadoes to London, (19th September, longitude 46°,) and the *Thomas Wilson* from Norfolk, (Virginia,) to Glasgow. On this day we fell in with a most elegant little American schooner, the *Gertrude*, on her return to New-York, from Bourdeaux. We passed close by her, and were highly pleased with the beauty of her construction, and the bird-like grace and rapidity with which she glided over the sparkling bosom of the deep. We were at this time in longitude 57°. For some days past, on, and in the vicinity of, the Banks, we had observed considerable quantities of weed, rush, and gramineous vegetation floating on the water, whose colour had assumed a dingy hue, between the green tint of the channel, and the deep blue of the ocean.

From the 1st to the 8th October we made but little progress, the wind having died away on the 2d, and abandoned us to one of the profoundest and longest calms we had yet experienced. The ship lay on the unruffled and glassy surface of the waters like a log—and the motionless sails depended from the yards in long and tantalizing folds. Of our exact position, we, the passengers, were ignorant, for though the latitude was occasionally divulged—sometimes, indeed, unavoidably, as when we fell in with another vessel, and the usual questions and answers of the captains made us acquainted both with the latitude and longitude—our distance from the English, in the commencement of the voyage, and at the conclusion, from the American coast, was generally kept a close secret. Speculation was busy upon the cause of this silence respecting a circumstance so interesting to every member of our little community; and the result seemed to be the apprehension entertained by our commodore of an attempt on the part of the Irish passengers to seize the vessel, and carry her into New-York; that city and Philadelphia being the places to which every individual had contracted with the charterers to be conveyed; and though, on discovering that the ship had been cleared for St. Johns,* New-Brunswick, they procured the captain's promise to steer for Boston, the avowed suspicions of the more intelligent and determined portion of them, might, perhaps, justify his taciturnity. If this supposition were true, I can scarcely condemn the spirit which would prompt the self-redress of persons so infamously betrayed; and when you consider the circumstances of severe and, perhaps, hopeless calamity in which the majority of these victims of avarice and treachery might have been probably placed, you will, I trust, unite with me in finding in that dreary perspective, every excuse for the apprehended insurrection. Thrown upon a dreary and inhospitable shore, what were they to do at St. Johns? Their last dollar spent, how were themselves and families to be supported? Were they to become the miserable objects of eleemosynary aid? And were all their hopes of decent and honourable independence to be merged in the mists and vapours of a naked, frigid, and thinly peopled region, where the skill and industry for which the States opened an ample and animating field, would stagnate in obscure and mortifying inaction? And all this they were to endure in consequence of the deliberate depravity of men in whom they had reposed implicit confidence; and, pining at St. John's in hopeless misery, were to have their wretchedness embittered by the galling reflection that the authors of their misfortunes were rioting at home on the fruits of their iniquity. G. F. B.

* By the last act of Parliament, respecting passage ships, it is permitted to vessels clearing for a British colony, to take a greater number of passengers in proportion to the tonnage, than ships bound to the United States.

bidden by the Mosaic Law under the Old Testament dispensation.

Independently, however, of these considerations, eels are recommended as affording good and wholesome food, a rich nutritious diet, and an economical repast. They are certainly worth eating when well prepared, they set well upon the stomach, and digest easily. In the same weight of fresh cod-fish, black-fish, or sea-bass, eels have the most eatable substance, having no other waste than a very small back bone. Hence they are more economical, as the same weight may be procured at a less price and with less bone.

During the month of January, eels lie buried in the mud of our rivers and bays, and such as are brought to market are generally taken with a spear. They are deprived of the offals, head and skin, and thus exposed on the fish stalls for sale. Most of them are taken in the neighbourhood of the city; though at this season, they are sometimes brought from Connecticut and the east end of Long-Island, split open, and partially dried, and tied up in bundles of one or two pounds. The finest eels that our State affords, are taken in the Wall-kill, in Ulster and Orange counties, but they never appear in our markets. They have sold for 8 to 10 cents per pound, cleaned and ready for cooking.

The most usual method of cooking eels, is frying them in hogs-lard, or butter; but they may be prepared for the table in a stew, or chowder, or by baking them in a pie, like chickens or birds.

At other seasons of the year eels are taken by other methods, which will be noticed in due time. The largest eel taken on the south side of Long-Island, which has ever appeared in our market, weighed 16 and a half pounds. (Mitchill's Memoirs on New-York Fishes.)

2. Jugular Fishes.

Gadus morhua, Linneus, Mitchill, Cuvier. *Common cod.*

Gadus æglefinus. Mitchill. *The Haddock.*

Gadus tomcodus. Mitchill. *Frost fish. Tomcod.*

The markets have had an abundant supply of these species of Cod during the month.

The common cod-fish were jumping alive on the stalls, but rather poor and sickly, and consequently not so good as at other times. They began to improve, however, as the month advanced, and to get rid of the lumps which were found upon them in the month of December, and filled, like boils, with a purulent substance: besides which, most of them were chafed by the rolling of the Smacks and Cars, consequent upon boisterous weather.

At this season the sale of fresh cod is dull at five cents per pound, by retail. They are taken off Sandy-Hook and the Jersey shore by the hook and line, and some are brought from the shoals at the east of Long-Island.

This is the time, however, to procure the Cod, dried or pickled, at its lowest price, and having been preserved when the fish were fat and free from disease, it affords as good eating as at any season of the year, and offer to the domestic economist and the man of moderate means, the opportunity of making a little do much.

Dried Cod is an article of merchandise in the large way, and is sold by retail in the shops, but not exposed in the fish market. Its passing price for the month has been about 6 cents per pound.

Pickled Cod has been very fine during the month, and sold by the fishermen at 4 cents per pound from the stalls, where it is exposed just taken from the pickle, or soaked in fresh water to render it fit for immediate use.

The same fish will rise in price, as the spring advances, and the demand for poultry ceases. This is the best time for pickled cod, and that will be the best for poultry, if domestic economy is consulted by the person who has to provide for a family. Poultry will be as good towards spring, when the present rage of purchasing at the highest market price is satiated.

The Haddock.—This species of Cod frequents the same banks, and is taken at the same time, and in the same way with the common cod. It is not, however, so frequent, and there being no perceptible difference in the taste of it from that of the common cod, they are both sold in the same parcels pickled and dried.

The Tom-Cod.—This is an excellent little pan fish, of the Cod family taken in our salt water bays from the early part of Autumn, or the commencement of frost, to the disappearance of the same in Spring. Hence the appropriate name of frost-fish. It is a native of our own waters, and does not emigrate, remaining the whole year with us, but is poor and sickly in the summer season, when it retires to deeper waters, and is not after seen or taken at those

more congenial, and ripens in a short time. In the country around Como, the extensive cultivation of this nourishing and palatable grain, was very much encouraged in the year 1816, and yielded an excellent harvest.

As the United States, in their vast extent, exhibit a great variety of soil, as well as of climate, and as you have readers in every State and Territory in the Union, I submit these facts, hoping they may afford some useful hints to the American Farmer.

K. N. R.

Economical History of the Fishes, sold in the markets of the City of New-York. By Dr. S. Akerly.

The history of the fishes of New-York, by Doctor Mitchell, contained in the first volume of the Transactions of the Literary and Philosophical Society of New-York, embraces the descriptive account, together with the systematic arrangement of these animals. In the present undertaking, it is not intended to come into competition with that gentleman, but, on the contrary, to give credit to him and others for what they have written on Ichthyology, and to take other views of the subject. The economical history of fishes, as they appear in the New-York markets, will more especially engage attention, embracing those which are more particularly useful and edible. In this, it is intended to embrace their habits, the times and places of taking them, the manner in which it is done, and the bait used, the methods of exposing them for sale, fresh or salted, dead or alive, their qualities as food, and market price, their earliest appearance, and whatever else may relate to their economical application. This will be a statistical account of the useful and edible fishes, and answer in some measure the purpose of a *Calendarium piscium* of New-York, as many of them are migratory, and like birds of passage appear at certain times on our coast and in our rivers, to enjoy the fruits of the season, and again disappear when those provisions fail. Others remain with us the whole year, inhabiting our ponds, rivers, and bays, but are not well-flavoured at all seasons, and should not be eaten at all times, though they may be offered for sale. Notice will be taken of these facts and circumstances as they occur, as it is intended that the account shall be continued monthly; by which method the same fish will be named in every month in which it appears in market, attended with such remarks as the case may require. This subject shall be treated in the order of the arrangement of Linneus, and we will commence our observations with the beginning of the year.

JANUARY, 1818.

1. APODAL FISHES.

Anguilla vulgaris of Mitchill. *Common Eel.*

A question has long been agitated whether eels were oviparous or viviparous, or whether they arose from spontaneous vital energy. Mr. Noah Webster has supported the latter opinion; though this has generally been abandoned, of late, and given place to the facts now well ascertained, that they are oviparous. Dr. Mitchill settled this point in 1806, and found ten females in *roe* in the month of September. (See Medical Repository vol. 10, p. 201.) Hence we can have no difficulty in accounting for the appearance of eels in all our lakes and rivers. They seem to be more common and more generally scattered through the waters of the globe than any other fish. The common Eel of New-York appears to be the same as that of Europe, or differing from it by very light shades.

It is found in all our rivers, lakes, and ponds, whether they occupy the the heights of mountains, or collect their waters in the lowest vallies. There is no difference in the eel of our fresh water streams and that of the ocean,— or which fact we are indebted to Dr. Mitchill's particular investigation.

The eel has always been considered as a good eatable fish from the earliest antiquity. Hence Sannazarius, in his fine piscatory eclogues did not omit to mention catching eels among the sports of the fishermen, nor the place where they were taken for the markets of Naples.

> "Sinusa mackrel, soles Dinarchus deals,
> Herculia mullets and Amalphi eels."
> *Trans. Lit. and Phil. Soc.*

But it is not intended to fix the taste of the present times by that of the antients, though it is well known that almost all ages and nations have eaten eels and admired them as food. They are brought to the New-York markets at all seasons of the year, though not in much repute. Their resemblance to serpents deters many from partaking of them as an article of diet, especially females, whose nervous sensibility frequently overcomes their better judgment. And perhaps too the idea of their being scaleless fish may operate upon some, as these were for-

month that any further drafts of them cannot probably be made till spring.—They have been sold by the single one, at different prices according to the size and quality, averaging from 6 to 8 cents per pound, which is moderate for the excellence of the fish, but the demand has not been brisk, and it is not so well flavoured as in some other months.

Yellow Perch.—This is a fresh water fish, principally taken in the streams of New-Jersey. It is a very good pan fish, seldom exceeding a foot in length, though the few which appeared in market were much less. It is also taken in the fresh water ponds of Long-Island, and in other parts of this State. A single fish, weighing less than a pound, sold for 12 cents.

Spring Mackerel. This elegant fish is migratory, and is out of season in January, but was exposed for sale from the pickle, to be soaked and broiled for a relish at breakfast. A good sized fish, 12 or 14 inches long, was sold from 12 to 18 cents in the fish market, the same having probably been purchased by the fishmonger at 5 or 6 cents during the last season, and salted for retail in winter.

New-York Flat-fish.—Some of the flat-fish afford very delicate eating. They are not very plentiful at this season, as they retire and lie all winter in the mud. A few appeared on the stalls, taken with spears, while searching for eels. They were not however very inviting from their mangled appearance and frozen state. We shall speak of this fish more particularly at another season.

Holibut.—Holibut taken late in the fall, off Block-Island, was exposed in our market in a semi-pickled state, being barely corned. It looked fine and in good order, and the choicest cuts were offered at 6 cents per pound. In the spring the markets will be plentifully supplied, when it shall be more particularly noticed.

4. Abdominal Fishes.

Salmo Salar. Lin. Mit. &c. *Common Salmon.*

Common Salmon.—The Salmon is a migratory fish, but does not visit the sea coast of New-York, nor frequent the Hudson river, though he has formerly been taken there. He visits the lakes and streams in the northern part of the State, and in the winter is sometimes brought fresh, in a frozen state, from the lakes to New-York. When he appears we shall notice him. In January, pickled salmon was exposed with the pickled cod and mackerel on the fish-stalls, and sold for 10 and 12 cents per pound.

APPENDIX.

There are some molluscous animals, which the New-York markets afford, and are good eating; in common acceptation they are called shell-fish, but as they do not belong to the class of *pisces*, we embrace them in an appendix.

Mya Arenarea. Lin. Pennant. *Soft shell Clam.*

These animals grow in the sand of our salt water beeches, and in some places, are found with shells measuring four and five inches, and weighing nearly a pound. They are dug up with a hoe or spade, from 6 to 10 inches beneath the surface of the sand, between high and low water mark. They were very good in January, though not so fat as they will be sometime hence. They sold from 50 cents the hundred, to a dollar, opened and cleaned. Fried like oysters, they are excellent eating. The best soft clams seen in January, were a dollar per hundred, but so large and fine that three would make a pound of food without bone, and consequently the cheapest meat that the market afforded. These were seen on board of a country boat, and were dug on the north side of Long-Island some distance from New-York. One of them weighed 14 ounces with the shell, which being thin, did not probably exceed two ounces.

Venus mercenaria. Lin. Pen. *Hard shell Clam.*

The hard shell clam was not so abundant this month as the soft shell, and at this season is not so good. It will be better towards spring. It is dug up on our sandy beeches two or three inches only beneath the surface, above low water mark, but is also raked from the mud in the deep water of our bays. Price from 50 to 75 cents per hundred. It is cooked by roasting, or frying, or is made into soup, which may be made very good, wholesome and nourishing, if the clams are tender. The gelatinous substance contained in these clams is so easily digested that they afford a valuable article of diet for the sick and those whose digestive organs are impaired, or not very strong.

Ostrea Edulis. Pen. *Edible Oyster.*

Our markets, oyster-stands, and public houses, have an abundant supply of excellent oysters, which will continue all winter, derived from the oyster banks in our own harbour, those of Long-Island, and by importations from Virginia. But we must defer further remarks at present.

Crabs and Lobsters.—Crabs were offered at 25 cents per dozen, and young lobsters at 6 cents per pound.

Art. 9. LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

LITERARY INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LORD Byron has transmitted to London, for publication, a Fourth Canto of Childe Harold.

A Narrative of a Residence in Japan, during 1811,—12,—13, by Capt. Galownin of the Russian navy, is in press.

The coal-owners on the rivers Tyne and Wear have given a public dinner to Sir Humphrey Davy, and also presented him with a service of plate valued at £2000, as an acknowledgment of his services in inventing the SAFETY LAMP.

Among the new plays advertised, is Accusation, or the Family of D'Anglade, by John Howard Payne, Esq. the American tragedian.

FRANCE.

No less than four editions of the works of Voltaire are now in press.

Mr. D. B. Warden, for many years secretary to the American legation, and Consul of the United States at Paris, has undertaken to publish a statistical and historical account of the United States of America.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Several new periodical publications have been lately announced in this country. A Quarterly Review is to be established in the City of Washington;—Mr. Marrett is about commencing a Monthly Scientific Journal, in the City of New-York—and a Quarterly Journal of the Sciences, to be edited by Professor Silliman, has been announced by Messrs. Eastburn & Co. of New-York, and H Howe of New-Haven.

By an article, published in the Washington City Gazette, said to have been furnished by Mr. Madison, the numbers in the great constitutional work, entitled "the Federalist," are distributed among the several writers in the following manner, viz. No. 2, 3, 4, 5, and 64, by Mr. Jay; No. 10, 14, 17, 18, 19, 21, 37, to 58 both inclusive, and 62, 63, by Mr. Madison; the remaining 51 numbers by Mr. Hamilton.

Art. 10. RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE Church Missionary Society of England have established a mission in New Zealand for the purpose of instructing the natives in religious duty, and in the useful arts of life. Much political as well as moral good is likely to result from the judicious measures adopted.

IRELAND.

The protestant clergy in Ireland are circulating religious tracts calculated to expose the errors of popery. This measure is designed to counteract the misrepresentations of the catholics, by which they endeavour to excite prejudice against the protestants, and to gain converts to their own creed.

RUSSIA.

The Bible Society in Russia have determined to distribute 196,000 copies of the bible in 17 different languages. In the course of the year 1816 they printed 10,000 Sclavonic bibles, 10,000 new testaments, in the same language; 5,000 Finnish, 5,000 French, and 5,000 Samoiedan. Before the close of this year they will finish an impression of 25,000 bibles and testaments in the Sclavonic, 3,000 in the Armenian, 2,000 in the Tartaric, 3,000 in Greek, 10,000 in Moldavian, 5,000 in German, 5,000 in Esthonian, 5,000 testaments in Latin, and 3,000 Gospels of St. Matthew in Calmuc. They are also translating the Scriptures into the Mogul and Turkish languages.

INDIA.

A college has been established at Calcutta by the *natives*. The object of it is to instruct the sons of respectable Hindoos in the English and Indian languages, and in literature and liberal science.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A 'Juvenile Hindoo Society' has been established in the City of New-York, for promoting the education of the pagan Children of Hindostan.

The most Rev. Dr. Ambrose Mareschal has been consecrated (Catholic) Arch-Bishop of Baltimore.

The Rev. Daniel Kimball has been ordained as pastor of a congregation in Hingham, Mass.

The Rev. Hosea Ballou has been installed pastor of the Second Universal Church in Boston.

Baptist churches have been consecrated in Cambridge-Port and West Cambridge, Massachusetts.

Art. 11. POETRY.

For the American Monthly Magazine.

SCENES OF MY YOUTH.

HOW chang'd are the scenes of my youth!
How widow'd each prospect appears!
How fraught with instruction and truth,
As view'd through my fast falling tears.

I pause, as I pass through the glade,
On each object which once gave me joy,
But weep on the spot where I play'd,
When a light-hearted, gay, thoughtless boy.

No prospect now bursts on my sight,
But has magick to call forth my tears;
I mourn for each youthful delight
That's lost in the current of years.

The oak whose rude branches sublime,
Long brav'd the assaults of the blast,
Now leafless and shatter'd by time,
Sighs mournful for years that are past.

The brook, though it still warbles low,
As it rolls through its deep winding bed,
Awakens the anguish of wo,
For it murmurs a dirge to the dead.

On its banks where clear waters meet,
The youth of the village once play'd;
But now in that rural retreat
The sires of the hamlet are laid.

And children that danc'd on the heath,
'Till evening withdrew its last gleam,
Are dull in the cold arms of death,
And sleep by the slow winding stream.

And there, when the tumult shall cease
That kindles despair in my breast,
May I sleep the sweet sleep of peace,
And wake to the joys of the blest!

C. I.

SATURDAY NIGHT.

Sweet to the soul the parting ray,
Which ushers placid evening in,
When with the still expiring day,
The Sabbath's peaceful hours begin;—
How grateful to the anxious breast,
The sacred hours of holy rest!

love the blush of vernal bloom,
When morning gilds nights' sullèn tear;
And dear to me the mournful gloom
Of autumn, Sabbath of the year;
But purer pleasures, joys sublime,
Await the dawn of Holy Time.

Hush'd is the tumult of the day,
And worldly cares, and bus'ness cease,
While soft the vesper breezes play,
To hymn the glad return of peace;
O season blest! O moments given
To turn the vagrant thoughts to Heaven!

What though involv'd in lurid night,
The loveliest forms of nature fade;
Yet mid the gloom shall heavenly light,
With joy the contrite heart pervade;—
O then, great source of light divine,
With beams etherial, gladden mine.

Oft as this hallow'd hour shall come,
O raise my thoughts from earthly things;
And bear them to my heavenly home,
On living faith's immortal wings,—
'Till the last gleam of life decay
In one eternal Sabbath Day!

C. I.

For the American Monthly Magazine.

HOME.

What, tho' banish'd from home, o'er the world I may rove,
Still that home I have left is the first in my love;
There's no sorrow so great as its absence to mourn,
No joy that's so bright as the hope of return.
At home are the friends of my earliest years,
That form'd my first hopes, and sooth'd my first fears,
That taught my young bosom the pleasures of love,
And directed its thoughts to the heaven above.
Tho' much I may love other friends I have seen;
Tho' the hills I now tread may be sunny and green,
Still the hills of my childhood are brightest and best,
And the friends of my home are the first in my breast:
On that mirror full oft other objects may play,
And flash on its surface alluringly gay;
But the joys of my home form a picture more bright,
That will glow in the darkness and blaze in the light,
For that picture is touch'd by a pencil most true,
And the colours that deck it are of love's brightest hue.
Like the vapours that rise from the far spreading main,
Ascend high in air, and in clouds charg'd with rain,
Descend on the mountains, still, in rivers, their course
They will bend to that ocean that gave them their source.
So my love, tho' towards friends I have met 'twill oft burn,
To that centre, my home, it will always return.
Tho' the pleasures of home may be scattered at last,
Like the sear'd leaves of autumn borne off by the blast,
There's a home that is better and brighter than this,
Where no gloom will destroy or o'ershadow its bliss.
Oh! how sweet to reflect, when the world's storms are o'er,
There's a haven of joy, on eternity's shore,
When our tempest-toss'd barks will be safe on its breast,
And our hearts from life's troubles eternally rest.

J. P. B.

Art. 12. DRAMATIC CENSOR.

FROM the manner in which the Theatre was attended, during the last engagement of Mr. Cooper, compared with the thronged boxes during the exhibitions of Mr. Incledon and Phillips, we should infer that singing and songs are in much higher esteem in New-York than the most just and striking personification of the passions—the most bold and accurate delineation of character—the most pathetic bursts of feeling, or the fullest flow of eloquence. If the theatre is deserted when such talents as Mr. Cooper's are employed to give interest to the scene, who can hope for encouragement? And if age, wealth, fashion, youth, and beauty hurry to the play-house to drink in, with thirsty ears, the voice of the songster, no matter of how melodious and "sweet stop" his pipe may be, while the finest moral lessons, enforced in the most impressive and engaging manner, can scarcely gain a listener, where is the just taste of the city? An old poet, whose name does not seem to be in as "good odour" now a-days, as it has been in a graver age, (for he was once regarded with some admiration,) in a poem of his, entitled Paradise Lost, in describing the manner in which certain of his personages beguiled the time during a period of great disaster, has the following remark:

"For eloquence the *soul*, song charms the *sense*."

The inference to be drawn from this remark is too obvious to require a formal statement, especially as conscientious scruples need not be considered.

But now, the good old plays, replete with thought and observation, and hung round, like the galleries of the old baronial castles, with full-length portraits of real life, where each gazer of the human family may trace some lines of likeness, and where he may learn, as he compares himself with his ancestors, how new prejudices and new opinions, which are but the costume of character, vary the general appearance and expression of what are in fact the same features—these good old plays—these transcripts of life, and true exemplars of human character are compelled to give place to caricatures of nature; to dramatic performances which, instead of being the mirrors of life, exhibit a medley of reflecting surfaces—convex and concave—in which nothing is seen but distortion. If the legitimate occupants of the stage are thus compelled to surrender to melo-dramatic romances, horse-playing, and jugglers, Tragedy cannot too soon drain her own bowl, nor Comedy too soon give place to satire.

During his last engagement, Mr. Cooper appeared in two new characters, *Malec*, and *King John*; the former of these he had never before personated, and the latter never before on the New-York Stage. He also appeared in his old and admired parts of *Othello*, *Macbeth*, *Hamlet*, *Duke Aranza*, *Beverly*, *Penruddock*, *Charles De Moore*, *Leon*, &c. Mr. Cooper evidently improves, from year to year; we think we have never seen him play so well, notwithstanding the emptiness of the boxes, as he has at times during his recent engagement. He has become more severe and chaste in his style of acting, and consequently more natural; he has acquired the power of exhibiting passion—strong feeling; by the deep agitation of his frame and the fine workings of his face, rather than by violent contortions, and furious gesticulation. His reading, too, though always good, is in better taste than it used to be: it is as rich as ever in variety of tone and modulation, and is, at the same time, more simple and natural. His conception, moreover, manifests a deeper insight into character, with a finer discrimination of adventitious traits, and a more philosophical and profound knowledge of the passions than we have ever discerned in him before: indeed, he is an admirable actor. His *Malec* was well studied, and in his representation we saw nothing to mend, except, perhaps, an occasional failure of expressing his conceptions with sufficient clearness and strength;—these failures, which were few, appeared to be owing as well to the cold aspect of a thin house, as to want of practice in the public personation of the part—a part, to which we doubt not he will give universal popularity. His *Mark Anthony* is entitled to high commendation. In his other characters, he is so familiar to the public that it is unnecessary to say more than that he has, in most, if not in all of them, exhibited manifest improvement.

As to the other performers, either because they have so much to do, in consequence of the smallness of the company—or because they do not feel an ambition sufficiently stimulating to make the labour of study pleasant—or because they do not aspire to competition with quadrupeds and mountebanks, or for some other reason, but little, if any improvement has been remarked in them. L.

Art. 13. MONTHLY SUMMARY OF POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

EUROPE.

GREAT-BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

A PROCLAMATION has been issued by the Prince Regent, prohibiting Englishmen from serving in the military or naval forces of the Spaniards, or of the Spanish Americans. There is an exception in favour of those who have already entered the Spanish

service with leave of government; but they are not to serve with the forces of his Catholic Majesty in Spanish America.

The ships Dawson and Emerald, it is said, have sailed from Portsmouth, with about 250 commissioned and non-commissioned officers, to join the Spanish patriots in South-America. The ships proceed to St. Thomas'.

The following comparative estimate of commitments for crime, is not a little interesting. In Manchester, commitments for crime, on an average of nine years, are computed at 1 in every 140 souls; in London, 1 in 300; in Ireland, 1 in 1600; in Scotland, 1 in 20,000. A result highly creditable to Scotland.

It is a singular fact, that the several lunatics in the Asylum in Castlebar, Ireland, male and female, have been taught to spin fine yarn, and are now constantly and cheerfully employed in doing so.

Died.] At Claremont, on the 7th of November, 1817, in child-bed, her Royal Highness, the Princess Charlotte Augusta, daughter of his Royal Highness, the Prince Regent of England, and consort of his Serene Highness, the Prince Leopold, of Saxe-Coburg, in the 22d year of her age. She was presumptive heir to the crown of Great-Britain.

FRANCE.

There appears to have been much interesting and free discussion, in the Chamber of Deputies, during its recent session, on the subject of the allies and the occupation of France by the allied armies. The king, in his speech on the opening of the session, after taking notice of the death of the child of the duke of Berry, and stating that the treaty with the Pope had been concluded, and alluding to the state of the harvests, and congratulating the house on the prospect that it would not be necessary to increase the taxes to meet the expenses of the coming year, thus expresses himself in regard to the relations with the allies: "The conventions which I signed in 1815, presenting results which could not then be foreseen, have rendered a new negotiation necessary. Every thing leads me to hope, that its issue will be favourable, and that conditions far above our means will be succeeded by others more conformable to equity, to moderation, and to the possibility of sacrifices, which my people support with a constancy that can add nothing to my love for them, but which give them new claims to my gratitude, and to the esteem of all nations.

"Thus, as I had the happiness of announcing to you in the course of last session, the expenses arising from the army of occupation are diminished a fifth, and the period is not far distant, when we may be permitted to hope, thanks to the wisdom and energy of my government, to the love and confidence of my people, and to the friendship of my allies, that those expenses will entirely cease; and that our country will resume among nations the rank and renown due to the valour of *French* men, and their noble character in adversity."

A decree of the king reduces the officers of the navy so that they shall consist of—6 vice-admirals; 16 rear admirals; 20 captains of the 1st class; 40 do. of the 2d do.; 30 do. of frigates; 40 lieutenants having rank with the chiefs of battalions; 260 lieutenants with companies; 400 ensigns, and 300 midshipmen.

SPAIN.

Ferdinand appears to be very anxious to conciliate the European powers in his favour, in reference to the contest with the colonies. His resources, however, seem to be very small, and his affairs to be growing more entangled. The inquisition is the enormous curse of the country. The bishop of Queypo, in 48 hours after he had been appointed Minister of Justice, was seized by officers of that body; and Yonidale, who was nominated Minister of Finance, was thrown into a dungeon and put to the torture as a traitor to the king.

A London paper states, that the paper money of Spain was at a discount of 74 per cent. notwithstanding the new plans of finance, and the assiduity of the council of ways and means.

The board of health at Alicant, under the sanction of the supreme board, has made it death for any person to land clandestinely from the coast of Africa.

SWITZERLAND.

The celebrated Polander, General Kosciusko, has recently died, at Soleure. A funeral ceremony, in his honour, was performed in Paris. After the service was over, the following brief biographical sketch was circulated.

"Thaddeus Kosciusko was born in Lithuania. He was educated at Warsaw, in the corps of cadets. To learn the art of war and of national defence, he went and took service in the rising states of North America. He remained there until the end of the war of independence, and there merited and obtained the friendship of General Washington, of whom he was the companion in arms.

"When the very existence of his country was menaced in 1792, Kosciusko hastened to return to it: he offered it his services and the experience he had acquired in a country, which like Poland, fought for liberty, and had succeeded in establishing it without the sacrifice of order. He made his first campaign, as brigadier general, under the orders of Prince Joseph Poniatowski. In the second, which took place in 1794, it was he who, by the enthusiasm of national honour rallied the army; and Prince Poniatowski then placed himself under his banners.

"Without funds, without magazines, without fortresses, Kosciusko maintained his army for nine months against forces infinitely superior. Poland then existed only in his camp. Devotedness made up for the want of resources, and courage supplied the deficiency of arms; but the general had imparted his noble character to all his soldiers. Like him they knew no danger, they dreaded no fatigues when the honour and liberty of Poland

depending; like him they endeavoured
sen the sacrifices which were required
inhabitants for national independence;
heir obedience to their venerated chief
be more praiseworthy, as it was volun-
He held his authority by no other te-
than that of his virtues.
That unequal struggle could not, how-
last long. Kosciusko was overcome
perior numbers at the battle of Macie-
ce. He was wounded, taken prisoner,
conducted to Russia. The Emperor
on his accession to the throne, thought
uld not grant the Polish nation a more
table favour than to restore to liberty
ero whose loss they regretted. He him-
announced to Gen. Kosciusko, that his
vity was at an end. He wished him to
t, moreover, a present of 50,000 ducats
olland; but the general refused it. Kos-
o preferred rather to depend for sub-
ice on the recompence to which his
ces in America had entitled him.
With this humble fortune, obtained in so
urable a way, he lived for a while in the
d States; then in France, near Fon-
bleau, in the family of Zeltner; and
, in Switzerland. From that time he
ed to take any part in the affairs of his
try, for fear of endangering the national
uility, the offers that were made to him
accompanied with no sufficient guaran-
A fall from his horse, by which he was
ed into a precipice not far from Vevey,
he cause of his death, which took place
oleure, the 15th of October. He was
upwards of sixty years. He had never
married, and his family is reduced to a
e nephew, who lived far distant from

But the Polanders all considered them-
s as his children; they encompassed him
respect and love, and presented, with a
e of pride, to other nations, that model of
irtues of their country, so pure, so up-
, so great at the head of an army, so mo-
in private life, so formidable to his ene-
in battle, so humane, so kind to the
uished, so zealous for the glory and in-
ndence of his country."

NETHERLANDS.

consequence of a disagreement between
Prince of Orange and the Minister of
Count Goltz, the latter resigned. The
, however, refused to receive his re-
ation, whereupon the prince threw up
is military commissions, and appeared
wards in the theatre in citizen's dress,
was received with great applause. This
prince whom the late Princess Charlotte
ngland refused for a husband. He was
Minister of war and commander in chief.
e king is said to have ordered 100,000
s to be advanced to the linen manufac-
s to buy stock. The Dutch revenue for
is calculated at 67,500,000 florins; the
nditures at 74,000,000; so that a loan
e necessary.

GERMANY.

The King of Saxony is said to have made a demand on Prussia of 18,000,000 of rix dollars, for expenses during the years 1805 and and 1806, when the greater part of the Prussian armies were stationed in Saxony.

A new general Diet, it is expected, will be soon convoked. Considerable changes have taken place in the ministry.

PRUSSIA.

It appears that a great society, consisting of 4000 persons, with a capital of many millions, is formed in Prussia, to promote domestic manufactures, and that British goods are subjected to a duty of 30 per cent.

A letter from Paris states, that Prince Hardenberg, the Prussian Ambassador, has presented an official note, complaining of a passage in his majesty's speech at the opening of the session, and of the address of the chamber of deputies in reply to it. This official has excited a strong sensation in Paris, from the emphatic manner in which the Prussian minister complains of the declaration put forth respecting the treaties, and his demand of an explanation.

SWEDEN.

Letters from the North state that the Prince Royal of Sweden has refused permission to some Frenchmen, who were obliged to quit France, to take up their residence in Norway. He reminded them of the decision of the allied powers, by which they are compelled to reside in Austria, Russia, or Prussia.

RUSSIA.

Intelligence from St. Petersburg says that the Russian Asiatic Company had acquainted the government that its latest arrivals from China brought an account of the desire of the Emperor of China to see foreign ambassadors at his court upon the same footing as they are received at the European—sparing the heads of foreign ambassadors from the nine thumps of the Ko-Ton.

The present population of St. Petersburg is stated at 270,500 inhabitants including the garrison. The proportion of foreigners is estimated at 1-8th thereof. In point of numbers that capital ranks the fifth city in Europe.

The following statement has been laid before his majesty, respecting the destruction of public and private buildings at Moscow, during the French invasion:

Of public buildings destined for Divine Worship, there were 353, of which 348 are now restored, so as to be fit for use.

Of dwelling houses, there were at that time 2,567 of stone, 6,591 of wood—in all, 9,158. On the enemy's retreat, there remained undamaged, of stone, 526, of wood, 2,100; in all, 2,626.

Since that time there have been built or repaired 3,137 of stone, and 5,561 of wood—in all 8,638.

Of booths and shops there were 6,324 of stone, and 2,197 of wood—in all 8,521. Of

these there remained undamaged, 989 of stone, and 379 of wood—in all 1,368.

There have been since rebuilt or repaired 5,102 of stone, and 447 of wood—in all 5,549.

The population of Moscow consists of 197,482 male inhabitants, and 114,518 females—in all 312,000 souls.

TURKEY.

Accounts from Pattras, under date of September 8th, state that the harvest, in the Morea, had been very abundant, and that the plague had just ceased its ravages when a new misfortune came to spread terror and desolation. On the 28th of August, about 8 o'clock in the morning, there was heard near Vostissa, a loud detonation similar to a discharge of artillery; it was followed almost immediately by a violent agitation of the earth, which lasted about a minute and a half. At the same time the sea retired to a considerable distance, leaving the vessels dry that were in the harbour. It then returned with fury, rose fifteen feet above its ordinary level, and covered with its waves an extent of land of almost an hundred feet. It then returned to its accustomed situation.

But the Cape which formed a part of the harbour of Vostissa, and was at the mouth of a river named Gaidou-roup-nietti, after having cast up a very thick smoke, sunk into the sea which near that point was very deep. The town, which contained 800 houses and some public buildings, a mosque, and several churches, was almost entirely destroyed, and 65 of the inhabitants perished in the ruins. The villages of Mourta, Dimitropouto, Lonmuri, and Temeni, near Vostissa, were also destroyed.

During eight days, shocks less violent, but very frequent, succeeded this earthquake. There is still seen, half a league from Vostissa, a great space of earth covered with yellowish water, and deeply furrowed.

AFRICA.

ALGIERS.

The new Dey of Algiers is dead. He died on the 18th of September. This event resulted from the entrance of a Hamburgh prize into port. The English Consul demanded that it should be restored, but the Dey having refused, all the consuls drew up an energetic protest, threatening to depart. This gave rise to a popular commotion. The Dey retired to the palace, but was attacked by the people and strangled. The new Dey was formerly a shoemaker.

By a letter from the French Consul at Cadiz, it appears that the Algerine squadron has been making captures of vessels of different nations, Dutch, Swedish, Russian, and it is added, one English; while they professed to be looking after Prussian and Hamburgh vessels only.

TRIPOLI.

It is said that the Bey of Tripoli has consented to receive a man of science and literature at his court, to reside there, and acquire the language and manners of the country; which he will give him a military escort to penetrate into the interior of Africa. In consequence of this, Joseph Ritchie, Esq. now the private secretary of Sir Charles Stuart, is selected as a person highly qualified for this undertaking. He will be appointed consul at Tripoli; and he will travel with the caravan to Tombuctoo. This, after all the unsuccessful expeditions that have taken place, promises to produce the information so much wanted.

AMERICA.

SPANISH AMERICA.

Buenos Ayres.

It will be recollected that Buenos Ayres, Chili, and Peru, co-operate in the present contest with the mother country; and that so far as the revolutionary government is established in these provinces, it is in the hands of the supreme director, Puerreydon, and the congress at Buenos Ayres. By the latest advices from these countries, it appears that the royalists are losing ground; that the patriots have recently obtained many advantages in Peru; that in Chili the question is decided in favour of the independents, and that the new government is administered with much vigour and discretion. Puerreydon, it is said, has retired for a few weeks, from the fatigues of government, on account of bad health, and Brigadier-General Asquenega supplies his place.

Venezuela.

A letter from Admiral Brion, dated, Augustura, September 29th, says, "It is with the greatest satisfaction that I am enabled to date my letter from this city; the Venezuelian flag now flies triumphant on the whole of the Oronoke, whilst General Bermudaz has marched with a strong division to join General Zaraza and enter Carraccas."

Mexico.

The last accounts from Mexico state, that General Mina had been taken and executed, in the vicinity of the city of Mexico; and that in celebration of that event, the city was illuminated. It is also stated, that the followers of Mina were either dispersed or destroyed.

Florida.

Since our last, Amelia Island has been delivered up to the forces of the United States. Aury and his men were allowed to remain until they could conveniently embark, with whatever might belong to them. They were not permitted to retain their side-arms; and were required to leave behind, when Fernandina should be evacuated, all the public property that was found at its surrender to them.

PORTUGUESE AMERICA.

Brazils.

The Archduchess Leopoldine, wife to the hereditary prince of Portugal, has arrived at Rio Janeiro. Her arrival was hailed by the people as a very happy event; for, from her talents and amiable character, it was anticipated that she would be instrumental in softening the rough nature of the prince, from which the Brazilians appear to think they have much to fear.

A new commercial regulation, a tariff, with considerable increase of duties, was to be established on the 1st of November, by which the same amount of duties on tonnage would be exacted, as is paid by the Portuguese in countries to which the vessels arriving belong.

The Portuguese still hold possession of Monte-Video, but make no progress, and the British government, it is said, have ordered all their officers, in the Portuguese service, employed in that expedition, to retire.

BRITISH AMERICA.

Canada.

The citizens of Quebec have petitioned the provincial Legislature for an incorporation of that city, by which the government shall be vested in a common council, consisting of a Mayor and twelve Aldermen—the Mayor and Aldermen to have no salary, and any person duly qualified, who shall be elected Mayor, and shall refuse to serve, to pay a fine of £500; an alderman in like manner refusing, a fine of £250.

A spring of Saline water has been discovered near the village of St. Catherines, which has proved by experiment to produce salt of a very excellent quality.

Among the exports from Lower Canada, during the year 1817, were 109,071 cwt. ashes; 145,660 bushels wheat; 38,047 bbls. flour; 10,477 bushels flaxseed; 350,000 skins, furs; 36,023 pieces masts, spars and other timbers; 1,897,446 pieces staves and heading; and 1,955 bbls. pork. Among the imports were, 1,125,848 gallons rum; 44,660 gallons brandy; 12,616 gallons gin; 225,000 gallons wine; 2,310,967 lbs. muscovado, and 609,170 lbs. refined sugar; 35,995 lbs. coffee; 254,248 lbs. tea; 186,247 minots salt; 376,634 lbs. leaf tobacco, and merchandise paying an advalorem duty of 6 1-2 per cent. of the value of 672,876*l.*

The number of vessels which entered was 332, of 77,115 tons, and with 3,629 men. Cleared, 334 vessels, 76,559 tons, 3,950 men.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Monday, Dec. 22. The Senate was principally occupied with Executive business, which is always acted upon with closed doors.

Tuesday, Dec. 23. Nothing of importance occured during this day's session.

Wednesday, Dec. 24. The resolution proposed by Mr. Dickerson, for amending the constitution, so as to provide for the election of representatives and electors in the several states, by districts, was read a second time, and committed to Messrs. Dickerson, King, Daggett, Macon, and Stokes, to consider and report thereon.

The senate adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Dec. 29. Mr. Tait offered the following motion for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee on the militia be instructed to inquire into the expediency of augmenting the pay of the militia when called into the service of the United States.

Tuesday, Dec. 30. The motion submitted by Mr. Tait yesterday was called up and agreed to.

The bill to provide for certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army was received from the house of representatives, and passed to a second reading.

Mr. Daggett submitted the following resolution for consideration.

Resolved, That the president of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the senate a statement of the proceedings which may have been had under the act of congress, passed the 3d of March, 1817, entitled "an act to set apart and dispose of certain public lands for the encouragement of the cultivation of the vine and olive." Also, that the president be requested to give to the senate such information as he may possess in relation to any location of land, or settlement made by any individuals under the aforesaid act.

Wednesday, Dec. 31. Mr. Burrill submitted for consideration the following motion:

Resolved, That the committee to whom was referred the petition of the committee of the Yearly Meeting of the Society of Friends at Baltimore, be instructed to inquire into the expediency of so amending the laws of the United States on the subject of the African slave trade, as more effectually to prevent said trade from being carried on by citizens of the United States, under foreign flags; and also into the expediency of the United States, taking measures, in concert with other nations, for the entire abolition of said trade.

Friday, Jan. 2. Mr. Burrill's motion submitted on Wednesday last, to inquire into the expediency of amending the laws prohibiting the African Slave Trade, and of taking measures in concert with other nations for its entire abolition, was taken up, and after an interesting debate, in which the mover, Messrs. Troup, King, and Campbell were engaged, the consideration of the resolution was postponed to Monday.

Monday, Dec. 5. Mr. Burrill's resolution, in respect to the Slave Trade, was on his motion further postponed to Monday next.

Tuesday, Jan 6. No public business of importance was transacted in the senate this day.

Wednesday, Jan. 7. Mr. Campbell submitted the following motion for consideration:

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to inquire into the expediency of requiring, by law, the nominations of Agents to Indian tribes, to be submitted to the Senate for their consent and approbation, in like manner as nominations of other officers now are.

Thursday, Jan. 8. The resolution proposed yesterday by Mr. Campbell was taken up, and after some desultory remarks and propositions to amend it, the consideration of it was postponed till to-morrow.

Friday, Jan. 9. The resolution of Mr. Campbell was taken up, and after receiv-

some modifications enlarging its scope, was agreed to.

Some Executive business was transacted, and the Senate adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Jan. 12. Mr. Burrill's resolution on the subject of the African slave trade was taken up for consideration. It was supported by Mr. Burrill. Mr. Barbour spoke in favour of the first, and in opposition to the second clause of the resolution. Mr. Troup also opposed the second clause. Mr. Wilson, calling for a division of the question, Mr. Barbour observed, that a motion he was about to make would supersede the call made by the gentleman from New-Jersey; and accordingly moved to strike out the latter clause of the resolution. This motion was opposed by Mr. Morrill and Mr. King, and advocated by Mr. Lacock.

The question was taken on motion of Mr. Troup, by Yeas and Nays—Ayes 16, Noes 17; and the resolution then agreed to.

Tuesday, Jan. 13. The Senate was chiefly engaged in Executive business this day.

Wednesday, Jan. 14. But little business was done in the Senate to-day. A bill was reported to divide the State of Pennsylvania into two judicial districts; and one or two reports on private claims were acted on.

Thursday, Jan. 15. The Senate was principally engaged in Executive business this day; and adjourned to Monday to give an opportunity to make some repairs in their Chamber.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, Dec. 22. Mr. Robertson of Louisiana, from the select committee to whom the subject had been referred, reported a bill providing the manner in which the right of citizenship may be relinquished.

[The bill proposes to provide that when any citizen, by application in writing to the District Court of any district of the United States, in open court, and there to be recorded, shall declare that he relinquishes the character of a citizen, and means to depart out of the United States, he shall be thenceforth considered as having exercised the rights of expatriation, and as being no longer a citizen of the U. States; that such person shall be held as an alien for ever after, and shall not resume the rights of citizenship without going through the same process of naturalization as other citizens.]

The bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, for clothing the army and navy of the United States exclusively in American Manufactures.

In offering this motion, Mr. J. said it would not be proper for him to detail the facts, or advance the reasoning which led him to the conclusion that the measure he proposed to inquire into was expedient. But he should *say that he* should not have thought of introducing this resolution if he did not believe the cloth of American manufacture could be obtained at a reasonable rate. One of the objections to making a provision by law such as he contemplated, and the only objection which appeared to him to have any force, was that, by destroying the competition between domestic and foreign articles, the government would be obliged to pay higher for the same articles than they now do; but it would be seen by gentlemen that such augmentation could only be momentary; and, Mr. J. said, the competition of the manufacturers among themselves would be so great, he had no doubt, as to give the article to the government at the lowest possible price. The practice of the war department, already, was to give a preference to the domestic fabric; but that preference was given with reference to the cost of the article—a system which produced not only uncertainty, because of the fluctuating state of the foreign market, but uncertainty, consequently to the calculations of the manufacturer. In relation to the navy, Mr. J. said, he did not know that his project was practicable; if it was, it would be necessary perhaps to give a discretionary power on this head to the commanders, when on foreign stations. But he hoped no objection would be made to an inquiry on the subject, and that the committee would favour the house with an early report.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. M'Coy of Virginia, it was

Resolved, That the committee on public lands be instructed to inquire into the expediency of increasing the price at which said lands should be sold hereafter.

On this question there was a division: the resolution was agreed to by a majority of twenty or thirty votes.

On motion of Mr. Basset, of Virginia, it was

Resolved, That the secretary of the navy be required to communicate to this house the measures taken, if any, to give effect to the act passed on the 26th February, 1811, for the establishment of navy hospitals; *if nothing* has been done, to show the cause why the statute has been neglected, and whether it be necessary to repeal the same.

A report was received from the secretary at war, in which the actual force of our present peace establishment is estimated at 3,221 including officers.

The remainder of this day's sitting was spent in committee of the whole on the bill concerning the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution There was much debate, occasionally eloquent, but generally desultory, on amendments proposed to the bill, but involving also its principle. Messrs. Bloomfield, Walker, Garnett, Harrison, Strother, Comstock, Palmer, Livermore, Trimble, and Rhea successively joined in the debate. We cannot find room for a detail of all that took place at this sitting; we regret that our limits do not allow us to give even a sketch of a debate on a subject to which national feeling is so much alive.

The principal question before the committee of the whole, was on an amendment proposed by general Harrison; which was to strike out the two first sections of the present bill, and insert in lieu thereof other sections, providing that every revolutionary officer and soldier, who formed a part of the military establishment of the United States at the close of the war, or who previously thereto served not less than three years and received an honourable discharge, shall receive a pension, if an officer, of half pay; if a private, of five dollars per month; but no officer's pension to exceed the half pay of a lieutenant colonel, &c.

The question on this motion was not taken before the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Tuesday, Dec. 23. On motion of Mr. Holmes, of Massachusetts, it was

Resolved, That the committee on the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for appointing Justices or Conservators of the Peace, or other Magistrates, authorized to enforce the execution of the Laws of the United States.

Mr. Trimble, of Ky. offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before this House any information he may be able to communicate relative to the impressment and detention in confinement of Richard Cowles Meade, a citizen of the United States.

Mr. Trimble made some remarks on the case, which were calculated to stimulate an inquiry into the conduct of the Spanish government towards Mr. Meade, as involving considerations in which the dignity of this country was implicated.

The motion was agreed to without opposition.

The House having resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the bill concerning the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolutionary war—

The debate continued on the main subject, and on the proposed amendment of Mr. Harrison. In this debate Messrs. Bloomfield, S. Smith, Harrison, Colston, Baldwin, Claggett, Hopkinson, Rhea, Ross, Ingham, and Forsyth, bore part.

The amendment proposed by Mr. Harrison was ultimately *rejected*; as also was a previous question for the rising of the committee, in order to postpone the subject.

The committee then went on further to amend the bill, on suggestion of various members. In the proposition and discussion of these amendments, Messrs. Peter, Bloomfield, Livermore, Parris, Rhea, Bennett, Beecher, Harrison, Terry, Forsyth, Smith of N. C. Taylor of N. Y. Tallmadge, Whitman, Claggett, Palmer, and Storrs, took part.

Among the successful motions was one by Mr. Parris, to include the "officers and mariners who served in the navy of either of the States, or of the United States," thus placing the revolutionary officers of the navy on the same footing as those of the army.

The committee of the whole rose, about 4 o'clock, and reported the bill as amended.

The House took up the amendments reported by the committee; when various propositions were successively made and discussed to disagree to or to amend many of them.

The House having at length gone through the amendments,

The bill was ordered to be engrossed, as amended, *nem. con.* and read a third time tomorrow.

Wednesday, Dec. 24. The bill providing for certain surviving officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army, was read a third time:

A motion was made by Mr. Lowndes to recommit the bill to a committee of the whole House, with instructions "to limit the benefits of the act to soldiers who were enlisted for a term of three years, or for the war, and who did not desert; and to officers who continued in the service of the United States to the conclusion of the war in 1783, or were left out of the service in consequence of disability, or in consequence of some derangement of the Army."

The question being stated on thus recommitting the bill, Mr. Edwards moved to amend the said instructions by striking out the words "*three years*" and to insert in lieu thereof the words "*one year*."

And the question being taken thereon, it was decided in the affirmative.

After a considerable debate, in which Messrs. Johnson of Ky. Miller, Ogle, and Rhea, took part, a division of the question being required, it was taken on recommitting the bill, and decided in the negative, ayes, 57.

The question was then taken on the final passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative without a division. And the bill was sent to the Senate for concurrence.

On motion of Mr. Drake of Mass. it was

Resolved, That the committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to inquire into the expediency of granting bounties to manufacturers who manufacture a given number of yards of woollen and cotton cloths, of a certain width; and that a permanent fund be appropriated for that purpose.

The House then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. A. Smith in the chair, on the bill by which the right of citizenship may be relinquished."

On suggestion of Mr. Lowndes, that this was a subject of too much importance to be acted on with so thin a house, Mr. Robertson, of L. (the author of the bill) consented to its postponement, by the committee's rising and obtaining leave to sit again.

And the House adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Dec. 29. Mr. Pindall, from the committee to whom the subject had been referred, reported a bill to amend the act respecting the recovery of fugitives from justice, and persons escaping from the service of their masters, [providing the means to be

pursued for the recovery of slaves escaping into another state, and affixing the penalties for harbouring such fugitives, or obstructing their recovery, &c.] The bill was twice read and committed.

A message was received from the President of the United States by his Secretary, transmitting, in compliance with the resolution of the House, a report from the Department of State, containing the names of those members of the House who had held offices under the United States, since the 4th of March last, &c. &c. as follows,

John Holmes, of Massachusetts, commissioner under the 4th article of the treaty of Ghent; appointed 16th February, 1816; resigned 24th November, 1817.

Samuel Herrick, of Ohio, attorney of the United States; appointed 19th December, 1810; resigned 29th November, 1817.

Daniel Cruger, of New-York, post-master at Bath; appointed 1st December, 1815; resigned 29th June, 1817.

Elias Earle, of South-Carolina, post-master at Centreville; appointed in April, 1816; resigned 12th June, 1817.

Thomas H. Hubbard, of New-York, post-master at Hamilton; appointed 11th March, 1813; resigned 23d October, 1817.

Samuel C. Crafts, of Vermont, principal assessor for the sixth collection district; appointed 4th January, 1815; resigned 5th June, 1817.

George Robertson, of Kentucky, principal assessor for the seventh collection district; appointed 4th January, 1815; resigned 5th June, 1817.

George Mumford, of North-Carolina, principal assessor for the tenth collection district. No resignation has been received from Mr. Mumford.

Levi Barber, of Ohio, receiver of public monies at Marietta; appointed 3d March, 1807; resigned 1st December, 1817.

John F. Parrott, of New-Hampshire, naval officer for the district of Portsmouth; appointed 23d April, 1816; resigned 15th November, 1817.

The report was referred to the Committee of Elections.

Tuesday, Dec. 30. Mr. Miller, of South Carolina, submitted for consideration a resolution to appoint a committee to inquire into the expediency of amending the act regulating the neutral relations of the United States; which after some discussion was laid on the table, 79 to 50.

The house, on motion of Mr. Johnson, of Ky. resumed the consideration of the bill to commute the bounty lands of the soldiers of the late army—the question being on concurring in the amendments reported to the house by the committe of the whole.

Mr. Robertson of Louisiana, proposed an amendment to the bill, which on motion of Mr. Johnson of Ky. was ordered to be printed, and the whole subject was ordered to lie on the table.

Wednesday, Dec. 31. The house went into a committee of the whole, Mr. Wilkin in the chair, on the bill to prescribe the effect certain records and judicial proceedings of the courts of each State shall have in every other State, and in the courts of the United States.

The bill received some amendments, and considerable discussions took place on its details, in which Messrs. Pindall, Storrs, Strong, of Mass. H. Nelson, of Va. Edwards, Baldwin, Whitman, Livermore, Spencer, and Beecher joined. After the committee had spent some time on the subject—

Mr. Clay (Speaker) rose, and observing that as, either from its being the last day of the year, or from some other cause, he knew not what, the house seemed less interested in this subject than its importance merited, moved, that the committee rise; which being agreed to——

The committee rose, reported progress, obtained leave to sit again; and the house adjourned to Friday.

Friday, January 2. On motion of Mr. Johnson, of Ky. it was

Resolved, That the committee of claims be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for extending the provisions of an act entitled "An act providing for the payment of claims for property lost, captured, or destroyed by the enemy while in the military service of the United States, and for other purposes."

The house again resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Smith of Md. in the chair, on the bill to prescribe the effect of certain records and judicial proceedings.

After some debate, in which several amendments were proposed and discussed, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Monday, January 5. Mr. Taylor, of New-York, from the committee on elections, to whom was referred the petition of C. Hammond, contesting the election of Mr. Herrick, a member of this house from the State of Ohio, on the ground of his having held an office under the United States, subsequent to the fourth day of March last, made an elaborate report thereon, terminating with a recommendation to the house to come to the following resolution: "Resolved, that Samuel Herrick is entitled to a seat in this house." The report was read, and referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Holmes, of Massachusetts, from the select committee appointed to consider the subject, reported a bill allowing compensation to the members of the senate and house of representatives of the United States. [The bill fixes the compensation at the rate of nine dollars per diem, and nine dollars for every twenty miles travelling to and from Congress.] The bill was twice read and committed.

Mr. Floyd, of Virginia, from a select committee, reported a bill to extend the privilege of franking to the vaccine agents of States and Territories, which was twice read and committed.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Smith, of Md. in the chair, on the bill to prescribe the effect of

certain records and judicial proceedings.

An amendment proposed by Mr. Baldwin was under consideration. The bill and the amendment were opposed by Mr. Ross. Mr. Poindexter was opposed to the amendment, and Mr. Strong thought the amendment preferable to the bill, though he was not satisfied with either. Mr. Spencer defended the bill, and replied to the arguments of those who had oppugned it. Mr. Baldwin's amendment was lost.

Other amendments were proposed to the bill, some of which were agreed to, and others rejected; in the proposition and discussion of which Messrs. Storrs, Orr, Terry, Beecher, Ross, Pindall, Strong, Forsyth, Spencer, and Livermore, bore part.

Mr. Hopkinson entered at large into the subject, and in an able and perspicuous speech supported the bill.

The committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Tuesday, January 6. The bill providing for the compensation of members of the Senate and House of Representatives, was taken up, and after considerable debate, the allowance was fixed at eight dollars *per diem*, and the same sum for every twenty miles travel.

Wednesday, January 7. Mr. Williams of North Carolina, rose and addressed the house in the following words.

"Mr. Speaker: I lay before the House a letter addressed and delivered to me by a person called Colonel John Anderson. That man has mistaken me much. Wherever I am known, at this place, and in the country from whence I came, no attempt of the kind would have been made. I feel it a duty to lay the letter and the statement thereon, made by myself, before the House. My feelings are too much excited, nor would it be my duty to make any remarks on the subject. It is for the House to determine what shall be done."

The papers handed by Mr. Williams to the clerk were then read as follows:

WASHINGTON, JAN. 6, 1818.

The Hon. Lewis Williams,

Honoured sir: I return you thanks for the attention I received to my claims to pass so soon. Mr. Lee will hand you some claims from the River Raisin, which will pass through your honourable committee; and I have a wish that the conduct of the British in that country may be related in full on the floor of Congress; which will give you some trouble in making out the report, and supporting the same. I have now to request that you will accept of the small sum of five hundred dollars, as part pay, for the extra trouble I give you; I will present it to you so soon as I receive some from government. This is *confidential*, that only you and me may know any thing about it; or, in other words, I give it to you as a man and a mason: and hope you belong to that society. Sir, should it happen that you will not accept of this small sum, I request you will excuse me; if you do not accept, I wish you to drop me a few lines; if you accept, I wish no answer. I hope you will see my view on this subject; that it is for extra trouble.

I will make out a statement, and present the same to the committee, which will be supported by Gen. Harrison, Col. Johnson, Mr. Hulbard, Mr. Meigs, Post Master-General, Governor Cass's report as commissioner, and others. Relying on your honour in keeping this a secret, and your exertions in passing these claims as soon as possible. I need not inform you, that we are as poor unfortunate orphan children, having no representation in Congress—so must look on your honourable body as our guardians. Pardon this liberty from a stranger.

I am, with high esteem, your most obedient and humble servant,

JOHN ANDERSON.

—

MR. WILLIAMS'S STATEMENT.

After breakfast this morning, George, a servant came into the dining room and told me that a gentleman was in my room, waiting to see me. I stepped into my room, and Col. John Anderson was there. He handed me a letter, observing, at the same time, that he had prepared that letter for me, and that perhaps it would require some explanation. I read over the letter with attention; and having done so, observed to Col. Anderson that it was a very surprising communication. I then started to Mr. Wilson's room, immediately adjoining my own. When in the act of opening my own door, he begged I would not show the letter. I made no reply to this, but stepped into Mr. Wilson's room, and asked him to do me the favour to walk in to my room. This Mr. Wilson did, following on immediately behind me. After we had got into my room, in the presence of Colonel Anderson I handed the letter to Mr. Wilson, and observing that it was a very extraordinary communication, requested him to read it. When Mr. Wilson had read, or was nearly done reading the letter, I told Col. Anderson that I repelled with indignation and contempt the offer he had made to me in the letter. Col. Anderson said, he asked my pardon; that it was designed only as a small compensation for the extra trouble he expected to give the committee of claims in examining the claims from the Michigan territory, and exposing the conduct of the British during the war; that it was foreign from his intention to attempt any thing like a bribe; and requested me to burn the letter, or to give it to him. I told him I should do neither; that his offence was unpardonable, such as I could not forgive, and ordered him to leave the room instantly. Col. Anderson then begged pardon, and asked forgiveness with excessive earnestness. I told him I would listen to none of his apologies; that his offence was an attack upon the integrity of Congress generally, and upon mine personally; that no one should ever have my pardon or expect my forgiveness who should suppose me capable of such an influence as

he had attempted to practise upon me. Again I told Col. Anderson to leave my room. He advanced to the door, where he stood for some time, endeavouring to obtain my pardon, *as he said*. I told him it was in vain to ask it: that as a member of Congress and of the committee of claims it was my duty to examine his claims, and if just, support them; that his offer was an attempt at bribery; was an attempt to influence my mind in opposition to my duty, and as such, could not be forgiven. He then desired me either to burn the letter or give it to him. I replied that I should do neither, and again ordered him to leave my room, whereupon he did leave the room. Mr. Wilson, after talking on the subject of the letter for some time, suggested to me the propriety of calling in Mr. Wm. P. Maclay; but, as Mr. Wm. P. Maclay was not in, I asked Mr. Wm. Maclay, the room-mate of Mr. William P. Maclay, to come to my room. He complied with my request; and, shortly after he arrived in my room, Mr. Wm. P. Maclay also stepped in. These gentlemen, Mr. Wilson, Mr. William Maclay, and Mr. Wm. P. Maclay, were in my room at the time the servant called to Mr. Wilson, and said a gentleman was below waiting to see him. Mr. Wilson walked out of the room and was gone a few minutes. After he returned, he observed that Colonel Anderson was the person who had sent for him; that Colonel A's business was to obtain his interposition to put a stop to further proceedings on the subject of his letter to me. The precise conversation between Mr. Wilson and Col. Anderson can be related by the former with minuteness.

LEWIS WILLIAMS.

January 7th, 1818.

The papers having been read through, Mr. W. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, referred to in the above narrative, handed in a statement of the facts which fell under his observation, entirely corroborating those stated by Mr. Williams as far as they came under the observation of the former.

Mr. Forsyth, of Georgia, moved that the House do come to the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Speaker do issue his warrant, directed to the Sergeant-at-Arms attending the House, commanding him to take into custody, wherever to be found, the body of John Anderson, and the same in his custody to keep, subject to the further order and direction of this House.

Mr. Harrison, of Ohio, rose in consequence of his name having been referred to in Col. Anderson's letter. He had met with Col. Anderson, he said, in the course of his military service, and had always heard him regarded as a highly respectable man; and well knowing his services, and the sufferings of his family, during the war, he had felt a warm interest in his favour. In the course of this morning Col. Anderson had sent for him and his friend Col. Johnson, out of the House, and with all the agitation belonging to terror or to conscious guilt, had informed them of his having done an act which he feared would be regarded, as Mr. H. was sure it would by every member, as calling for the severest animadversion. They had informed him, Mr. H. said, that they would not justify his conduct; nor, were it brought before the house, could they say any thing in extenuation of it.

Mr. Johnson, of Kentucky, expressed his sincere regret on account of the occurrence which had just taken place, not on account of the individual implicated—though surely he was to be pitied—but on account of the gentleman from North Carolina, who on this occasion had taken that course dictated by a just sense of his own honour and the dignity of his official station; and on account of the suffering inhabitants of Detroit and Michigan generally, that they should have misplaced their confidence in one, whom, until this day, Mr. J. said, he had himself held in the highest estimation. It must have been infamy of motive, or the grossest ignorance of the nature of the Representative character, that could have produced this unwarrantable conduct.

Mr. Terry, of Connecticut, inquired whether, according to our forms of proceedings, and so our constitutional provisions, a general warrant, as proposed, could be issued? Was it not opposed, in its nature, to the principles of civil liberty.

The Speaker observed, that in the practice of the house, happily, instances were extremely rare, where such a warrant became necessary; no such case had occurred within his observation. But, there could be no doubt, when an offence was committed against the privileges or dignity of the House, it was perfectly in its power to issue a warrant to apprehend the party offending.

Mr. Forsyth turned to a case on record, and he was sorry there was such a case on record—where this proceeding had taken place, in the year 1795, in which a bribe in land had been offered to one or more members. Mr. F. then conformed his motion to the terms of that precedent (as above stated) from which it had before a little varied

Mr. Livermore of New-Hampshire asked for information, merely whether the facts on which the warrant was to be issued, should not first be substantiated by oath. The statement came, he knew, from a most respectable source; but was not an oath necessary to justify such a warrant?

The Speaker said, certainly not.

The question on Mr. Forsyth's motion was then decided in the affirmative, and ordered to be entered unanimously.

The warrant was forthwith issued.

The bill providing for the Compensation of members was taken up and passed to amended.

The bill to give effect to judicial records in certain cases was taken up in Committee of the whole—after much debate the Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to [illegible]

Thursday, January 8.—The Speaker having stated to the House that the Sergeant-at-Arms had returned on the warrant issued to him yesterday, that he had executed the same on the body of John Anderson, therein named, and that he now held him in his custody subject to the further order and direction of the House:

Mr. Forsyth offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of Privileges, to consist of seven members, be appointed, and that the said committee be instructed to report a mode of proceeding, in the case of John Anderson, who was taken into custody yesterday by order of the House; and the same committee have leave to sit immediately.

This motion gave rise to a debate of nearly two hours in length, not so much on the propriety of the particular proceeding proposed, as on the legality of proceeding at all in the case. This debate is one too interesting to be omitted, and was too long to be compressed within our present limits. It shall be presented to-morrow if possible. Mr. Beecher, Mr. Livermore, and Mr. Ball, took the ground that the proceeding of the House had been radically wrong, if not unconstitutional: Messrs. Forsyth, Tucker, Hopkinson, Pitkin, Sergeant, and Comstock took the opposite ground.

The resolution was finally agreed to; and Messrs. Forsyth, Hopkinson, Tucker, Sergeant, Johnson of Ky. Pitkin, and Taylor, appointed a committee accordingly.

The House then spent some time in committee of the whole, on the bill to prescribe the effect of certain records and judicial proceedings.

The question being still on striking out the second section of the bill; which was opposed by Mr. H. Nelson, and advocated by Mr. Barbour.

Mr. Spencer had risen to defend the section, when, information having been given that the committee on the case of Col. John Anderson were ready to report—

The committee of the whole rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

COL. ANDERSON'S CASE.

Mr. Forsyth, from the committee appointed to-day, made a report, recommending that the House do come to the following resolution:

Resolved, That John Anderson be brought to the bar of the House, and interrogated by the Speaker, on written interrogatories, touching the charge of writing and delivering a letter to a member of the House, offering him a bribe, which, with his answers thereto, shall be entered on the minutes of the House. And that every question proposed by a member be reduced to writing, and a motion made that the same be put by the Speaker; and the question and answer shall be entered on the minutes of the House. That, after such interrogatories are answered, if the House deem it necessary to make further inquiry on the subject, the same be conducted by a committee to be appointed for that purpose.

Mr. Beecher made a motion to refer the report to a committee of the whole House.—Negatived.

Mr. Beecher then earnestly protested against the adoption of the report for reasons which will appear in the sketch to be given of the debate.

The report was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Beecher moved that counsel be allowed to the accused.

Mr. Sergeant suggested that it would be time enough to do that when the prisoner asked for it.

Mr. Beecher said it was the right of this individual, placed in so novel a situation, to have his privilege pointed out to him, which otherwise he might not know.

Mr. Tucker read a resolution, that the Speaker be authorised to inform the accused that he might ask counsel, &c.

Which was superseded by an intimation from the Speaker, that he should consider it a duty, if no objection was made, to give the accused information on this head.

The Sergeant-at-Arms was then directed to bring his prisoner to the bar of the House. On his appearance, the Speaker directed a chair to be given to him, and addressed him to this effect.

"John Anderson—You are no doubt aware that you are brought before this House in consequence of having written and delivered to a gentleman, who is a member and chairman of a committee of this House, a letter, of the contents of which you are apprized. Before I proceed to propound to you any interrogatories on this subject, I will apprize you that, if you have any request to make of the House; if you wish for counsel, for reasonable time, for witnesses; for any of those privileges belonging to persons in similar situations, the House is disposed to grant it. If you do not wish for time, for counsel, or for witnesses, the Speaker will proceed to put to you such interrogatories as may seem proper."

To this the prisoner at the bar replied, in substance, although indistinctly, that, in his peculiar situation, he desired the assistance of counsel; he desired time until to-morrow, and the opportunity of summoning witnesses to testify to the character he had sustained through life.

Whereupon the Sergeant-at-Arms was directed to take the prisoner from the bar.

Some conversation took place as to the precise mode of proceeding, which resulted in drawing up a resolution that the Speaker be authorized to inform the accused, that the House comply with his requests.

Mr. Herrick moved to amend the motion, so as that the accused be furnished previously with a copy of the written interrogatories to be put to him.

To this Mr. Forsyth objected, because it would be inconsistent with the object of this examination. The object was to ascer-

tain whether the accused admitted or denied the offence imputed to him. If he denied it, it would be for the House to substantiate it: if he admitted it, it was for the House to proportion its decision thereon to the magnitude of the offence.

Mr. Herrick withdrew his first motion, and moved that the accused be furnished with a copy of the letter which was the ground of this proceeding; to which was added, on suggestion of Mr. Rich, a copy of the statement of Mr. Williams accompanying the letter.

Thus amended, the resolution according these privileges to the accused, was agreed to.

The prisoner having been remanded to the bar of the House—

The Speaker addressed him nearly as follows:

"John Anderson: I am directed to inform you that, pursuant to your request, you are at liberty to engage such counsel as you may think fit; that the Clerk of the House will furnish you with such subpœnas for witnesses as you may think proper, and that you will also be furnished with a copy of the letter on which the proceedings are founded, and of the statement of an honourable member of this House which accompanied it. I am further directed to inform you, that to-morrow, at one o'clock, is the time assigned for further proceedings in this case."

And then the Sergeant-at-Arms withdrew from the bar with his prisoner.

And the House adjourned, at a late hour.

Friday, January 9.—Mr. Harrison offered a joint resolution, proposing to the States an amendment to the constitution of the United States, to give to Congress, concurrently with the States, the power to provide for training the militia according to the discipline prescribed for the purpose, &c. and to provide for teaching in the primary schools and other seminaries of learning in the several States, the system of militia prescribed for the militia: which resolution was twice read and committed.

Mr. Spencer, of New-York, presented to the House the following preamble and resolutions:

The House of Representatives, entertaining great doubts of its possessing the competent power to punish John Anderson for his contempt of the House and his outrage upon one of its members.

Resolved, That all further proceedings in this House against the said John Anderson do cease, and that he be discharged from the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms.

Resolved, That the Attorney-General of the United States be directed to institute such proceedings against the said John Anderson, for his said offence, as may be agreeable to the laws of the United States, and of the district of Columbia.

Resolved, That the committee of the Judiciary be instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing, by law, for the punishment of any contempt of the Senate or House of Representatives of the United States, and of any breach of the privileges of either House.

Mr. Spencer opened a debate on the subject, which occupied the whole day; in which, besides the mover, Messrs. Anderson, Barbour, Robertson, and Ervin, supported the resolutions, and Messrs. Forsyth, Tucker, and Mercer opposed them, all at considerable length.

The debate was one of unusual ability, and eloquence.

When Mr. Ervin concluded, on motion of Mr. Holmes, of Massachusetts, the House adjourned at past 4 o'clock, without having come to any decision on the question before them.

Saturday, January 10.—The Speaker laid before the House a letter directed to the Congress of the United States, from a certain Carl Theodore Mohr, residing in *Wallendorf*, in Germany, offering to come to America upon certain conditions, and to establish a manufactory of Porcelain; which was read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Middleton, from the committee on so much of the Message of the President of the United States, as relates to the illicit introduction of slaves from Amelia Island into the United States, made a report in regard to the situation of Amelia Island, and approbatory of the measures adopted by the Executive, in relation to it. He also reported a bill, in addition to former acts, prohibiting the introduction of slaves into the United States, which was twice read and committed.

The Speaker laid before the House the following letter and enclosure, yesterday received by him from John Anderson:

January 9, 1818.

Sir—Unwilling to be deprived, by any circumstances whatever, of an opportunity to explain to the honourable House of Representatives the motives which have actuated my recent conduct, I beg leave to announce my wish to wave, with that object, any constitutional or other question which may have arisen.

I enclose a letter which I had the honour this morning to prepare for the consideration of the House.

I am, Sir, with profound respect,

JOHN ANDERSON.

Hon. Henry Clay,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Washington, Jan. 9, 1818.

Sir—Considering the honourable body before whose bar I am shortly to appear, as the guardian of those rights, which, as a citizen I possess, and relying upon the generous feelings of its members, I have been induced to forego the privilege extended to me of employing counsel, lest it might be supposed that I was inclined to shelter myself by legal exceptions. As the novelty of my situation may, however, tend to surround me with embarrassment, it is my wish, should the rule of proceeding adopted by the House not oppose the course, that such questions as I have reduced to writing, be propounded to the re-

spective witnesses, by the Clerk, and that he should read the explanation and apology which I have to make.

JOHN ANDERSON.

To the Hon. HENRY CLAY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives of the United States.

The letter having been read—

Mr. Forsyth moved that the resolutions under consideration be laid on the table, that the House might proceed to the examination of the accused person.

A brief debate took place on this motion, in which Messrs. Forsyth, Pitkin, Spencer, Harrison, Hopkinson, Poindexter, Desha, Rich, Beecher and Pindall, participated.

The motion was finally disagreed to, ayes about 30; and

The debate was then resumed on the resolutions offered by Mr. Spencer, and continued by Messrs. Poindexter, Holmes, of Mass. Storrs and Pindall, until after 4 o'clock; when the House adjourned.

Monday, Jan. 12.—After disposing of much miscellaneous business, the House proceeded to the consideration of the resolutions offered by Mr. Spencer, touching the case of Col. John Anderson.

The debate on this subject was resumed by Mr. Quarles, and continued during the remainder of the sitting by Messrs. M'Lane, Alexander Smyth, Lowndes, Livermore, Miller, Rhea, and Barbour.

When the House adjourned, a motion was pending, made by Mr. Rhea, (for the purpose he said, of putting an end to a debate on a negative proposition,) to strike out of the preamble to the resolutions, the words, "entertaining great doubts of its," so as to make the preamble read, "this House possessing the competent power to punish John Anderson, &c.

Tuesday, January 13.—Mr. Johnson, of Ky. from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill providing for half pay pensions, invalid pensioners, and for other purposes; which was twice read by its title and committed.

A message, accompanied by sundry documents, was received from the President of the United States, communicating to Congress the fact of the United States' forces having taken possession of Amelia Island.

The house having resumed the consideration of Col. Anderson's case,

Mr. Spencer rose, and withdrew the preamble to the resolutions he had offered—leaving alone for consideration the resolutions, directing all further proceedings against the accused to cease, directing the Attorney-General to institute proceedings against him, and instructing the judiciary committee to inquire into the expediency of providing for the punishment of contempt of either Houses, for breach of privilege, &c.

On the general question previously discussed, the debate was renewed, and continued with unabated animation to the close of the sitting. Messrs. Tallmadge, Hopkinson, and Sergeant delivered their sentiments at large on the subject.

In the course of the debate, Mr. Rhea, with some incidental remarks on the resolutions, proposed a substitute to them, by way of amendment, in the following words:

Resolved, That this House possesseth the competent power to punish John Anderson for his contempt of the House, and his outrage upon one of its members; and, therefore,

Resolved, That the Sergeant-at-Arms be directed to conduct the said John Anderson to the bar of the House.

This motion was undecided, when, at a late hour the House adjourned.

Wednesday, January 14.—Mr. Lowndes, from the committee of ways and means, reported a bill, making appropriations for the payment of the arrearages which have been incurred for the support of the military establishment previous to the 1st January, 1817; and also a bill making an appropriation for the military establishment of the United States for the year 1818: which bills were committed.

The House resumed the consideration of the proposed proceedings in the case of Col. John Anderson, and the debate was continued.

Messrs. Claggett, Whitman, Ross, Rhea, Beecher, Spencer, Forsyth, and Burwell, addressed the chair on the main question, and Mr. Hopkinson and Mr. Storrs on incidental points.

The sitting was prolonged to a late hour, the question being loudly called for in the interval, between each member's speech; but an adjournment finally took place, without having come to a decision, on the motion of Mr. Burwell, who, with many others, wished to have the present shape of the proposition so varied as to enable the House, in their voting on it, to express a definite opinion.

Thursday, January 15.—The House resumed the consideration of the case of Col. Anderson. The resolutions moved by Mr. Rhea, by way of amendment, being yet under consideration.

Mr. Rhea, with a view to put his amendment in a shape more acceptable to gentlemen, modified his motion for amendment, so as to make the first resolution read as follows:

Resolved, That this House possesses adequate power to punish for contempts against it.

Mr. Pitkin assigned the reasons why he wished to avoid placing on the Journal any thing affirming the authority of the House on the one hand, or denying it on the other: and to escape the alternative presented to the House by the proposed resolution and amendment, he moved *to postpone indefinitely the consideration of the main question and the amendment proposed thereto.*

After some questions to the chair, and explanations therefrom, respecting the effect of such a postponement, that effect was pronounced from the chair to be, to place

question in the state in which it was when the motion of Mr. Spencer was first made; and, if this course were pursued, that the House would be at full liberty to take any course in respect to John Anderson, which in its opinion was within the scope of its constitutional powers.

After explanatory remarks from various members, among whom were Messrs. Rich, Rhea, Tallmadge, Ballard, Smith, and Culbreth—

The question was taken on the *postponement*, and decided as follows: for postponement 117, against it 42.

The propositions before the House were indefinitely postponed.

Whereupon Mr. Tallmadge offered the following resolution for consideration.

"*Resolved*, That John Anderson be forthwith brought to the bar of this House."

Mr. Rich proposed to amend the resolution by adding thereto the following:

"And that he have an opportunity of offering to the House any explanation of his alleged offence which he may think proper."

This motion Mr. Rich supported by observations regarding the general question, in which he opposed the expediency of proceeding further than he had suggested in the present case.

After a few observations from Mr. Sergeant, however, Mr. Rich withdrew his proposition.

Mr. Rich subsequently moved to insert an amendment, denying the power of the House to judge or punish any individuals, its own members excepted, which motion was negatived by a large majority.

Mr. Culbreth then moved to strike out the whole of Mr. Tallmadge's resolution, and to substitute, by way of amendment, the following:

"Whereas John Anderson is in custody for an offence which this House does not possess the constitutional power to try, or right to punish: Therefore,

"*Resolved*, That the said John Anderson be discharged from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms."

And the question was taken on the amendment thus proposed, and decided as follows: Yeas 47, Nays 119.

So the House refused to agree to the amendment proposed by Mr. Culbreth.

The question was then taken on the motion that "John Anderson be forthwith brought to the bar of this House," and decided in the affirmative, by Yeas and Nays: 118 to 45.

Whereupon the Sergeant-at-Arms brought the prisoner to the bar, and the Speaker propounded to him the following interrogatories, to which he made the replies thereto:

1. Do you acknowledge yourself to be John Anderson? *Answer*. Yes.

2. Did you write and deliver to Louis Williams, a member of this House, the letter of which a copy has been furnished to you by the Clerk? *Ans*. I did.

3. From what part of the city did you write the letter? *Ans*. I wrote it at Mr. Bestor's, where I board.

4. What is the amount of your *own* claims which you are attempting to liquidate? *Ans*. About 9,000 dollars.

5. What is the amount of those of others, which you are soliciting? *Ans*. About 21,000 dollars.

6. Have you any interest in the latter? *Ans*. None of a pecuniary kind, but am influenced in their pursuit by motives of charity.

7. Had you any authority from the persons you represent to make the offer contained in your letter? *Ans*. I have a general power of attorney to do for them as I would do for myself, but had no instructions to make that or any other offer.

8. Are you acquainted with any persons now in the city soliciting the claims of others? if so, name them. *Ans*. I am: there is a Mr. Pomeroy, who is soliciting his own claim, and Col. Watson, who is a general agent.

9. Have you made any other offer to any person. *Ans*. No.

10. Did you consult or advise with any person before you wrote and delivered the letter? *Ans*. I did not.

11. Who is the Mr. Hulbard you mention in the letter? *Ans*. He is a gentleman I became partially acquainted with during the troubles at the river Raisin. I have not seen him since that time till I arrived in this city, at the present session of Congress, and did not recognise him until he made himself known to me.

12. Has he any claims to solicit? *Ans*. None, to my knowledge.

13. Have you any witnesses to examine, or defence to make, in justification or explanation of your conduct? If you have, the House is now ready to hear you.

The prisoner at the bar then called upon his witnesses, viz. Gen. Harrison, Col. Johnson, members of the House; Mr. R. J. Meigs, post-master-general, Capt. Gray, Mr. Cyrus Hulbard, Capt. Larrabee, Col. Jos. Watson, Mr. John H. Pratt, Capt. S. D. Richardson, Mr. Pumroy, Lieut. Conway, who all being previously sworn delivered in their testimony.

The testimony was uniform, as far as the knowledge of the witnesses extended in giving the accused a high character for probity, correct deportment, and patriotic conduct. It was too diffuse for publication entire; that of Col. R. M. Johnson is selected as a specimen of the general tenor of the evidence.

Mr. Johnson having been called on by the prisoner to give to the House any information in his possession, touching his character and conduct, testified to this effect, that his knowledge of the character of Col. John Anderson was not derived so much from personal intercourse as from the information of others; but, so far as his personal information extended, was corroborated by it. When Col. J. was on the north-western frontier,

Col. Anderson was a fugitive from Detroit on the River Raisin, as Col. J. had understood; and, being well acquainted with the frontier of that part of the United States, attached himself to the mounted regiment. How long he acted in that capacity Mr. J. did not recollect. As far, said Mr. J. as his conduct came within my own knowledge, I considered him a very gallant and very brave man. In relation to the information he had received from other quarters, there was a general consent of opinion that, during the war, Col. Anderson had been considered not only a gallant and patriotic man, but a man of integrity, who had made uncommon sacrifices, of nearly all his property, from his devotion to the cause of the country. Mr. J. said he did also understand; from several sources, that Col. Anderson, at the risk of his own life, did, at the River Raisin, rescue individuals from the hands of the savages. Col. J. had further understood, he said, that Col. Anderson had refused the command of a regiment, offered to him by the British commander, when the enemy had possession of that country; and Col. Elliott, on being pressed to repeat the offer, answered, that he knew the character of Col. Anderson fully, and that he knew he would as soon submit to have his head chopped off as to accept of it. Of John Anderson, said, Mr. J. in relation to his conduct to me at the last session and at this, I can say, without prejudice to the merits of others, I have never known an individual, whose losses were so great, and who knew I was disposed to advocate his claims, to take up so little of my time, and to be as modest in urging his claims. All these circumstances together had given to Mr. J. a high idea of the integrity, of the gallantry, and of the patriotism of Col. Anderson.

Other facts than those above mentioned were established by ample testimony, descriptive of the sufferings and steadfastness of John Anderson in the cause of the country during the war, &c.

The examination of the witnesses had not closed when the house adjourned.

Friday, Jan. 16. After some other proceedings which we have not room to notice particularly, a resolution was adopted to appoint a committee to inquire whether any of the clerks or other persons in the offices of government have conducted themselves improperly or corruptly in the discharge of their duties.

CASE OF COL. ANDERSON.

John Anderson was then remanded to the bar of the House, and proceeded in the further examination of his witnesses.

General P. B. Porter, Wm. O'Neale, and W. P. Rathbone, were then examined as witnesses in behalf of the accused, whose testimony was to the same effect as that given yesterday.

Mr. Williams of North Carolina, was then called upon by the accused, who put to him this question:

Q. Did I ever directly or indirectly, by any verbal communication, offer you any reward or inducement to influence your good opinion in favour of my claim, or of any other claims?

Answer. You never made me any verbal offer of the kind.

Col. Anderson. That is all I wished the House to know from your testimony.

Mr. Williams, I presume, if you had made me any such offer, the House would have known it, without your asking it.

Mr. Wilson, of Pennsylvania, being also called upon, testified that Col. A. had disclaimed, on finding the letter had offended Mr. Williams, any intention of offering the money to him with any other view than as a compansation for extra trouble.

On further questions by the Speaker to John Anderson, it appears that the accused is a native of Scotland, came to this country at three years old, and is a naturalized citizen.

The Speaker then said he had been instructed to propound to the prisoner the following interrogatory, to which Col. Anderson made the reply subjoined.

Question.—In writing the letter to Lewis Williams, a member of this House from North Carolina, in which you offer to him the sum of five hundred dollars, for services to be performed by him in relation to claims for losses sustained during the late war, had you or had you not any intention to induce him to support your claims against his own convictions of their justice, or to interfere with the discharge of his legislative duties, or to offer any contempt to the dignity of the House of Representatives?

Answer.—No, sir: I call God to witness to that, which is the most sacred appeal I can make. I repeatedly assured him, that the offer was made without any wish to influence his opinions in any degree.

The accused was then questioned whether he had other witnesses to examine: he replied in the negative. The Speaker then called upon him for the defence which he had intimated it was his intention to offer.

The prisoner then addressing the chair, with much earnestness, in a brief manner, stated the palliations of the offence with which he stood charged, as explained more at large in the address, which he concluded by delivering to the clerk, by whom it was read.

We have not room for this paper, in which the prisoner confessed his error, but disclaimed any sinister intention, imputing his indiscretion to an over earnestness to accelerate that relief which justice demanded for the sufferers in whose behalf he acted, and to whom delay was an evil of the heaviest nature. With many expressions of contrition for his inadvised conduct, and with renewed asseverations of the purity of his intentions he threw himself upon the candour and lenity of the House.

The prisoner, being asked if he had any thing further to say, and answering in the

negative, was taken from the bar: and the House proceeded to deliberate on the course now proper to be pursued.

Mr. Forsyth offered for consideration a motion in substance like that which was ultimately adopted, but which proposed Wednesday next as the day on which John Anderson should be brought to the bar.

A variety of propositions, suggestions, and remarks, were made on this occasion, which it would be difficult, if it were important, accurately to report.

One motion on which the yeas and nays were taken, is worthy of particular notice. It was made by Mr. Poindexter, to strike out of that passage which charged John Anderson of being guilty of a contempt against *the privileges of* the House, the "words the privileges of," thus denying the House to have any privileges not conferred on them by the constitution. This motion was negatived, 108 to 34.

The will of the House was ultimately consummated, by the passage of a resolution in the following words:

Resolved, That John Anderson has been guilty of a contempt and a violation of the privileges of the House, and that he be brought to the bar of the House this day, and be there reprimanded by the Speaker for the outrage he has committed, and then discharged from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms.

Whereupon John Anderson was brought to the bar of the House, and addressed by the Speaker as follows:

"John Anderson: You have been brought before this House upon a charge of having committed a breach of its privileges in attempting to bribe one of its members filling a high and responsible situation. The House has patiently heard you in your defence, and, in proportion to the pleasure which it has derived from the concurrent testimonies in support of your character and good conduct heretofore, is its deep regret that you have deliberately attempted to commit a crime so entirely incompatible with the high standing you have heretofore maintained. You have the less apology for the attempt which you made, because you had yourself experienced the justice of this House but a few days before, by the passage of two bills in your favour, founded on petitions presented to the House. Your attempt to corrupt the fountain of legislation, to undermine the integrity of a branch of the National Legislature is a crime of so deep a dye that even you must acknowledge and be sensible of it. And if, John Anderson, you could have been successful in such an attempt: if it were possible that Representatives of the people could have been found, so lost to their duty as to accept your offer, you must yourself see the dreadful consequence of such a deplorable state of things: In your turn you might fall a victim: for your rights, your liberty, and your property, might in the end equally suffer with those of others. The House has seen with pleasure, that, at a very early period after making your base offer, you disclaimed, with symptoms of apparent repentance and contrition, any intention to corrupt the integrity of a member; and, in directing me to pronounce your discharge, the House indulges the hope that, on your return home, you will be more fully convinced of the magnitude of your offence, and by the future tenor of your life endeavour to obliterate, as far as it may be possible, the stain your conduct on this occasion has impressed on the high and honourable character you appear to have previously sustained. You are discharged from the custody of the Sergeant-at-Arms."

Whereupon John Anderson was discharged from custody.

And the House adjourned to Monday.

Art. 14. DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

The great cause between the Trustees of Dartmouth College and the Trustees of the University, has been removed to the Supreme Court of the United States. The term of that Court commenced the first of February.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The Massachusetts Agricultural Society, have advertised their intention of awarding 77 premiums at the annual Brighton-Cattle Show and Fair, next autumn. The spirit of agricultural enterprise and improvement has been greatly excited by the doings of this Society.

A picture of the large oxen and the heifer, which obtained the premiums at the last Brighton Show, has been finished by Mr. Fisher, the celebrated painter of animals; and it is said to be admirable for accurate delineation and beautiful colouring.

The elegant picture painted by Col. Sargent of the '*Landing of our Forefathers*' at Plymouth, has been entirely destroyed by damp. It was rolled up, and placed in a chamber where it remained undisturbed for some time; but upon unrolling the canvass it was found to be so entirely decayed that it would not hang together.

The wife of capt. Daniel Young, of Squam. (Gloucester,) was delivered not long ago of two fine boys, and a fine girl: the mother and children all alive and doing well. The first was born on Wednesday morning, the second on Thursday, and the third on Friday night.

By a statement in the Salem Gazette, it appears there are now owned in the town of Salem, and employed in the India trade, 54 ships and brigs, amounting in all to 14,120 tons.

Estimating the value of these vessels at $50

per ton, which is within the cost, including out-fits, it will amount to $701,000, the value of the cargoes will probably average $60,000 but to make the estimate within bounds, we will call them $50,000 each—$2.700,000, total, $3.101,000.

CONNECTICUT.

During the year 1817, there were in Hartford, 93 deaths; in New-Haven 77.

NEW-YORK.

By a report of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of the City of New-York, it appears that on the 10th of November, 1817, by the accounts of Commissioners, there was a balance in their hands of $125 12.

The fishing in Lake Ontario has been more than commonly successful this season. The quantity of Salmon, Trout, White-fish, and Ciscoes taken in Chaumont Bay, and in the vicinity of Sackett's Harbour is estimated at 6000 barrels.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Legislature during their recent Session appointed a committee to report on the expediency of adopting measures to procure a revision of the State Constitution.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The Common Council of Philadelphia has presented Commodore Oliver H. Perry with an elegant sword, as a mark of respect for his skill and gallantry as a naval commander, and which was so conspicuously evidenced in his victory on Lake Erie in the late war.

Mr. Oliver Evans has built a steam engine for the purpose of raising water to supply the city of Philadelphia. The contract was that it should raise 3.500,000 gallons of water, ninety-eight feet, in 24 hours. On the 26th and 27th ult. it was worked without interruption 20 hours, during which it was estimated that 3,556,401 galls. were raised, in doing which only 10 cords of oak wood were consumed. It seems that about 100 galls. were raised at every stroke, and that the average working was 24¾ strokes in a minute. The experiment was so satisfactory to the watering committee that they have reported the contract as fully completed by Mr. Evans.

The United States mail coaches that run between Philadelphia and New-York are provided with a guard well armed, who will ride on the box with the driver; so that it will not only afford security to the mail, but also to the passenger. The way-mail is put in separate bags, after the European style, and is so arranged as not to detain the coach more than three minutes at each post-office on the road.

The proportion of paupers in Philadelphia, during 1817, was estimated at one in every 114 persons.

A Mr. Smith has been recently exhibiting in this State a curious piece of mechanism, said to be the work of an Italian artist. It consists of a box four inches long, three wide, and two deep—of fine gold. On one end is a snuff-box—on the other, a lid opens and discloses an eight day time piece, which besides *striking the hours and* quarters, plays a number of beautiful tunes. But the most wonderful part is, that on setting a spring, a picture on the top of the box rises slowly, and discovers a bird ascending from below. The bird is of about an inch in length; of plumage the most rich, and yet the most natural. It sings with astonishing sweetness, and accompanies its voice with all those motions common to a living bird—its head turns from side to side—its little bill opens and its throat swells at every note, and its wings and tail spread and contract during its song. After finishing and repeating its strain, it drops upon its golden nest, descends to its retreat, and the lid gently closes to its place.

Died.—At Philadelphia, Doctor Caspar Wistar, aged 56. He was long distinguished as a medical practitioner, and as a professor of anatomy. He was a man of general science, polished manners, and generous sentiments; and he died deeply lamented.

DELAWARE.

A suggestion has been lately thrown out, in the State of Delaware, that it would be for the interest of the people, that the State should be annexed to the contiguous States, rather than that a small territory and population should sustain the entire expence of a State establishment.

MARYLAND.

Thursday, the 12th February, is recommended by the Governor of Maryland as a day of public thanksgiving and prayer throughout that State.

A resolution has passed the Legislature of Maryland to appoint a committee of five to inquire into the expediency of taxing the office of discount and deposit of the Bank of the United States, established in the city of Baltimore.

One hundred and fifteen thousand barrels, and four thousand three hundred and ten half barrels of flour have been inspected in the city of Baltimore, during the quarter ending Dec. 31, 1817.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

On the 1st January, 1818, the American Colonization Society held its first anniversary at the city of Washington. In the opening speech, by Judge Washington, it was stated that two agents, Messrs. Mills and Burgess, had been engaged to explore the Western coast of Africa, and to assist the United States in selecting a suitable district on that continent for the proposed settlement. The annual meetings of this society are hereafter to be held on the last Saturday in December. The officers for the present year are; the Hon. Bushrod Washington, President: Vice Presidents, Hon. William H. Crawford, of Georgia. Hon. Henry Clay, of Kentucky. Hon. William Phillips, of Massachusetts. Col. Henry Rutgers, of New-York. Hon. John E. Howard, of Maryland. Hon. Samuel Smith, of do. Hon. John C. Herbert, of do. John Taylor, of Caroline, Esq. of Virginia. Gen. Andrew Jackson, of Tennessee. Robert Ralston, Esq. of Pennsylvania. Richard Rush, Esq. of do. Gen. John Mason, District of Columbia. Samuel Bayard, New Jersey

Managers: Francis S. Key. Walter Jones. John Laird. Rev. Dr. James Laun. Rev. Stephen B. Baldby. Rev. Obad B. Brown. Benjamin G. Orr. John Peter. Edmund J. Lee. William Thornton. Wm. H. Fitzhugh. Henry Carroll: E. B. Caldwell, Esq. Secretary. John G. M'Donald, Recording Secretary. David English, Treasurer.

VIRGINIA.

The House of Delegates of Virginia has adopted a resolution requesting the executive to procure a marble statue to be erected in honour of Patrick Henry.

The following statement of the receipts and disbursements of the treasury of Virginia from the 1st of Oct. 1815, to Sept. 30th 1817, is official.

RECEIPTS.

Literary fund	653,536 66
Board of public works	82,937 75
Washington monument	400 00
Permanent revenue, land office, sales of land, fines, &c.	644,032 19
	$1,331,206 60

WARRANTS.

On literary fund	646,233 33
Permanent revenue, &c.	575,267 34
	1,221,505 67
Balance in favour of the revenue	159,600 93

A meeting of the persons interested in the fisheries on the Potomac river, has been held for the purpose of petitioning the legislatures of Maryland and Virginia to forbid the use of *Tide* or *Gill nets*, which obstruct the passage of the fish, and kill and destroy a great many of them to no purpose. The memorial also remonstrates against the passage of steam-boats during the time of the spring fisheries—from the first of April to the middle of May.

NORTH CAROLINA.

The Legislature of North Carolina has passed a resolution directing an elegant sword to be presented to the infant and only son of the late Col. Benj. Forsyth, who fell at Odletown, Canada, June 22, 1814; and appropriating $250 annually, for seven years, for his education.

A late Raleigh paper contains the following article. Among the numerous productions to which the soil and climate of North Carolina are favourable, it is found that the sugar cane may now be added—Several fine stalks, raised in Brunswick county, not far from Wilmington, are now in the possession of Col. Wm. Polk, of this city. They are from seven to eight feet in height, and although considerably dried, remained about two inches in diameter. The present is the second year of the experiment—only a few plantings having been at first obtained; but the enterprising gentleman who has made the attempt, calculates on making sugar his staple crop for the approaching year. The *stalks* that I have seen are certainly very *luxuriant*; and I have understood from gentlemen, acquainted with the culture and growth of the article, that there can be no doubt of its complete success in the lower parts of the State.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

The Legislature of South Carolina have appointed Maj. John Wilson, a civil and military engineer for that State, and appropriated 50,000 dollars to open the Saluda, and other rivers.

The salary of the governor of this State has been fixed at $4000, and that of the judges advanced from $2,372 to 3,500. The president of the State Bank receives $3000.

About eleven o'clock on the night of the 10th of December a smart shock of an earthquake was felt, at the same instant, in nearly all the towns and settlements in the upper part of South Carolina and Georgia.

GEORGIA.

There have been some skirmishes between detachments of the United States troops and the Indians, in one of which, a party of 300 men under Col. Arbuckle, falling in with a small body of ambushed Indians, killed 8 or 10, and wounded several more, with the loss of 1 killed and 2 or 3 wounded; and in another, a small party under Lieut. Scott, passing in a boat ascending the Appalachicola were fired upon by a large number of Indians ambushed along the shore, and Lieut. Scott and most of his men were killed. Gen. Gaines, in a dispatch under date of Dec. 2d, 1817, says that the friendly chiefs inform him that the hostile indians on the banks of the Chatahochie have gone down to join the Seminoles and that all now remaining in that quarter are amicably disposed. A few days subsequent to the above date Gen. Gaines proceeded to fort Hawkins.

The Legislature of this State, during its last session, appropriated $71,000 for improving the navigation of several rivers, besides constituting a permanent fund of $250,000 for similar uses, and a like fund of the same amount for the support of Free Schools. An act also passed, subjecting the Branch of the United States in that State, to the same tax paid by the Banks chartered by the Legislature, viz: thirty one and a quarter cents on every hundred dollars of the capital stock.

OHIO.

Many of the families residing in the new settlements in America, to the south of the Gennessee country, on the bank of the great river Ohio, are supplied with shop goods from vessels which navigate it, and are fitted up with counters, shelves, drawers, in the same manner as are shops on land, and as well stored as many of them with all kinds of goods that are in demand. On approaching a plantation, while they sail along the river, a horn or conch shell is blown to give notice of their arrival, when the planters, with their wives and daughters, repair to these floating shops, and select such things as they require; and make payment in the produce of their plantations, such as flour, cot-

ton, tobacco, dried venison, the skins of wild animals, &c. The shop keeper having disposed of his goods in this way, returns home with the produce he has collected, and again renews his stock, and proceeds on another voyage.

INDIANA.

By a Report of the Treasurer, it appears that the receipts into the Treasury of this State, for the year ending Dec. 8th. 1817, amounted to $28,234.46¼; and the disbursements, for the same period, to $20,605,33¼; leaving a balance of $7,629.13.

At a late meeting in Vevay, there were present gentlemen, who spoke the following languages: viz. English, French, German, Italian, Spanish, Gælic, Irish, Scotch, besides several Indian languages.

MICHIGAN TERRITORY.

A military road nearly fifty miles long, extending from Detroit to within ten miles of the Black Swamp, has been made since August last, by the troops stationed at Detroit.

A Detroit paper estimates that $15,000 were paid for the passages of individuals between that city and Buffalo, from the 10th of May to the 10th of Novomber last. A steam boat is to run on the lake next spring.

MISSOURI TERRITORY.

At the late election, 4420 votes were taken for a delegate to Congress from this Territory.

ALABAMA.

Accounts from Mobile, under date of Nov. 8, state that the port of Mobile was crowded with vessels from the northern Cities, and that one was there from Liverpool. They had brought large quantities of merchandise, and the town was crowded with strangers.

LOUISIANA.

A Millegeville paper says, that negroes on the sugar estates of Louisiana are worth from 600 to 1000 dollars yearly; and the sugar crops are worth from 20 to 150,000 dollars a year. Sugar land close to the city, sells for $5000 the acre; and no sugar land sells for less than 800 the acre. Mechanics of all descriptions soon grow rich. Decent board is from 40 to 60 dollars per month; but claret is allowed to be used with discretion without any extra charge; house rent is high, and even naked lots on the front street, 60 feet rear, rent for 3 dollars a foot per month. The American population is increasing, and already balances the French in the legislature, there is a vast field open for persons fond of public life; the Creoles are averse to it, and the state pays her offices better than any of her sister states. The governor has 7500 dollars a year; judge of the supreme court 5000 dollars; inferior judges in the city 4000, and those in the country 1500 and 2000: yet these salaries are insignificant when compared to the profits of a cultivated farm.

TENNESSEE.

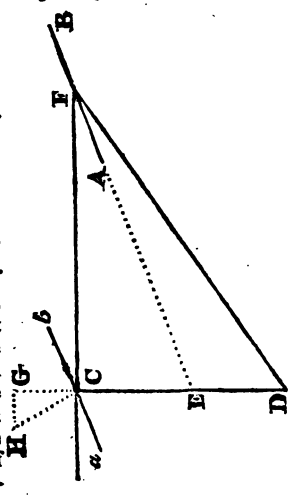
The legislature of this state have passed an act for the improvement of the navigation of its rivers, and an act, in addition to a vote disapproving the introduction of a branch of the United States Bank, imposing a penalty of 50,000 dollars on the establishment of any such branch in the State.

By a decision also, of the legislature, the seat of government is to be removed from Knoxville to Murfreesborough.

Art. 16. MATHEMATICAL LUCUBRATIONS.

Solution to the Prize Question of No. V. Vol. I. by X. of New-Haven.

I. Let A B, *ab* be successive positions of a portion of the sail at a certain distance from the axis, F C the direction of its motion, D C that of the wind; and let D C be to F C in the given ratio of the velocity of the wind to that of the sail. It is manifest that the whole tendency of the wind on the oblique plane *ab* is to move it in the direction C H, perpendicular to *ab*. Hence resolving the force C H into C G, G H, whatever be the force of the wind on *ab* in the direction C H, its force in turning it round the axis in the direction F C, will be to it in the ratio of C G, G H. But it appears from the experiments of Dr. Hutton, (see Hutton's Dicty. Art. Resistance) that when an oblique plane, as *ab*, is confined to move in the direction of the wind D C, the resistance with a given velocity, varies nearly as



$x\,1{,}842\sqrt{1-x^2}$, making x equal to the sinc of the angle of incidence Dea. Hence the effect in the direction G H, or F C (as the angle C HG = DCa,) will vary as $\frac{GH}{GC}\,x\,1{,}842\sqrt{1-x^2}$ or as $\frac{\sqrt{1-x^2}}{x}\,x\,1{,}842\sqrt{1-x^2}$. I here consider the re-

Is a stout, heavy, and formidable fish. The head is rather small and very bony, tapering away to a pair of forcipated jaws, that are nine or ten inches long. Their gape is exceedingly wide. They are armed with teeth disposed as thick as they can stand. These may be divided into three sets or classes; the largest about a quarter of an inch long, and very sharp pointed; the next less than half that size, and filling up the spaces of from an eighth to a quarter of an inch between the former; and the third, yet smaller and finer, overspreading almost the whole inner surface of the jaws. They are all remarkably white.

The upper jaw is longer than the lower, and is expanded like the blade of a forceps. Beneath the thickened extremity there are two strong teeth pointing downward and inward. Near the extremity of this mandible are two ample orifices which appear to be nostrils; and just behind them two complete perforations like pin-holes. The extremity of the lower jaw is more abrupt and square than the upper, and shuts within it.

The distance from the end of the upper jaw to the eye is about ten inches, and from the same point to the posterior edge of the gill membrane fourteen inches; making rather more of snout and head than a third of the length of the fish. The posterior gill-plate is radiated in various directions.

The skull forms a flattish arch of bone, and is connected by sutures all round to the adjoining parts. The distance along the broad and rounded back, from the occipital part of thi sutire, to the commencement of the dorsal fin is about twenty inches

The scales are hard and bony, and formed somewhat like a rhomboid. There is no proper ridge or elevation on the top of the back; but by examination, a row of rhombic scales can be traced from the occiput to the dorsal fin, and thence to the tail. From each of these dorsal scales proceeds a row of other scales proceeding downward and backward at an angle of about forty-five degrees, and incrusting and enwrapping the whole body.

The ventral fins are situated seven inches behind the posterior edge of the gill cover, that is, twenty-one from the end of the bill. So that they are almost equally distant from the two extremities of the body. They are composed of six coarse and double rays.

The anal and dorsal fins are far back on the body, and almost opposite; though the anal is rather more forward than the dorsal. The number of rays in each is seven or eight; and the first ray of the dorsal fin gives rise on its upper and anterior margin to a double row of ten or a dozen smaller rays, growing obliquely out of it.

The tail is stout even to the commencement of the caudal rays. These are remarkably strong and stiff. They are twelve in number, and are nearly even at their extremities. From the upper side of the uppermost caudal ray, and the lower side of the *lowermost*, all along to their extremities, *grow rows of smaller rays slanting backward.* *(Trowbridge's Museum.)*

Mackarel-Pike.—*Esox Scomberius;* an inhabitant of the fresh streams of New-York.

A figure of this fish was forwarded to me by John Bradbury, Esq. It was executed from the creature as taken from Murderer's Creek. Besides other strong features of the pike, it was distinguished for a large and projecting lower jaw; for the length of the head and gill-covers; for the dark green of the back gradually disappearing in the white of the belly, and the two hues connected by cloudy patches almost resembling bands, slanting forward and downward from the back; by a ruddy tinge of the large and roundish pectoral abdominal and ventral fins; and by a broad concave or lunated tail.

Mr. B. states the rays of the pectoral fins to be thirteen, of the ventral nine, of the dorsal fourteen, of the anal thirteen, and of the caudal twenty.

Long-jawed fresh water Pike.—*Esox Longirostris;* with round body, long sharp-toothed jaws, and dorsal and anal fins very far toward the tail.

Found in the waters of the Hudson, near Albany. Length of the specimen now before me, about twenty inches; and girth almost three and an half. The body cylindrically round, and tapering very gradually toward the tail.

The distance from the extremity of the bill to the eye four inches, and from the same point to the posterior edge of the gill-membrane six inches; making the head and jaws nearly equal to one third of the length.

The teeth are sharp and distinct, very much like those of the marine bill-fish, or *esox belone;* and they, with their elongated jaws, have a resemblance to the bill of the sheldrake, *(mergus merganser.)* The gape is very wide. The distance from the gill opening to the ventral fins is six inches, and to the dorsal ten. A carinated line runs low along the belly, and rises over the insertion of the ventral fin. There is a seam or ridge along the middle of the back from the rear of the head to the commencement of the dorsal fin. This is of a darker colour than the rest. A little below it is the lateral line, in the form of oblique and interrupted dashes, that become faint and even vanish in their progress backward before they reach the dorsal fin.

Back greenish, with some variegations; belly white, with a tinge of yellowish; scales small and adhering tenaciously to the skin. Is said to grow to the length of from three to four feet; and is always an inhabitant of fresh water. *(Trowbridge's Museum.)*

Silurus.

Long-tailed Catfish.—*Silurus gyrinus, Catfish,* without a second dorsal fin, and with a lengthened tail resembling that of the full grown tadpole. Brought by Dr. B. A. Akerly from the Wallkill, where the species is numerous, and an individual seldom equals the length of four inches.

His general figure is that of a broad head, horizontally extended; of a thin tail perpendicularly flattened; and of a belly giving him a roundish appearance toward the middle of the body.

There are four cirrhi beneath the chin, two to the upper jaw, and two larger ones at the corners of the mouth. The gape is wide; mouth large; lips fortified with a row of small teeth; tongue broad and distinct.

There is but a single dorsal fin, and that consists of seven rays, of which the first is spinous. About an inch behind it commences the caudal fin, which is continued quite round the tail, and almost to the anal fin. The form is lanceolate and pointed; and the rays are so flexible and delicate, that in the specimen now before me, the caudal fin puts me in mind of a brush. It may be compared to the tail of the eel; the resemblance is nearer to that of a tadpole, when it approaches the period of conversion to a frog. The vent is nearly midway of the body. The anal fin, consisting of about sixteen rays, is situated between it and the caudal; for though the caudal is continued almost to it, there is no union The pectoral fins have seven rays, of which the foremost is spinous.

The spines of the several fins, though sharp, are not serrated. I could not discover any jagged or barbed configuration whatever in either of them. The abdominal fins are small, approximated, and almost as far back as the vent.

The lateral line, after passing the thoracic parts, passes along to the middle of the tail, having the appearance of a dark stripe. The tail exhibits other faint marks of lines or stripes, while the trunk and head have a sort of clouded or mottled appearance. The belly is whitish or cream-coloured.

The want of serræ to the spines, and of a second dorsal fin, might lead some to remove this fish from the Silure family; but to avoid needless innovation, I retain him here

CLUPEA, OR HERRING.

THE HERRING OF COMMERCE.—*Clupea Herengus;* with a rough tongue, jutting lower jaw, bluish back and anal fin with seventeen rays.

In March, 1817, some fish were exhibited for sale in the New-York market, under the name of the true European herring. They were reported to have been catched near Stonington, and to have followed the English squadron thither in the attack upon that place during the year 1814. They had been preserved uninjured in brine, and were unlike any herrings that had ever been taken there before.

I procured a parcel of these fishes. Their bellies were not serrated. They were from ten to thirteen inches long. Their backs were bluish; tongues rough; edges of the cheek-plates or lips sensibly serrated; tails deeply forked; the dorsal fin behind the centre of gravity, so that when the fish was suspended by it the head was depressed; and seventeen rays to the anal fin. There was thus an agreement in so many important particulars, that according to all the rules of judging, this fish possessed the characters that have been supposed to discriminate the *Clupea harengus* from all the other species.

An intelligent gentleman from Scotland, to whom I showed several of this fish, said they resembled the *Loch-Fine* herring.

That I might form a better opinion, I procured some herrings said to have been pickled at the Isle of Skye. The herrings from the Hebrides appeared to be shorter and deeper, and to retain their scales more firmly. For the Stonington herrings had lost the greater part of theirs. On eating them, I thought the Scotch more savoury than ours; though this might be owing to the quality of the salt and the manner of preparing them.

As far as I can learn the *Clupea harengus* is a species that contains many varieties. A good description of them, with the localities and peculiarities of each, will have a favourable tendency towards the extrication of this subject from the difficulties with which it is entangled.

NEW-YORK FLYING FISH.—*Exocœtus noveboracensis,* with toothless mouth, belly whitish and carinated on each side, squarish body, very long ventral fins, and dark green back.

The specimen under consideration is about 12 inches long, 1½ deep, and 4½ in girth. Was taken in a seine near New-York.

The aspect is somewhat like that of a herring, but squarish; belly white and silvery; back dark and greenish; scales thick and deciduous.

The pectoral fins are five and an half inches in length, and consist of fifteen branching rays.

The ventrals have six rays, and are situated further back than the middle of the belly. They are capable of spreading wide, and are three inches long. A carinated edge passes just above them on its way from the lower part of the gill opening toward the tail.

The belly is flattish and broad; the dorsal fin is very far back, and has fourteen rays; the anal has eight; both are small.

The branchial membrane has nine or ten rays.

The tail is forked, and the lower section is almost twice as long as the upper.

The eyes are large, vertical, and of a silvery yellow.

The head is smooth and triangular or wedge shaped, both forward and downward. Between the eyes there is a moderate depression, and three small holes on each side of it. There are also small channelled lines lengthwise along the back.

SIX RAYED POLYNEME.—*Polynemus sex radiatus,* with a huge head, whose rough cover runs back about one third of the length of the body, and terminates in two strong spines, and whose bony gill-covers end in two more stout bony processes, and with skin beset by rows of prickly scales.

The specimen I now have was brought from some place to me unknown, in tolerable preservation. Not being satisfied that it has been discovered before, I undertake to give some account of it. The length of the body is nineteen inches. The breadth across

the head, in the widest part is three. From the head backwards the body is slender and tapering.

The head is covered by a bony plate like shagreen, which extends as a shield more than six inches backwards, ending in a pair of thorny processes. The bony-gill covers also terminate in two strong processes, one on each side.

The skin of the back and sides is furnished with about a dozen rows of distinct scales aculeated backward. They are disposed longitudinally in parallel courses, and one of them, the nearest but one or two to the belly, has more prominent scales and prickles than the rest, and seems to be the lateral line. The throat and belly are smooth.

The colour of the helmet or head-plate is light brown, interspersed with large roundish and dusky spots: that of the back and sides is more dark, with whitish spots, especially of the scales. The throat and belly are whitish or cream-coloured.

There are two dorsal fins. The foremost consists of four rays that settle into a groove. Immediately in front of the first ray is a double ray, resembling a pair of long horns, which might almost be reckoned as a distinct fin. The hindmost is composed of seven rays supported on the convex back. Directly in front of the first ray is a stiff spiny stump.

The pectoral fins are about seven inches in length where the rays are longest. They are also broad and expanded, and contain twenty-three rays. These rays have a wide space of web or membrane between them, as is the case in all the other fins of this fish.

Both the head and fins have a great resemblance to the gurnards.

Almost from the same origin with the pectoral fins, and directly in front of them arise two distinct finny and radiated appendages, one on each side. They are nearly three inches long, and possess each of them six rays. The pectorals and appendages on the side next the body are dark, with whitish spots and variegations. On the other side also dark, except near the base, and along many of the rays, where the colour is whitish.

The upper lip is distinct from the bony head-case. Both that and the lower are furnished with a set of small, but compact and regular teeth. The mouth is of but moderate size.

The branchial membrane has four rays; the ventral fins four, and the anal six.

The caudal fin has seventeen rays: and is armed on each side by two oblique bony scales or processes with knife like edges, and extending along and across the rays for full three quarters of an inch.

The eyes are large and vertically situated with prominent overhanging orbits. The tail is forked, and on and near it the scales become more large, prominent, and prickly.

CYPRINUS.

RED FIN, OR ROUGH-HEAD.—*Cyprinus cornutus:* with ruddy tips to the fins and tail, and to the scales over the sides; and with small spinous processes along the lower jaw, and over the upper jaw, cheeks and crown. Called by some, rough headed dace.

Length about four or five inches; depth nearly one; head rather blunt; tail deeply forked; body stout for a fish of his size. Lives in the streams and brooks of fresh water in West Chester County. The present description from nature was made May 31, 1816.

He is an elegant little animal, having brown and whitish stripes lengthwise along his back; and a fine scarlet hue over the sides and belly: but particularly bright at the extremities and edges of all the fins.

The lateral line crooks downwards, in the form of a seam obliquely dotted. The sides have a dark lunated mark, curved toward the head, directly opposite to the convexity of the scales, which, according to the common structure of fish, project toward the tail. The nose is rather blunt, and beset with roundish little cartilaginous masses armed in their centre with short bony spines. These are seated in the skin, and when removed leave behind them small holes resembling scars. They extend over the cheeks, the head and the sides of the lower jaw; so that he is properly called rough head. The nostrils are large and distinct, and the eyes lateral.

The branchial membrane has three rays. In the pectoral fins there are fifteen rays, in the dorsal nine, in the ventral eight, in the anal nine, and the caudal twenty-three.

CORPORAL.—*Cyprinus Corporalis.* This fish is called by the Dutch, Corporalen, or Corporal; and inhabits the Hudson in the neighbourhood of Albany, the Wallkill through its whole extent, and the western streams and lakes, from Woodcreek to the Oneida Lake, and so on. The length of a middle sized individual is about thirteen inches, and the girth five: though he frequently grows larger.

The head is smooth, roundish, thick, and without scales. The body is thickly covered with scales; on the back, more especially between the head and the dorsal fin, the hue is dusky; on the belly it is uniformly white, and on the sides, the forepart of each scale is covered with a blackish film or pigment.

Mouth toothless, and of a moderate gape. Tongue distinct, but not free. Gill-covers smooth.

The tail is forked. The lateral line bends downward, and ends in the middle of the tail.

The dorsal fin is near the middle of the back, and consists of seven rays; the caudal fin is composed of nineteen rays or thereabout. The anal has seven; the ventral seven; the pectorals have thirteen; the branchiostegous membrane has three rays; the dorsal and caudal fins are tipped with a blackish tinge.

Takes the hook, if baited with dough, when let down through holes in the ice, at midwinter, in the Hudson at Albany; flesh eatable, but rather soft and coarse.

MUD-FISH.—*Cyprinus atromaculatus,* so

called because he is prone to conceal himself in the muddy bottoms of the fresh brooks in which he lives. Is about six inches long; rather large in the girth and toward the head, though tapering at the tail.

The lateral line is curved downward. A dark or blackish stripe horizontally from the middle of the tail through the eye to the nose; back, sides, belly, and fins irregularly marked by black dots, consisting of a soft or viscous matter, capable of being detached by the point of a knife without lacerating the skin; back furcated into a groove between the head and dorsal fin; colour of the back brown; of the sides, except the before mentioned stripe, yellowish or brassy; belly white; fins carnation or ruddy; mouth of a middling gape; lips distinct; jaws toothless; tongue plain; nostrils large. Found in the Wall-kill.

Rays br. 3, p. 13, d. 7. v. 7, a. 7, c. 21.

V. Cartilaginous.

Lophius.

Mouse-fish.—*Lophius gibbus*, with projecting sternum, horizontal ventral fins, a foliated cirrhus between the eyes, a membranous triangular cirrhus resembling a first dorsal fin, and with pectoral fins resembling elbows and hands.

This is a fish scarcely two inches long, and was taken by Dr. John D. Jaques, on a voyage from the island of St. Croix to New-York, June, 1815, in Lat. 22, and Long. 64. He was brought on board clinging with his fingered pectorals to some gulf weed that was raised from the surface of the ocean by the boat-hook. Was exceedingly nimble when first exposed on the deck.

He possesses several peculiarities which render him worthy of a description. The head rises rapidly into a very gibbous back: and descends almost as remarkably to a sternum of uncommon projection. Though the creature is so small, the distance through is about an inch and a quarter. The mouth is midway between, with the corners drawn down.

The proper dorsal fin is broad, and consists of twelve soft rays; the anal is also broad and composed of seven rays; the caudal has nine rays. The two latter are remarkable for their rounded figure; and all three of them for retaining their expansion after death in distilled spirits.

The pectorals project from the sides like arms, forming an articulation resembling elbows. From this joint proceeds forward almost at a right angle, a palmated fin, consisting of ten or eleven rays. These seem to be formed to seize and hold fast like a hand and fingers, and it is said they are actually employed for that purpose; the animal living among marine plants, and clinging to them.

From the extreme projection of the sternum proceed the two ventral fins, each consisting of five rays, and separating from each other in a horizontal direction. The distance across from the extremity of one, to the tip of the other, is three quarters of an inch.

The skin is smooth, loose, and scaleless. Under the chin and along the belly are numerous small cirrhi. Between the eyes is an excrescence, which at first sight might be taken for a horn or a fin; but on examination is found to be of a skinny and cartilaginous constitution, covered with a sort of moss or down. Connected with it in front is a single hair-like excrescence tufted at the summit. Behind it, at a short distance is another excrescence having the form and appearance of a first dorsal fin. It is of a triangular figure. It has one cartilaginous ray before; the other parts are skinny, and the semblance of unreal rays may be traced along it by the eye.

The colour of the skin is a pale brown; variegated along the sides with dark yellowish and ruddy, so as to resemble some sorts of iron stones, or fractures of ferruginous earths. The deeper dark, crosses the dorsal rays obliquely, and transversely; and the caudal in concentric curves.

Prickly Angler.

Prickly Angler.—*Lophius aculeatus*, with prickly back, and margin aculeated forward and backwards; the prickles single, and a slight fringe around the circumference of the body. Taken in the Straits of Bahama with a drag-net, in water of forty fathoms deep. Length three inches and a half; breadth two; thickness half an inch. Is flat after the manner of a skate; or is one of frog-shaped division.

The back is of a callico, or marbled colour. The circumference larger than a dollar, and rough with fringe and prickles. The pectoral fins far back, and furnished with fifteen or sixteen rays. There is a small dorsal fin of four rays, situated toward the tail. The caudal fin has eight coarse rays placed vertically. Belly whitish, the ventral fins about midway, consisting of four soft rays; anal fin nearly opposite the dorsal, and formed of three soft rays. Eyes large and approximated in their thorn rimmed orbits. The gill-openings small, a little forward of the pectoral fins, and surrounded with a sort of coloured border Mouth oblong and rather small; lips rough with very minute teeth; tongue distinct and scabrous.

Fraser's Collection.

Prostrated Angler.

Prostrated Angler.—*Lophius nostratus*; depressed subferrugineous angler, tuberculated above and with a beaked head Taken in the Straits of Bahama, with a drag-net, in deep water. About six inches long and two broad. Is probably the rana piscatrix Americana of Seba, and the Guaeucuja of Maegrave. Belongs to the frog-shaped division.

The snout somewhat resembles that of a lobster; and the mouth of soft and thin lips, is quite distinct from it, and situated low, near the belly. The dorsal fin is very small; the anal not much larger but longer. The caudal has eight coarse and branching rays, which are vertical. The pectoral fins have seven or eight rays. The gill openings are situated, one on each side near their origin.

excites a strong desire to be more particularly acquainted with an animal that has hitherto remained unnoticed by naturalists.

Ground Shark.—*Squalus Littoralis;* with long teeth, whitish or gray skin, and body free from spines or prickles.

The individual of this species which I examined on the 15th of October, 1816, was catched near the city of New-York, in a set-net. He is sometimes taken by the hook. The present specimen was about five feet long. The largest one that I have heard of, exhibited about a year ago, was eight feet and nine inches in length, and weighed upwards of one hundred and fifty pounds.

He had three rows of elongated teeth shaped almost like horse-shoe nails. The mouth was enormously wide, and not very remote from the extremity of the snout. Tongue broad and smooth. There were five spiracles, the hindmost of which was measurably in advance of the pectoral fin. The opening behind the eyes. Nostrils under the margin of the snout. Colour whitish or gray. Skin very sleek when stroked from head to tail; and moderately rough when felt by the hand moved from the tail toward the head.

Is said to be not prone to attack the human species; and therefore not so much an object of dread as some other species of shark. He is therefore not so terrible to fishermen, mariners, and swimmers, as several of the other sorts of shark, which devour every sort of animal, while the species now under consideration preys chiefly upon the inhabitants of the sea.

My intelligent and scientific friend Le Sueur, he who lately, under the auspices of the French government, visited on a voyage of discovery, Timor, New-Holland, Van Diemen's Land, and other parts of Australasia; the same who has, among other things, elucidated numberless points of marine zoology, delineated this fish from nature in his recent state: and I am happy in making this record of my acquaintance with him and of his friendship to me.

The reason given by the fishermen for calling him ground shark—that he is usually found along shores, or within soundings.

The long-toothed Shark.

In my memoir published in the first volume of the New-York transactions, I described the long-toothed shark of our waters, as the *squalus Americanus* of Shaw. I have doubts, however, whether the animal ought to be so considered. He is most probably a distinct species. He belongs to the section of *squalus*, that has nasal orifices and an anal fin: and from the remarkable length of his teeth, and the great size of his body, there is reason to suppose he has not been heretofore described as clearly and fully as he ought to have been. It would be proper, therefore, to distinguish him as the *squalus macrodous*, or long-toothed shark.

Sex-horned Trunk-Fish.

Ostracion Sex-cornutus;—*Six-horned Trunk-Fish;* with six horns, two in front, one beneath the abdomen on each side, one above and one below the corselet, at the tail; and with quinquangular and hexangular figures over the sides, having six rays in each, proceeding from a central point to the angles of the hexagon.

This fish is about seven inches long, and of a triangular shape, widening from a flat belly of an inch and a half broad, to a sharp edge on the back. The body is incased in a crustaceous shell or box, allowing motion only for the jaws, eyes, fins, and tail. There are two sharp processes, like horns, in front of the eyes, two more of almost the same length near the hinder part of the belly, and two more at the extremity of the corselet, one above and the other below the tail.

The surface is divided into spaces of six sides and six angles, alternated with pentagons here and there. From the centre of each diverge five or six rays, proceeding regularly to the angles of each hexagonal or five-sided figure. The nostrils are a single pair of orifices a little in front of the eyes. The skin is somewhat clouded or streaked lengthwise, without regard to the compartments of the skin. The belly flattish and white. The eyes are vertical, and surmounted with a prominent brow, from which the pair of large spinous processes project. The mouth is small and furnished with a single row of little teeth. The dorsal and anal fins far back on the body, and moving through openings in the bony case.

The specimen now described was brought from the Gulf, near the mouth of the Mississippi, and presented to me by Dr. S. G. Mott.

Sketches of the History of Greece, subsequent to its subjugation by the Romans.

We now behold Greece in a state of more absolute subjection than any to which she had been reduced since the battle of Chœronia. Her history—her name—is lost or confounded in those of her new masters; and it is from Latin historians that we collect the slender and scattered notices of a people whose legislators laid the foundations of Roman jurisprudence, and whose arts and civilization first inspired the mistress of the world with a passion for literary glory.

Athens and Sparta appear to have retained their domestic jurisdiction, and to have been governed by their own laws for some time after the establishment of the Roman power in Greece. The love of liberty still continued to throw out some brilliant flashes among the Athenians; but the tyrannic temperament of the Spartans manifested itself whenever an opportunity was presented. In the contest between Cæsar and Pompey, the laws, unquestionably, were on the side of the latter. Cæsar was notoriously in arms against the freedom of his country, whose defence and preservation were entrusted to the conqueror of Mithridates.

Thus of two characters equally obnoxious to a republican government, Pompey appeared as the champion of the state, while his more illustrious opponent was branded as the enemy of liberty and Rome. Such, undoubtedly, was the light in which those rivals in empire were beheld by their contemporaries. The people and senate joined the senate and people of Rome. Throughout the war they adhered steadfastly to the banner of the republic: and it was not till the catastrophe of Pharsalia rendered Cæsar the master of his country, that Athens yielded to a yoke which the world consented to endure.

From the commencement to the conclusion of the war, Sparta had embraced the cause of the Dictator. Similar dispositions will co-operate in the same designs. That of Cæsar was to establish tyranny in Rome; and Sparta, in her prosperity, had evinced the same eagerness to bind Greece in her chains. Thus her alliance with Cæsar was in perfect harmony with the character she had displayed since the time of Lycurgus. Pride and cruelty, ambition and insolence constituted its chief ingredients, and if for Sparta Spartans were willing to expend the last drop of their blood, their surly and selfish patriotism was rarely animated by that glowing liberality towards the nation of Greece, so frequently shown in the history of their polished and generous rivals. Hatred to Athens, we may suppose, had also some share in inducing Sparta to join the arms of Cæsar; while it is by no means improbable that she might have been deluded by the prospect held out to her, by that artful chief, of being invested with the sovereignty of Greece if she consented to assist him in imposing fetters upon Rome.

Such was the policy pursued by the two states at this juncture, and its principles may fairly be presumed to have been the same that had actuated them since the battles of Marathon and Mycale—victories, which, rescuing Greece from the grasp of Asiatic oppression, may justly be considered as having saved Europe from barbarism. When the legions of the republic perished in the plains of Thessaly, a merciless conqueror would have rejoiced in the reflection that the fate of his enemies depended upon his will, and that triumph secured the indulgence of revenge. But the temper of Cæsar was mild and beneficent; the assertors of the liberty he had overthrown deserved and possessed the respect of a generous victor; and the magnanimity of the dictator disdained to imitate the ferocious example of Sylla. During the life of Cæsar, Athens confined her attention to the cultivation of philosophy, literature, and the arts—pursuits in which the city of Minerva had expended a larger capital of genius than the rest of Greece united. But when the dagger of Brutus restored the freedom of Rome, the blow that stretched Cæsar in the dust was answered by the applause of Athens. The hopes of freedom finally perished in the field of Philippi, and three of the basest of mankind found themselves in the possession of sovereign power. Statues in honour of Brutus, bearing inscriptions ranking him with the celebrated patriots Harmodius and Aristogiton, testified the admiration of Athens for that illustrious Roman; and the infamy of Sparta in coalescing with the triumvirs is rendered more glaring by this fresh instance of Athenian virtue and sensibility.

The victory of Philippi, and the death of Brutus, placed the dominion of Rome in the hands of Octavius, (the adopted son of Cæsar,) Marcus, Antonius, and Æmilianus Lepidus. The whole triumvirate are infamous for their cruelty and ambition, but the viler character of Lepidus was deficient in every quality required by the station to which he had been elevated by his wealth. Having served the purposes of his colleagues, they determined to dismiss him. At the command of Octavius, Lepidus resigned his authority, and left the whole power of the state in the possession of his coadjutors.

The characters of Octavius and Antony were not so much contrasts of each other, as compounds of different vices. Yet the moral deformities of Antony were less revolting than those of his wily colleague. Devoted to the pleasures of the table, and the charms of meretricious beauty, he added to the uncontrolled indulgence of a sensual disposition, the gratification of a fierce and sanguinary temper. But the tyrant was not deficient in personal courage, a quality which will always command the reverence of the brave, and which only the coward will affect to depreciate. If he was licentious, he was liberal; and the reputation of the orator is some relief to the character of the proscriber and voluptuary. Hypocrisy does not appear to have aggravated the crimes of Antony. His enormities were not performed in secret. He was, at least, an open violator of humanity and decorum, and the world that abhorred his excesses, was not disgusted by his simulation.

The constitution of Octavius was cold. He was unsusceptible of friendship: he

was deaf to the voice of misery. To the dictates of self-interest he lent an exclusive attention, and he was never drawn aside by the temptations which beset more generous natures. That he was not addicted to intemperance, or dissolved in the enchantments of courtezans, was owing to the natural frigidity of his habit. A proficient in the arts of intrigue, he was destitute of every nobler quality of the mind, as well as the heart. Immoderately ambitious, the constitutional timidity of Octavius shrunk from those daring measures by which superior spirits command their fortune. Every act of his life was the result of craft or cowardice; but it was to his hypocrisy, chiefly, which enabled him to delude the world with the show of virtues which nature had denied him, that this consummate deceiver was indebted for his elevation.

These are but faint and imperfect sketches of the characters of men who now divided between them the power and resources of the Roman empire. Contented with his share, and absorbed in luxury, the lover of Cleopatra was desirous only of inglorious repose: but the intrigues of Octavius would not allow his colleague to abandon himself wholly to a life so unworthy of his station, and a Roman. Antony speedily perceived the designs of Octavius, whose unsocial ambition detested the equality of a rival. The sparks of secret enmity were fanned into a fierce and open flame by the suggestions of flattery or fear: a mutual declaration of war was immediately succeeded by actual hostilities; and the nations of the earth were involved in a private quarrel, which might have been more quickly and happily settled by the sword of a patriot.

Athens is enumerated among those states which espoused the cause of Antony, and the conviction that his success would be less dangerous to freedom than the triumph of his crafty antagonist, affords a clear and honourable explanation of her conduct. The same policy that had governed the Lacedemonian councils during the late civil war, attached Sparta to Octavius. The battle of Actium decided the fate of Antony, and the high-spirited Athenians were exposed to the malignity of the conqueror, whose revenge; when his victory had subdued his apprehensions, proved that he was as incapable of rivaling the magnanimity, as of emulating the genius or prowess of his adopted father. His triumph established the dynasty of Cæsar; the tri*umvir* was transformed into the emperor; with his name, his nature seemed changed; and while they experienced the beneficence of Augustus, the Romans might be tempted to forget the proscriptions of Octavius. The general complexion of his administration was such as is produced by the union of justice and humanity; yet, as it is the fate of all artificial characters to be not more detested for the vices which are their own, than despised for the virtues they affect, the conduct which in Trajan or the Antonines would have engendered unmingled veneration, excited only horror and derision when exhibited by the assassin of Cicero. The benevolence of egotism and hypocrisy must be content with its own panegyric.

Of the immense dominions now under the sway of Augustus, Athens was the single spot in which the name of liberty had not either become obsolete, or lost its wonted attraction. The siege of Sylla, and the oppressions of Octavius would have unnerved the courage of any people in whom the love of independence did not burn with the fervour of a hereditary passion. The unresisted tyranny of Augustus had produced among the inhabitants of the Roman empire a spiritless uniformity of character: but the insurrection of the Athenians against that usurper, four years before his death, proves with what impatience the descendants of Cimon and Miltiades bore the yoke of a foreign tyrant.

The reign of Tiberius succeeded, and Athens remained tranquil and *undisturbed* in the enjoyment of her domestic laws and institutions. The chief event relating to this celebrated city during a period so unfortunate to Rome, was the visit of the nephew of Tiberius to a spot that was still reverenced as the abode of learning and the arts. The deportment of Germanicus was mild and unassuming, and during his residence at Athens, to evince his respect for her former glories, he divested himself of the ensigns of his dignity, and walked through the streets, and inspected the public edifices, preceded by a single lictor. Sparta—the proud, inflexible Sparta—experienced in the same reign, a signal mortification. Involved in a dispute with the Messenians, she referred her cause to the arbitration of Roman judges, whose sentence was pronounced in favour of her rivals. It is not a little remarkable, that the right of possession in the temple of Limnœan Diana, a goddess, the celebration of whose festival gave birth to the first Messenian war, should have been the subject of contention.

The reigns of Nero, Galba, Otho, and Vitellius, offer nothing remarkable respecting either Athens or Sparta. The luxuries of Rome could not satiate the extravagant profligacy of Nero. That abandoned miscreant visited Greece for the purpose of bringing away with him some of the singers, cooks, and buffoons, for which a country once renowned for the simplicity of her manners, had lately acquired an infamous celebrity. Corinth might not esteem his residence a dishonour; but his refusal to enter the walls of Athens and Sparta, is a striking eulogium on the countrymen of Solon and Lycurgus.

Under Vespasian and Titus, Achaia was formally constituted a Roman province, and the elder Pliny, in the course of his Natural History, speaks of many monuments either of use or ornament erected in Greece during the government of those wise and beneficent princes.

Of Sparta, in the same period, we hear nothing; but Apollonius of Tyana, who visited that city in the reign of Domitian is reported to have found the laws of Lycurgus in full vigour.

The death of Domitian terminated the race, real or fictitious, of Cæsar; and Nerva his successor, presented, in every respect, a pleasing contrast to the wretches who had disgraced the name of Julius. Greece was happy in the favourable regards of that gentle prince, whose respect for justice was strikingly displayed in the case of a noble Athenian. Atticus was connected with the most illustrious families of his state; nor were the virtues of Cimon and Miltiades sullied by the character of their descendant. His wealth, however, was inconsiderable; and he must have been reduced to poverty, had not his exigencies been relieved by the seasonable discovery of an immense store of hidden wealth. The law adjudged all treasure-trove to the emperor, and Atticus was so magnanimous as to become an informer against himself. Nerva replied to his communication by desiring him to use the riches with which chance had presented him. The prudent Athenian urged the greatness of the treasure as incompatible with the modesty of a private station; he knew "not how to *use* it." "Abuse it then," retorted the equitable monarch, "it is your own." The justice of Nerva was nobly emulated by the generosity of Atticus; the gifts of fortune were principally applied to the service and embellishment of his native city, nor can we ascribe his constant beneficence to a motive less pure or elevated than that which is born of a fervent and disinterested patriotism.

The cares of Atticus were divided between his country and his son, whose education he superintended with the tenderness of a wise and affectionate father. The most celebrated teachers of Greece and Asia were allured by his generosity to direct the studies of the young Herodes. The progress of their pupil corresponded with the most sanguine expectations of his parents and preceptors; so fair and auspicious a morning gave promise of a glorious noon: and Atticus might contemplate with calmness his own approaching dissolution in the certainty of leaving behind him so accomplished a representative. As an orator, Herodes surpassed his contemporaries: he practised without effort or ostentation the rules of virtue and philosophy; and when the young Athenian discharged the duties of a magistrate, his countrymen might cease to regret the days of Aristides or Phocion.

The liberality of Atticus was a hereditary virtue. Promoted by Hadrian to the prefecture of the free cities of Asia, Herodes displayed in that subordinate station a munificence that would have been remarkable even in the sovereign of a wealthy kingdom. The town of Troas was ill supplied with water. A representation of the fact was made to Hadrian, and for the erection of a new aqueduct, the emperor granted a sum equivalent to a hundred thousand pounds. The actual cost, however, amounted to more than double the sum, and the officers of the revenue murmured at the excess, when the youthful prefect silenced their complaints by the declaration that *he* would undertake the discharge of all expenses beyond the estimate. The cities of Asia were embellished by his liberality, and the people of Epirus and Thessaly confessed their obligations to his munificence. Greece, generally, experienced the effects of his bounty: the temple of Neptune in the Isthmus he decorated with the most sumptuous ornaments; while a theatre at Corinth, a stadium at Delphi, a bath at Thermopylæ, and an aqueduct at Canusium in Italy, proved that Herodes regarded his fortune rather as the property of the public than his own. Yet the lustre of these extraordinary works was eclipsed by the splendour of the edifices with which he adorned his native city. The stadium which he built at Athens, whilst he was president of the Attic Games, was six hundred feet in length, and constructed of

the whitest marble. A theatre, dedicated to the memory of his wife Regilla, was raised at his sole expense; and of this structure alone, the charges must have surpassed the ordinary limits of private wealth, since in the frame-work no wood was employed except the precious and incorruptible cedar, whose value, besides, was enhanced by the laborious ingenuity of the carver. The Odeum, or theatre of music, where also it was customary to rehearse new tragedies, had been erected under the administration of Pericles. The masts of Persian gallies, captured at Salamis and Mycale, were employed as beams in whatever part of the edifice they were required; its design and elevation were entrusted to the most skilful architects; the chisel of Phidias, the pencil of Panœnus, had peopled its walls with the animated forms of gods and heroes; and for centuries it had subsisted—a monument of Athenian genius,—a trophy of Athenian valour. Time at length, and perhaps the accidents of war, had injured its original beauty, and notwithstanding the repairs bestowed by a Cappadocian prince, the venerable structure no longer exhibited its ancient perfection. In this state it was beheld by Herodes; he lamented its decay, he restored its splendour; and the re-edification of the Odeum was the work of a patriot who, scattering benefits wherever he appeared, reserved the largest measure of his generosity for a city whose noblest ornament was himself.

But it was not only to the family of Atticus that Athens was indebted for her renovation in the reign of Hadrian. The successor of Trajan was distinguished from the crowd of princes by a genius various and profound, a learning comprehensive and minute. From his earliest youth he had cherished a partial fondness for the language, the history, the antiquities of Greece; and if in his maturer years, the ridicule of the Romans was excited by the Greek studies of the emperor,* the love borne by Hadrian to the literature of an illustrious nation, called forth the grateful applause of Athens and the Peloponesus. The solid benefactions which he bestowed upon Greece were worthy of her ancient renown, and the discreet munificence of an enlightened monarch. Under his reign and direction the boundaries of the Athenian city were so considerably enlarged, and adorned with so many new edifices† of public utility or magnificence, that a second Athens seemed to have arisen under his auspices; and the antique splendour of the capital of Theseus was rivaled by the youthful beauty of the city of Hadrian.

From the ascension of Nerva to the death of Marcus Antoninus, nearly a century elapsed, during which the Roman world might felicitate itself in the possession of princes, the patrons of genius and virtue. The lineal inheritance of the purple had been a uniform source of the miseries and degradation of Rome. Nursed in the luxury and corruption of the palace, the ruinous administration of the Cæsars had exhibited the genuine results of their education. The union of vice and imbecility was rapidly dissolving the vigour of the commonwealth, when collecting the remains of her expiring strength, she assaulted and destroyed her tormentors. The virtues and talents of five successive sovereigns,* unconnected with each other by the ties of kindred, restored the blessings of regular government, and the brilliant tranquillity of their reigns is a severe and immortal satire on the doctrine of hereditary succession.

If we except the regret of former independence, we may sincerely believe that the felicity of Athens and Greece, in this fortunate period, was perfect and uninterrupted. Indeed, the happiness enjoyed by the whole empire might be accepted as a triumphant defence of arbitrary power, could the succession to the throne be so regulated as to secure the perpetual dominion of genius and integrity.

G. F. B.

(To be continued.)

Observations on the remains of civilization and population, extant on the vast plains situated south of the North-American Lakes; communicated by Caleb Atwater, *Esq. of Circleville, Ohio, to the Hon.* Samuel L. Mitchill, *of New-York, in a letter, dated January* 16, 1818.

Sir,

When the President of the United States was here, last summer, he viewed our ancient forts and mounds at this place, and proposed certain questions to me concerning them, which I then answered in substance as I have done in the communication which accompanies this note. The President's remarks were accompanied by a request that I would put my ideas on paper in the form of a letter

* Vide Spartian.

† A temple dedicated to Olympian Jupiter is *particularly mentioned.*

* Nerva, Trajan, Hadrian, and the Antonines.

to him, and he kindly offered to send it to you for publication. I have so far complied with the request as to write my sentiments and the facts on which they were founded; but instead of accepting the kind offer of the President, I send it directly to you for the eye of the reading world.

Yours, &c.

CALEB ATWATER.

Aboriginal Antiquities in the West.—Addressed to his Excellency JAMES MONROE, *President of the United States.*

Circleville, Pickaway County, Ohio, Jan. 1, 1818.

SIR,

In compliance with your request, I now sit down, in order to give you my ideas concerning the antiquities which are found in this state. They consist mostly of two kinds, ancient fortifications and mounds. Circleville, where I now sit writing these lines, as you will recollect, includes the whole of a circular fort and the one half of a square one. The former had but one gateway which led into the latter, while the square fort had eight, one at each angle, and one on each side, halfway between the angular openings. Exactly in front of each gateway, on the inside of the fort and a few rods from it, was a small mound of earth, on which, it is supposed, once stood a watch-tower, for the defence of the gate. In other mounds we find human bones, in these are none. The square fort is surrounded by only one wall, the circular one by two, having a deep ditch between them. The wall around the former is about twenty feet in heighth, while those of the latter are several feet higher. These forts are connected, and, from appearances, the square fort was intended for the men and cattle, the circular fort for the women and children, and whatever else was considered most valuable and sacred. In addition to circumstances which either have, or might be mentioned tending to corroborate the opinion last advanced, I will only mention what you noticed, and which also Governors Worthington and Cass, and Generals Brown and Macomb noticed, that on the outside of the inner wall of the circular fort, and half way up it, was a place all around the wall, from indications not to be mistaken, where had once stood a row of pickets. On the south-west of the circular fort and adjoining it, is a mound nearly 100 feet higher than the surrounding plain, containing human bones of all sizes, from those of the largest man to those of the smallest infant. The heads of these skeletons all lie towards the centre of the mound, and in a horizontal position. But a small part of this mound has been removed. Near the centre of the circular fort was a small mound, which has been entirely removed and the ground levelled. Near the bottom of this mound Maj. Gen. Denny, now no more, and myself, found a plate of isinglass, about half an inch in thickness, eighteen or twenty inches in width, and from two and a half to three feet in length. It was perfectly smooth on one side, and from all appearances, had been used as a mirror. As it had been the constant companion of its fair possessor in life, so it accompanied her here in death. To this mirror was probably attached, when it was buried, an iron plate an inch in thickness, because a substance resembling ore, exactly of its size, lay on it. In this mound was found a large quantity of flints for arrows lying in heaps together, and a large knife. The handle of the knife was manufactured from an elk's horn, around which, where the blade had been inserted, was a ferule of silver which was uninjured or nearly so, but the blade had returned again to iron ore, but the shape and size was, before it was removed, plainly discernible. The handle of this knife was sent by Mr. Peter Douglas, the gentleman who found it, to Peale's museum, in Philadelphia. Similar fortifications to these here described, are found all over the vast regions west of the Alleghany mountains; and the more fertile the soil, and the greater the local advantages in their vicinity, the more numerous are the forts and mounds.

For what purpose were these ancient forts erected? Some writers residing on the east side of the Alleghany, and who have never seen them, have strangely imagined that these ancient works, commonly called forts, were not real fortifications, but merely places of diversion. To a military man who has actually seen them, I need say nothing to prove the reverse. Yourself and the military gentlemen who accompanied you here, entertained no doubts on this subject, any more than you did whether the sun then shined. You saw where the pickets had once stood on the outside of the inner wall of the circular fort, as well as the small mounds, where the watch-towers had once been erected in front of each avenue leading into the square fort. You also noticed the trench on the south side of the great mound. But I will now proceed to lay before you other proofs of these being real fortifications.

First, then, the situations in which we uniformly find them, corroborates the idea that they were real fortifications. They are generally found on high ground, in commanding situations, and at the confluence of navigable waters. Take the following as examples:—Very remarkable ones are found at the junction of several streams on Licking creek, near Newark; on the high grounds in and about Columbus, near the junction of the Whetstone branch of the Scioto river; near the place where Hargus' creek enters the same river at Circleville; and I might add, at all such-like places where the surrounding country is fertile. These forts are frequently found where one side at least is inaccessible, as the large one on the Little Miami, where one side of the fort is a very high perpendicular bank of rock. Besides, there were some places, which we not unfrequently find, in the vicinity of these forts, and which evidently were mere places of amusement. There are several such places near the forts at Circleville, and one very remarkable one on the road from the place last mentioned to Chillicothe. It is perhaps twenty-five or thirty rods in length, and about four rods in width, with a ridge about two feet in height all around it. It is perfectly smooth, and gently ascends towards the south. Here the ancient inhabitants ran foot-races, wrestled, boxed, and practised other athletic exercises. The arena of the Romans, and Olympic games of the Greeks, on seeing the place I have described, present themselves to the recollection of the reader of history. Again, the great labour these works must have cost in their erection, forms a strong argument in favour of the opinion here advanced. What but dire necessity would ever have induced any people to erect such works? The walls of the forts at this place, are as high and the ditch as deep as those of fort Oswego, on the south side of lake Ontario, which were in use in 1755; nay, the walls are as high and the ditch as deep as those of fort Stanwix, at Rome, in New-York, and which we all know was in use only forty years since; what then must have been the enormous height of the walls of these old forts, and what the depth of these ditches two thousand years ago? And were people more inclined to labour in ancient times than they are now? Let history give the answer.

For what purpose were those lofty mounds erected, which on every side *strike the* eye of the beholder with a so*lemn awe? That* they contain the bones of those who raised them, admits not the shadow of a doubt. Mankind, in the early ages of the world, in some way or other imbibed, what we deem the preposterous idea, that in order to worship the Deity acceptably, a high place was the most suitable spot on which to celebrate it, and the higher the place the more acceptable the worship: hence Babel was built, and mount Moriah was selected as the place for Solomon's temple. The Jews for ages worshipped in high places, and there they transacted their most important public business. In so doing, are they not frequently reproached by the sacred penmen, as following the universally vicious example of all their heathen neighbours? But let us hasten to another important inquiry:—From whence did these people originate? For reasons which I shall proceed to lay before you, I am led to believe their origin was Asiatic. It will be recollected that Asia and America are separated by Behring's Strait, in width only eighteen miles, which Captain Cook informs us is crossed daily by the natives in their canoes. Dr. Clark, in his travels from Moscow to the Crimea, informs us that he saw at one time nearly one hundred mounds, which we, who have seen ours, must at once be convinced, from his description of them, are exactly such as ours. To the travels of that learned tourist, in Russia, permit me to refer the President. From the Jordan to the Euphrates, and from thence to the Don, California, the western foot of the Atlantic and the Mexican Gulf, it is believed that mounds like ours are every where to be found. The external appearance of the mounds in Tartary is similar to ours. Were they not raised by the same race of men? Let us examine the contents of these mounds, and scepticism itself must yield its willing assent to our proposition. James M'Dougal, of Chillicothe, a gentleman of the strictest veracity, some eighteen months since, in removing a large mound which stood in that town, discovered a cavity near the bottom of the mound, in which was deposited the mortal remains of some distinguished chieftain. Around his neck was a string of ivory beads, and on his breast lay a stone about three inches in length, with a hole near each end in order to fasten it to the wearer's neck. It was rather thicker in the centre than it was at the extremities; was flat on the side next the breast, and the remainder of it round, and made of a species of black marble. The beads I saw, and the stone was described to me by Mr. M'Dougal

who found it. This stone is exactly such a one as the Emperor of China and the highest grades of his officers now wear suspended around their necks, as we are informed by a person belonging to the suit of the British Ambassador. The Emperor we are told wears three, officers next in grade two, and those of a lower grade one, which are there called "Yu stones." It will be recollected that the present reigning family in China are of Tartar extraction. What further proof does a candid inquirer after truth require at my hands, as to the origin of these people? Were they not some of those vast hordes of wandering Scythians who continually roamed about with their families in carts, as Horace tells us, with their bows and arrows, driving before them their numerous flocks?

Having gone into the inquiry, from whence did this people emigrate hither, let us next inquire, whither did they migrate, and what became of them? This inquiry will be less pleasing than the preceding, because I am met at the very vestibule, by an opinion, which has been advanced, by a gentleman of erudition, piety, and patriotism, whose character I revere, and whose virtues I esteem—I mean Dr. Hugh Williamson, formerly, and for a long time, a member of congress. In his valuable work on climate, in substance he gives it as his opinion, that these ancient works were raised by the ancestors of our present race of Indians—that the continual civil wars in which they were engaged, thinned their numbers and so scattered them abroad, that they lost those arts which once they knew, and they reverted back from the shepherd, to the hunter state of society. His book is not by me, but I believe, that the above is the substance, the *multum* in *parvo*, of what he has said on this subject; if not, I hope he will correct me. In justice to Dr. Williamson, permit me here to premise, that he never saw these works himself, but derived all his information on the subject from others, and that nearly every circumstance on which I found my opinion must have been entirely unknown to him at the time he wrote. These ancient works, we must remember as we go along, are not found east of the Alleghany mountains; but the Indians were not only found on that side of those mountains, but were as much more numerous along the very shore of the Atlantic Ocean, in proportion to their settlements in the country back from the sea, as our present population is now. If those inhabiting the sea coast, were the same kind of people, why did they not raise forts and mounds similar to ours? Did they do so? No, sir, the few mounds which are found on the other side of the Alleghany, are as dissimilar to ours, as our Indian cabin is to the President's house at Washington.

Regular forts like ours, the Indians had none. That nations who are acquainted with the fine arts, may, by being involved in long and destructive wars, be led to forget them to a certain extent, I do not deny; but, that they will entirely forget those arts on the cultivation of which, their preservation, nay, their existence depends, I cannot admit. And here, let me ask, why shall we resort to conjectures the most improbable, while those are rejected which are highly probable, nay, almost certain to the contrary? My opinion is, that the people who built our forts, migrated from hence to the Mexican gulph, crossed it, and were the first settlers of the West Indian Isles, and the whole of South America—that our Indians came here long before them, crossed the Alleghanies and settled all along the Atlantic coast in the present United States; that when at a far later period, those who erected our old forts came here, they were pressed upon every side by the first settlers—that, finding the navigable waters all leading south, few or no inhabitants to oppose their going in that direction—finding also the climate much milder, the soil generally better, and of course the greater ease in supporting themselves, they followed the water courses downward, and settled themselves in Mexico and Peru, long before Columbus found their posterity in those countries. This opinion of mine is founded on what I will now proceed to state. Some year or two since, in exploring a great saltpetre cave in Kentucky, commonly called the mammoth cave, the skeleton of a female was found, which the nitrous quality of the earth where it lay had preserved, so that it appeared somewhat like an Egyptian mummy. She was dressed with what no doubt, in her lifetime, was considered in the very height of the fashion, in clothes manufactured out of the bark of either trees or vegetables, and adorned with a profusion of gay feathers. Sometime since, three mummies were found in a similar cave in Tennessee, dressed in a similar manner. Now, sir, how did the Mexicans and Peruvians dress when the Europeans first found them? and how do the aborigines of those countries now dress? Almost exactly as these were here. They manu-

factured not only a great part of their clothing from several kinds of bark, but even bridged their streams with a kind of matting made from the same materials. Montezuma and his splendid retinue were thus dressed and adorned with a profusion of birds' feathers of a gay plumage. The dress then of our people being like that of the South Americans, let us not forget another circumstance, and that is the Indian ware, as it is called. It is very light, and manufactured out of a kind of shells, and is frequently found in nitrous caves in Kentucky and Tennessee, and in many places in this western country, but no where else in the United States. This too is exactly such ware as the Mexicans and Peruvians formerly and still manufacture and use. I refer to Robertson and Clavigero, as to what I have said concerning the Mexicans and Peruvians; the facts I have stated as to what has been discovered in this country, I can establish in any court of justice. I shall endeavour to answer one more inquiry which naturally presents itself, and conclude, my already, perhaps too lengthy epistle: and that is, at what time did these people migrate hither? That it was at an early age of the world I infer from the rude and imperfect state of the arts among them. If we go to Italy or Greece, we behold in every direction the splendid ruins of a once polished and mighty people. We see the remains of roads on which millions have trodden: of aqueducts which once supplied populous cities with water; of amphitheatres, where thousands of admiring spectators once listened to the voice, and beheld the graceful gestures of some favourite actor. Among the ruins of some unhappy town, we find the bust of the hero or the god, which the chisel of some Praxitiles has polished; and the canvass which the painter has made to glow with almost real life. There too we find the parchment on which the poet, the orator, or the historian has written, conveying down to us exalted ideas of their genius, their eloquence, their learning, their grandeur, and their glory. But where, in these vast regions of the west, do we find the remains of an "Emilian way," or roads dug through hills? where find the moss-grown column, the ruins of baths, or even cellars and wells? Where do we find the mouldering ruins of stately edifices, of lofty domes, or even the smallest vestiges of any building of stone? Where do we find the canvass whereon the painter has exercised his inimitable *art?* Where the bust which the chisel of the statuary has polished? An owl carved in stone to be sure was found in a mound at Columbus, and we sometimes find stone axes. We find occasionally what had once been iron, and a very little silver and brass, and cloathes manufactured from bark and feathers. We find a light kind of ware made of shells, but where do we find a mill site, which had once been occupied? Factories of wool, of flax, of hemp they had none. If they had any of glass why use ising-glass for mirrors? Babel, Tyre, Zidon, and Palmyra were built in the early ages of the world, and is it probable that the descendants of those who built such cities, would have forgotten arts so necessary as those employed in erecting them? I think not; but the Scythians had no cities, they lived in a shepherd state long after those cities were built, and their eastern border is divided from our western one by merely a narrow strait. They might therefore have come here ignorant, as they evidently must have been, only two thousand years ago. But let us as often as possible recur to facts. I counted the annulars of a large oak standing on a mound in this place, and they amounted to upwards of four hundred and fifty, and from appearances, this tree was, at least, the third growth on the spot since it had been deserted. Should this communication be favourably received, I shall devote a few hours, at a season of more leisure, to the geology of this country, and in so doing, combat some opinions thrown out by Monsieur Volney in his travels. I am sir, with sentiments of the highest consideration, your very humble servant.

Caleb Atwater.

To the Editors of the American Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS ON MILITIA LAWS.

The safety of our Republic, and the personal interest of every citizen demands a careful and sober investigation of the question—*what is the best means of disciplining, and maintaining a* Militia? It is a fact that notwithstanding the humiliating disasters which grew out of the ill-regulated militia, both of the revolutionary and the late war—all the exertions and influence of Washington, and of the statesmen who have followed him, have not as yet succeeded even so far as to organize a *tolerable* system of national defence. The constitution, with all the solemnity and dignity due to so interesting a subject, declares that "a well regulated militia is the safeguard of a free

State." Our United States presidents, and our state governors, with the same kind of gravity, have echoed the truth from Georgia to Maine, but, notwithstanding, we are still without that "*safeguard.*" And it may be said, with great apparent truth, that for the want of that "safeguard," we did not take the two Canadas in 1812, but for the same reason our national capitol was taken and burnt in 1814, whereby our country lost millions of money, and the national character was greatly disgraced. Let us suppose for an instant that our militia in the moment when war was last declared against England had been "*well regulated*"—that every general had learnt his lesson of *skill*—and every soldier his duty of *obedience* and *valour*—they would have swept through the enemies' country without opposition, and the end of the first campaign would have found them in front of the walls, perhaps in the actual possession of Quebec. The novel and expensive "WAR OF SHIP-BUILDING," on Ontario might have been spared—and the bloody but useless battles of Fort Erie and Bridgewater could never have happened.

But as the advantages of a "well regulated" militia are not denied, no more need be said on this head; the past is gone—let us gather a lesson from it for the improvement of the future—and do what we can to awaken statesmen to a consideration of the subject in question.

There are two good reasons why the whole militia system as it now is should be abolished for ever. The first is—that it wholly fails in its objects, and the law relating to it is, indeed, the most useless law that ever was ingrafted into a national code. And the second is, that instead of being a "national defence," it is a "national curse."

Of all the disasters that befall the husbandman, the mechanic, or the gentleman, under the administrations of the Federal and State government in the "piping times of peace"—there is nothing so humiliating to the pride of the latter, and so distressing to the interests of the other two classes, as the dreadful "training days." In town and in country they may properly be called days of *little* vexations and *little* miseries—when the poor are distressed and the rich disgusted—when the militia man wastes a precious season of time, gives much labour and trouble for nothing, and perhaps spends the earnings of a week in drowning his chagrin. They are the only days in the year when old men and cripples congratulate themselves on their incapacities, which permit them to stand by and see the hale and the young hag-ridden by our *militia law.*

But we will proceed to prove our first position that "the militia law fails in its objects." We live in an age when the art of war has ceased to be simple. In the first ages of society, and perhaps until the time when gunpowder was invented, our present militia exercises might have been so far useful as to have fitted men for the ordinary purposes of war. At the present day, when other nations have regular standing armies—with officers and soldiers deeply skilled in all the various arts of modern war—and also have extensive navies to hover about our coast, and land their armies; no sound statesman can believe that our militia should be relied on as a "national safeguard"—because any *militia*, however well disciplined, must necessarily be inferior to a *regular army.* The soldier who is exercised every day must have more skill than the militia man who is exercised only five times a year. Nor is our present militia any protection against even the Indians on our frontiers—for it is an admitted fact, that, until the militia have been so much exercised as to become regular soldiers, they cannot stand against any thing like an equal number of Indians in battle. The reason is plain. The daily occupation of an Indian is that of a warrior. He is inured to hardship, and familiar with danger. The militia-man is unused to privations, incapable of bearing fatigue, and shy of encountering death. In all wars between barbarous and civilized nations, history proves that wherever the civilized nation has relied on its *militia* it has been conquered. The frequent conquests of the Tartars over the civilized nations of Asia demonstrate this truth.

If then the regular troops of all nations may be placed on our coast by means of navies, in time of war, and our militia cannot oppose them, and if the Indian militia is superior to ours in the field, and both these suppositions can be demonstrated not only by logic—but by all history and experience, is our government wise in placing any reliance on that militia, which must surely fail in the day of trial? Is it not certain that in all wars our first campaigns must be expensive, deadly—and disgraceful? The republics of Greece fell before Philip of Macedon by relying on *militia*—from the same cause Carthage fell before Roman soldiers;—and when the regular armies of Rome dwindled into undisciplined militia—they were subdued by Germans and

Scythians. Suppose the *holy league* of European crowned heads should pour in Russian, Prussian, French, English and Austrian troops upon our land with a fixed determination to destroy the only republic which they *dread*, might not history in recording the fall of the American government have to relate another instance of the fatal error of relying on *militia?* And what do we need of any "national defence," unless it is one able to cope with those very standing armies of Russia, England, Prussia, and Germany—and with the Indians! Whoever wishes to understand the vexations and the plagues, the faithlessness and cowardice, the hopelessness and curses of a militia, should read the letters of Washington to our war congress. After that patient and immortal hero had made the most thorough, fair, and perfect experiment that ever was or ever will be made in any State, to test the *metal* of militia, he pronounced it DROSS; and officially declared that it is not in the power of statesmen and warriors to discipline militia sufficiently well to be relied on in the hour of trial with modern armies. One would suppose that the experience of past ages, the lessons of history, and the final testing experiment of Washington, ought to shut the mouth of that man who should deny that our militia is and will be useless—and that reliance on it is hopeless—dangerous—fatal.

My second position is, that our militia law, taking into consideration its effects and consequences, is a national evil. I have already described its vexations and appalling power on those "training days," when it drives away all the little felicities of every class of the community—when it comes, not in the shape of any affliction that demands and calls forth the dignity of fortitude—but, like bed-bugs and moschettos, to worry and pester man, woman, and child out of all possible patience—and to make every one ask, in a pet, "*where is the use of such plagues—and what are they made for?*" What officer or soldier in the militia feels his pride in any way gratified, by the awkward, beggarly, and mortifying display which an unequal law calls upon it to make? What man of sense does not despise—and what woman does not laugh at it? There are some little mean men, who, to gratify the vanity of putting on *uniform*, and of being called a *major* in the militia, would wade through all troubles, and run the gauntlet of contempt itself. God never designed such men for patriots or heroes, and that officer who has an ambition low enough to be gratified, or not exalted enough to be cut to the soul by the best appearance of our best regulated militia, may not fear *contempt*, but be assured he will run away from a *cannon*. He is not made for the *times* in which we live; he does not merit the honour of a *commission*—he is a man of epaulets and facings, whose most exalted hope of *glory*—is, to wear a *feather*.

Yet by the natural course of our militia laws, such are the very men who, by the fatal principle of military priority, will command our militia in the emergencies of war. And is not this an evil? Look back only three years, and you will remember instances in which men were led to disgrace and death—in which national honour and happiness were jeopardized, by militia commanders saddled upon the nation's back in consequence of our militia system. Nor was it in the power of our war department to shake off these dangerous pests; because while all men cursed them in their hearts, all men admitted their right to their station on the principle of *routine*.

When the militia of some of the states, during the late war, were called into the field against British invasion, it was at once *laughable* and *appalling*, to behold what odd geniusses and queer figures had crept into command, and under the blessed influence of militia laws, were about to march to discomfiture and disgrace.

Filth, disease and mutiny followed their banner, while valour and patriotism shuddered at their very physiognomy.

It was not, until such bear-herds were *whipped* out of the field at the expense of much good blood and treasure, that the militia was lessoned into the shape of any thing like a defence.

The ghosts of murdered citizens, and ravaged towns, should haunt the *dreams* of every statesman, who in these days preaches in favour of one particle of confidence in any militia. No—it is not on them that a nation should rest its defence, nor is there any use in them in the present refined mode of warfare.—We must have numerous and extensive military schools, where our youth shall be bred to the science and the art of war—and the only purpose of a militia law should be to number and *regiment* our strength—and to *supply* it with arms.

Nor is it just or fair that the class of people who compose our militia should be oppressed as they are by our militia laws. The tax falls on them heavily, and it is the more heavy because it is *unequal*.

Allowing the militia system to be use-

ful, what gives government the right to tax a labourer five or ten days in a year, and, at the same time, to exempt all civil officers from that tax, although it is intended for the common defence? And where is the fairness of taxing persons under 45 and over 18 all alike—the poor as much as the rich, and exempting all other descriptions of people without regard to their revenues?

By the oppressive inequality of these militia taxes, he who has not any property whatever pays as much for the *common* defence, as he whose possessions are of the value of millions.

It was agony to every benevolent heart, in the late war, to see poor men torn from their homes, and dragged from a great distance down to the city of New-York, to defend the vast property of our bank directors and land-holders—who for a fine of 50 dollars, (amounting to nothing compared with their possessions) remained at home at ease.

This inequality of taxation cannot be justified. The common defence should in all cases, as well in the militia, as in the army, be paid for by the commonwealth; and every man, whether civil or military, and every society or corporation, whether religious or commercial, should be taxed in proportion to its revenues. Every tax of an unequal character, being oppressive, must in a republican government be admitted to be a *national evil.*

The militia of the United States is said to amount to the number of 800,000. They are called into the field, say, five times in every year. Estimating the services and sacrifices of each man at the labour prices of a dollar a day, the militia in ten years pay a tax of 40 millions of dollars, besides their equipments, which amount, at 20 dollars per man, to 16 millions more, which is supposed to be for the common defence, although no other class pays any thing for it. It would be well for the people to know, and for statesmen to reflect, that this tax is a monster—raising a fund for defence to throw it away, and levying from militia men an enormous contribution over and above their other taxes, and actually amounting to more than all the rest.

If, therefore, in the face of wisdom and experience, the militia must still be depended upon for the common defence, let no man be called on to spend a day of his time in this degrading service, without being paid for it out of the common revenue by the property of the nation. As it now is, the poor are made miserable by a system of defence towards which the rich pay comparatively nothing—and that system is the subject of universal ridicule. A good statesman cannot be its advocate. He will boldly avow that in as much as it *fails in its object*, and is a *national curse*, it ought to be swept from the national code, with its squalid train of calamities, and a glorious system of *military schools* adopted in its place.

VOX COMMUNIS.

ART. 2. *Crystalina. A Fairy Tale. By an American.*

THOUGH we believe, with Hurd, that the precepts of Horace, in the Ars Poetica, were intended to be applied to the drama, certain it is that the greater part of the precepts of this Epistle to the Pisos applies, with equal aptitude, to most other poetic performances.

Aut famam sequere, aut sibi convenientia finge
Scriptor.

Let the poet construct his fable from events generally believed; or feign such a story as shall be consistent with itself. The author of Crystalina has conformed to the latter part of the precept; notwithstanding which, we should have been much more pleased, had he obeyed the former; or feigned a tale that comes home "to men's bosoms and business:" for it is difficult to feel much interest in the improbable; and none can be felt in the incredible.

Amidst all the various and great beauties of Spenser, there is a want of interest and excitement. The moral of his fables is not readily understood. We are pleased, and often greatly so; but the queston; what then? or, what is the consequence? so frequently occurs, and so frequently is unanswered, that we become wearied of the descriptions of events the objects of which remain unrevealed Hence, how few in Britain or America are the readers of his Fairy Queen.

The Fable of Crystalina is founded in Spenserian imagery. To give a brief outline of it, and to afford the reader occasional evidence of the poetical talent of the author, we shall make our remarks as we proceed with the poem.

The poem is divided into six cantos; each of which begins with a stanza in the manner of Spenser. The object of this

practice we do not perceive; nor its particular beauty or advantage.

The first stanza we present:

Beneath a mountain, whose stupendous head
Defied the four winds of the firmament,
A gallant knight, in glitt'ring arms array'd,
His daring soul on bold adventure bent,
Check'd his proud steed, with smoking foam besprent;
For lo! a cavern in his way appear'd,
Near which a hermit told his beads intent—
A mystic sage, for magic pow'rs rever'd—
Tall was his aged frame and white his waving beard.

After which, excepting a similar stanza at the commencement of each canto, and two or three tales or songs, the verse is our common English heroic. The knight, whose name is Rinaldo, informs the hermit, Altagrand, that, in a distant island, far south and far in the sea, Armigrand and Isabella, the king and qeeen, had an only child, Crystalina, with whom he had fallen in love: that Crystalina would not yield her hand till he had signalized himself in battle: that for this purpose he followed the profession of arms, till he was entitled to receive the prize of his military valour and exploits. On reaching the isle he was informed by the king that nine days before, his daughter had disappeared, and no one could conjecture her fate. Rinaldo further relates that he had been for a long time and in numberless places in search of her, without success: at length, hearing of a seer who was endued with magic powers, he had hither directed his course, and met with success in finding Altagrand.

Rinaldo now entreats the hermit to inform him where he shall find his mistress. The hermit smites the earth three times with his wand, and Mahu, a horrible phantom "from the brimstone lake," makes his appearance. He is thus described.

And in the midst a fiery demon came
Hell-black he stood, and fearful to behold!
Fiercely around his fiery eyeball roll'd,
Like shooting meteors in a dusky glen,
Or rushlights hovering o'er an oozy fen.
Ghastly he grinn'd; unsheath'd his talons bare,
Writh'd his huge frame and shook his snaky hair,
Flapp'd his black wings, and brush'd the creeping flame
From his grim face and salamander frame.

The hermit informs Mahu of the strange disappearance of Crystalina, and directs him to find her, giving him at the same time a magic ring, by which he might ascertain her; as on her finger, and on hers only, the ring would become gold. Mahu departs. The hermit relates a tale of a knight and lady. We are surprised that a poet whose verses, relative to metre *and language,* are generally so correct, should not feel disgust in his ear, at the obsolete use of *do, doth, did, &c.*

The fierce-eyed owl *did* on them scowl;
The bat play'd round on leathern wing,
The coal-black wolf *did* at them howl,
The coal-black raven *did* croak and sing
And o'er them flap his dusky wing.

There is no *fierceness* in the eye of an owl, nor *scowling.* We never knew a raven that could both *sing* and croak. The *dusky* wing of a *coal-black* raven!

Mahu returns, and relates the items of his ill success. The hermit then opens his "coal-black magic book," and

'Some spell he conn'd of cabalistic lore;'

on which his lyre, self-moved, informs them that Crystalina has been carried off by the king of the fairies

To golden climes of subterranean day.

The hermit gives Rinaldo directions by which to find fairy land, and avoid temptations: also a spear, buckler, and cross.

In the second canto the knight descends to fairy land, through a rent in the earth. The palace of Oberon is discovered on an island. Rinaldo meditates an attack on the king, but, fearing the result, determines first to try the effect of artifice. He is invited to a banquet, but refuses to partake. A nymph attempts to seduce him: he shakes her from his arms. He makes known to Oberon his errand. The king orders him to leave fairy land; or suffer a thousand years imprisonment in a dungeon, without light, food, or sleep. Rinaldo defies him.

A sylvan lake and elysian groves appear: in the lake the most beautiful damsels are wantoning. Some of the descriptions here will remind the reader of similar ones in the Lusiad of Camoens, in the Isle of Venus. The knight resists every temptation.

In the third canto, Oberon and Titania appear in a chariot drawn by peacocks; youths and damsels in attendance.

In robes of green, fresh youths the concert led,
Measuring, the while, with nice, emphatic tread
Of tinkling sandals, the melodious sound
Of smitten timbrels; some, with myrtles crown'd,
Pour the smooth current of sweet melody,
Thro' ivory tubes; some blow the bugle free,
And some, at happy intervals, around,
With trumps sonorous swell the tide of sound;
Some, bending raptur'd o'er their golden lyres,
With cunning fingers fret the tuneful wires;
With rosy lips, some press the syren shell,
And, thro' its crimson labyrinths, impel
Mellifluous breath, with artful sink and swell.
Some blow the mellow, melancholy horn,
Which, save the knight, no man of woman born,
E'er heard and fell not senseless to the ground,
With viewless fetters of enchantment bound.
The nodding trees its magic influence own,
And, spell-struck, drop their golden clusters down;

The forests quaver, and elysian bow'rs
With pleasing tremors shed their fragrant flow'rs.
An awful silence, winds and waters keep;
And spell-chain'd brooks, that bound from steep to steep,
On jutting rocks, delay their headlong leap.
The cross alone, the holy cross disarms
The fairy fiends, and baffles all their charms.

Titania unfolds to the knight the violence of her passion for him, and complains of Oberon's neglecting her. The knight confesses he cannot love her, but persuades her to yield her assistance, through revenge to her husband, in discovering Crystalina. They depart together, and the queen shows him the way to the cavern in which is a secret palace of Oberon, where Crystalina is confined. She gives him directions for passing the green lake, subduing the dragon, &c. He destroys a giant and seizes his key,

——Which rather th' anchor seemed
Of a stout pinnace,

and with this opens a door, which opens to his sight

A valley gay, of groves and waters fair.

At length he discovers the green lake, and the private retreat of Oberon beyond it. He throws into the lake a shell given him by Titania for that purpose, and a pinnace immediately appears. He springs upon the deck, and is conveyed across the lake, when the pinnace disappears. He destroys the giant, and by the assistance of the cross enters the palace and puts the king to flight. Through an ivory door he descends into a secret chamber, where a bird with beautiful plumage sings an air, by which he knows that it is his Crystalina thus transformed. The bird vanishes; a vapour takes its place, which soon is transformed into the real Crystalina.

The fourth canto is occupied with the relation of the escape of the knight and Crystalina, through many difficulties, to the upper air, and their journey to Sky; where they are met by the hermit; by whom they are led into his cavern, where a banquet is provided by necromantic spell. Servants are in waiting, and "viewless minstrels" chaunt the praises of Rinaldo and Crystalina.

The fifth canto commences with accounting for the supernatural powers of Altagrand, by a reference to the hag of Endor, the resuscitation of Samuel and the power of Aaron's rod. This seems too much like placing the credibility of each on the same foundation. Be it as it may, the poet assures us that the hermit had no infernal aid.

The hermit gives a history of his life, perhaps the best part of the poem, and it is soon discovered that the knight is his son; and Crystalina the daughter of his dearest friend, whom he had long supposed dead. After various difficulties, surmounted by natural and supernatural means, the hermit and the happy couple arrive at the Mermaid isle.

The sixth canto commences with the meeting of the parties. Armigrand resigns his crown to Rinaldo, whose marriage solemnities with Crystalina are given. Before accepting it, Rinaldo offers a single combat with any one who may challenge it. None appearing, the poem concludes with an account of the festivities attendant on the marriage and coronation.

There is no obscurity in the relation of this fable. Some of the descriptions are beautiful; and a few passages border on the sublime. The author is often unpardonably careless in his rhymes: He employs as rhymes, sighs and joys—path and death—friend and hand—power and lore—myrrh and rare—again and flame—a sight and re-*cite*—snow and view—now and low—pursues and glows—and very many other words equally inappropriate. *Chariot* is some times a dissyllable, sometimes a trissyllable: so *diamond*, *heavenly* and other words. The stile is frequently changed from the familiar to the solemn: one line may have *your* and the next *thy*.

Whatever in some places now, or formerly was considered the most beautiful hair; or whatever may have been said in praise of *golden* locks, *carroty hair* is not considered in America as the most beautiful. "*Auriferous trees*" is a pedantic expression.

There are a few instances of bad grammar arising from inattention.

Behold how freely my o'erflowing *eyes*
For thee the sweet restorative *supplies*;
——Is no one happy here but *me*?

The poem has many little inaccuracies, which we have not time to notice: yet, taken as a whole, we must confess that we have experienced as much pleasure in its purusal as in reading some British poems, at present holding a very high rank.

P.

Art. 3. Florula Bostoniensis. *A Collection of Plants of Boston and its environs, with their generic and specific characters, synonymes, descriptions, place of growth, and time of flowering, and occasional remarks. By Jacob Bigelow, M.D.* Boston, 1814. 8vo. pp. 280.

If it is interesting to trace the progress of sciences in the United States, the first attempts in every branch are deserving of our notice, even when they happen to be of a local and limited nature, as in the present instance. In a Flora, all the trees and plants growing in a special region, must be described; but the author of a Florula has no occasion to endeavour to acquaint us with the whole vegetation of a particular district: he may select such share only as may best suit his purpose or leisure, and confine himself thereto, wherefore many incomplete Floras are merely enlarged Florulas. The author of this volume has accordingly adopted, with much propriety, its actual title, since he does not profess to describe all the plants of the neighbourhood of Boston; but attempts merely to elucidate about one-fourth thereof, say over 500 species. His object is avowedly to afford an auxiliary aid to the study of botany, by giving simple descriptions of some American plants, detected near Boston. We consider this attempt as the first of its kind in our country, since heretofore no other similar English tract had appeared, except, perhaps, Marshall's imperfect descriptions of the trees and shrubs of North America, and Cutler's account of the plants of Boston, whose many errors have rendered it almost useless: yet we blame exceedingly the author of this Florula for his utter neglect of this latter labour, which was exactly upon the same locality; he has not quoted it in any instance, and not even mentioned it: this happens to be the case likewise with many more American authors, who might have been noticed occasionally. The errors and mistakes of Cutler cannot afford a shadow of excuse to our author for his utter neglect of him, since they ought to have been detected and pointed out. The labour of Cutler was published in the first volume of the Transactions of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, and is certainly known to Dr. Bigelow; and though it is shamefully erroneous in nomenclature, yet it is very good in other respects, and ought not only to have been consulted, but accredited.

Let us however consider the omission in this regard, as a mere oversight, and proceed to the examination of this volume. We perceive in Dr. Bigelow an accurate and perspicuous botanist, who better acquainted with the science of nomenclative and descriptive botany than the worthy Dr. Cutler, enters boldly into the path of popular illustrations, by transferring into our language the characteristic definitions and descriptions of some of our plants: the former are generally translated from late authors, they are new in a few instances only; but are rather short, and not very elaborate, which is less objectionable in a local and limited work than in any other. Many of the descriptions appears to be original; but they are all too short and incomplete, and it is impossible to distinguish them from those that are merely translated: they appear calculated for beginners rather than botanists. They are followed with much propriety by useful observations on the localities, flowering, duration, and properties of each species.

This work is classed according to the Linnean sexual system, without any reference to natural classifications, affinities, and analogies. It is a general opinion at present among the majority of actual American botanists, that this obsolete system is calculated to offer facilities in the study of botany; this erroneous opinion arises probably from the ignorance of the real and preferable facilities afforded by the knowledge of the analytical analogies of plants; when these are better understood a different idea will certainly prevail. Pursh's Flora of North America was published in England on the same year with this Florula, and was therefore unknown to its author, who could not avail himself of the improvements it contains: and it happens that these two authors seldom, if ever, interfere together.

Some new plants are introduced in this work, most of which are unknown and unnoticed by Pursh: the greatest proportion had been discovered and named by Dr. Muhlenberg; but are here described for the first time. Only two new species appear to have been discovered, named and described by Dr. Bigelow. They are:

Iris gracilis, Big. page 12. Flowers

beardless; leaves linear; stem round many flowered; germs triangular, twice grooved on the sides.

Bunias edentula, Big. p. 157. Leaves obovate, sinuate; silicles with two smooth, one seeded, toothless joints.

Those two plants are completely described by Dr. Bigelow: the following are those described by him, but adopted on the authority of Dr. Muhlenberg.

Gratiola aurea, Mg. Also adopted by Rafinesque and Pursh.

Scirpus acutus, Mg. Culm round, leafless, equal; spikes several, below the top, oblong somewhat umbelled. Big. p. 15.

Spartina glabra, Mg. Spikes numerous, sessile, somewhat imbricated; valves of the calyx mostly glabrous. Big. p. 17. It belongs to the genus *Limnetis* of Persoon.

Ranunculus fascicularis, Mg. Leaves ternate subpinnate; root fascicled. Big. p. 137.

Many other plants discovered by Dr. Muhlenberg had been described in the species plantarum of Wildenow, and adopted by Pursh, such as *Epilobium coloratum*, *Carex varia*, *C. stipata*, *Hedysarum divergens*, *Lathyrus venosus*, *Polygala paucifolia*, &c.

Several rare species are mentioned by Dr. Bigelow, which have been detected near Boston; we shall notice some of them, particularly those that had not yet been found so far north or south.

Monarda allophylla, Michaux.
Xyris Jupicai, Michaux.
Elymus virginicus, L.
Hordeum jubatum, Aiton.
Houstonia longifolia, Wildenow.
Cornus canadensis, L.
Lysimachia hybrida, Michaux.
Lobelia dortmanna, L.
Asclepias obtusifolia, Michaux.
——— verticillata, L.
Salsola caroliniana, Michaux.
Heracleum lanatum, Mich.
Angelica triquinata, Mich.
Viburnum nudum, Aiton.
Trillium cernuum, L.
Œnothera pumila, L.
Rhododendron maximum, L.
Cassia chamecrista, L.
Pyrola secunda, L.
Silene pensylvanica, L.
Magnolia glauca, L. at Gloucester, Cape Ann, its northern boundary.
Orchis psycodes, Wildenow.
——— fimbriata, Aiton.
Arethusa bulbosa, L.
Cypripedium acaule, Aiton.
Eriocaulon pellucidum, Mich.
Myrica cerifera, L.
Dicksonia pilosiuscula, Wild.

This Florula is not faultless in nomenclature. We observe among the generic names, those of *Centaurella* adopted instead of *Bartonia*, *Spartina* instead of *Limnetis*, *Hydropeltis* instead of *Brasenia*; this preference is obviously erroneous, since the names preferred are either posterior or inadmissible. We notice with pleasure that the genera *Diervilla* and *Sarothra*, which had been annulled by some botanists without any plausible pretext, are here again introduced; but why are not the genera *Ampelopsis* and *Hedeoma* adopted likewise? they are certainly equally good.

In the nomenclature of species, some care appears to have been taken of collecting divergent synonymes; we will cite for instance the *Lobelia pallida* of Muhlenberg, which is noted as the *Lobelia spicata* of Lamark, while the *Galium brachiatum*, Mg. is the *G. circezans* of Michaux. In the English names of plants, many vulgar names peculiar to New England are happily introduced; they are always useful in local works, and serve to complete the natural history of nomenclative botany.

We must proceed to dwell upon a subject, which calls for the immediate and peculiar attention of our botanists, we allude to the prevailing custom of describing American species, under the names of different European species, upon the least appearance of similarity. This error has arisen from the superficial study of our plants, and has particularly been adopted by those who have not had the opportunity of comparing the plants of both continents, or who may have merely glanced upon them, instead of describing them minutely and comparatively. It is only among the plants of the arctic zone or polar regions that a real similarity exists, the same species being often spread over both continents, or in Europe, Asia, and North America. When some of our plants appear consimilar to the European plants unknown to the polar or boreal part of it, we must doubt of their identity, unless we have proofs that they have been naturalized. It is not sufficient to compare our specimens with drawings, plates, or specimens from Europe, which are often imperfect; but we ought to consult complete and accurate descriptions made on living plants, before we dare to identify them. It is evidently preferable to consider our plants as different, and give us consequently good des-

criptions of them, rather than unite them with unsimilar foreign species, blending them upon slight affinities, overlooking their differences, and omitting to give us their descriptive history. Yet this has too often been done, since it is easier to decide at random or upon a mere glance, than to compare, discuss, and describe with mature attention. By these untoward means the progress of Botany has been prevented, and the complete knowledge of our plants greatly impeded.

In the Floras of Michaux and Pursh, several plants formerly considered as identical with European species have been distinguished; but many more demand a similar distinction. We find that in this Florula, even some of those separated by these authors and by Muhlenberg, are again united under an erroneous European denomination, and very badly described. We shall notice some of those mistaken attempts; we regret that we have not room to notice the whole of them.

The *Salicornia herbacea*, Big. is the *S. virginica*, L.

Callitriche aquatica, Smith, contains 5 or 6 European species; the species of Bigelow is neither of them.

Veronica scutellata, Big. is the *V. uliginosa*, Raf.

Circea lutetiana, Big. is *C. canadensis*, Raf. Pursh.

Plantago maritima, Big. is perhaps *Pl. gibbosa*, Raf. n. sp.

Galium aparine, Big. is *G. aparinoides*, Raf. The *G. verum*, Big. is certainly not that species, perhaps a new one.

Potamogeton natans, Big. is *P. epihydrum*, Raf.

Impatiens nolitangere, Big. is *I. maculatum*, Mg.

Staticelimonium, Big. is *St. caroliniana*, Walt. Pursh.

Berberis vulgaris, Big. is *B. canadensis*, Raf. Pursh.

Saxifraga vernalis, Big. is *S. virginiana*, Michaux.

Dianthus armeria, Big. is probably *D. armerioides*, Raf.

Stellaria graminea, Big. is *St. tenella*, Raf. n. sp.

Geum rivale, Big. is *G. nutans*, Raf. n. sp.

Ranunculus fluviatilis, Big. is *R. flabellaris*, Raf. n. sp.

Xanthium strumarium, Big. is probably *X. maculatum*, Raf. n. sp.

Some other species, such as *Potentilla anserina*, *P. argentea*, *Epilobium angustifolium*, *Atriplex patula*, *Agrimonia eupatoria*, *Alisma plantago*, *Myosotis Scorpioides*, *Lycopus europeus*, &c. are probably in the same predicament; the plants described by Dr. Bigelow not being identical with the European species bearing those names.

Considering that this work is the first attempt of its author, we are satisfied that it is not an unhappy one, and by no means undeserving of the notice of our botanists: it evinces talents and knowledge, which improved by experience and researches, may mature into real perspicuity and solid science. We recommend to its author a peculiar attention to natural affinities, critical nomenclature, liberality, assiduity, and minute observations; by those aids he will certainly improve himself, and his future works; which may thereby become extensively useful and valuable.

C. S. R.

Art. 4. *An Essay on Musical Harmony, according to the nature of that science, and the principles of the greatest musical authors. By Augustus Frederic Christopher Kollmann, Organist of his Majesty's German Chapel, St. James'.* First American edition, with notes. Utica, Seward & Williams. 1817.

Were a judgment to be formed from the number of musical writers that have appeared in the United States, and the quantity of original music that has issued from the press, within fifty years past, one would almost regard the appearance of a work which professes to teach the elements of composition, as a reflection on the musical science of the country. Where is the use, he might ask, of printing a book at this late period, to teach that which almost every master of a singing school has learned to practice already? The best reply to this inquiry is a reference to the *contents* of our musical publications. Those who are most familiar with them will be convinced that our countrymen are not yet too far advanced in the theory of musical composition to derive benefit even from an elementary treatise; and will have only to regret that such a work has not earlier appeared, and been more generally diffused.

We find no difficulty in reconciling the low opinion which we entertain of the great mass of American music, with the favourable reception which has been given it in many parts of this country. It is an observation of Dr. Burney that inferior music commonly gratifies even the most susceptible ear, so long as that which is superior is unknown. The teachers of sacred music in this country have to a great extent been interested in giving circulation to American compositions; and they have been admired, at least in many country congregations, because they have constituted the only music known. But to those who have had access to the works of the great German, Italian, and English harmonists, the indigenous productions to which they might once have listened with interest, will rarely fail to become tasteless, if not positively disgusting. They will feel the want of variety, of originality, and science in these productions. It is notorious that the great majority of those who have been most eager to appear before the public in the character of composers, have scarcely known what was meant by musical science, or suspected that they needed any qualifications except a genius for music, and a knowledge of the difference between concords and discords.* We do not deny that uncultivated genius can invent a melodious air; but we do deny that mere genius can superadd to that air correct and original harmony. The latter requires the combined aid of genius and art; and, it is in this particular that our American composers (we speak with a few exceptions) have been deplorably deficient. They not unfrequently violate the most obvious rules; but we do not complain of them so much for this, as for their utter want of variety and originality. The habit of reading and hearing music has given them an acquaintance with some of the most common harmonical combinations, and to these their compositions are confined. They have had judgment enough to perceive that not every random combination, even of concords, is agreeable to the ear; but not possessing science enough to leave the beaten track and yet keep within the bounds of legitimate composition, unacquainted with the laws which regulate the progression of the fundamental bass, the admission of discords, and the introduction of modulations, they have attempted little more than to patch together shreds of common place harmony. In particular, we look in vain, in this species of music, for those modulations to related keys, which in the hands of the European masters, are among the finest sources of variety and effect. The uniformity of *rhythm*, in these productions is, if possible, still more tiresome than that of their harmony. The effect of a musical piece so much depends on its rythmical structure, that one may be a servile imitation of another, and yet they may have scarcely two notes in common. This tedious sameness of structure all our readers who are much conversant with American music, must have sensibly felt. It will be sufficient for our purpose to recall their attention to one model of a psalm tune, according to which hundreds have been composed, and according to which any one, who possesses tolerable imitative powers, can turn off as many more as he pleases. The two first lines are set in simple harmony, and must contain at least four consecutive crotchets each. At the beginning of the third line, the bass (or air) gallops off in crotchets,—at every fourth step, another part sets out in pursuit; and after both words and music have been reduced to a complete chaos, the bass begins to loiter in minims and semibreves for the rest to come up, and the parts are generally so fortunate as to come out together. We by no means intend to decry the species of composition known by the name of Fugue: it has been the subject of some of the happiest efforts, even of a Bach and a Handel. But we are tired of this endless reiteration of fugue upon fugue, all cast in the same mould; and we confess we are somewhat startled by the mere sight of a triangle of rests on a page of music, and feel inclined to throw the book aside even before we have waited to ascertain the author.

We think we perceive decisive indications that the public taste, in regard to sacred music, is undergoing a progressive improvement,—in the increased popularity and more extensive diffusion of ancient, solid psalmody,—in the recent

* Lest we should be suspected of doing injustice to our musical writers, we will allow them to speak for themselves. An individual well known in this country as a publisher and composer of music, has devoted a head of the introduction to one of his publications, to "Composition." After having enumerated, in two sentences, the concords and discords, he adds: "Some discords are allowed in composition, where the notes are short, and followed by perfect chords. Fifths and eights are not allowed to move together, ascending or descending. *Except just these*, the best rules of composition are practice and observation, joined with a good judgment and sprightly imagination."

publication of many of the most admired foreign productions,—and in the existence of a few composers among ourselves, whose works constitute, in a good degree, an exception to the foregoing remarks. If none have displayed a profound acquaintance with principles, some have shown at least a familiarity with the best models of composition; and without servilely copying, have produced imitations of those models which are by no means contemptible. Among the means of perfecting a reformation which has so happily begun, we know of none which promises so much success as the diffusion of the best treatises on the theory and practice of counterpoint. They may be expected to operate, both by extending the means of writing music in a correct and scientific style, and by repressing the crude attempts at harmony which have been so long imposed on the public. We trust that no one will hereafter venture to appear in the character of a musical writer till he can at least determine the fundamental note of a harmony, and figure a thorough bass. It is not till lately that even any elementary work on musical composition has been accessible in this country. The Massachusetts compiler, indeed, has been for some years in the hands of the public; but in the point of view to which we refer, it is to the last degree immethodical and defective; and besides, is written in so obscure, not to say barbarous English, (the compiler was a German,) that few, we imagine, have ever considered the principles it contains worth the labour of decyphering. The Encyclopedia, published in Philadelphia in 1798, contains entire the treatise of D'Alembert on this subject, which is valuable, as comprising the best account extant of the theory of Rameau; but in a practical point of view, is quite insufficient for the purposes of the contrapuntist. In addition to this, the size and expense of the work which contains it, must have prevented its being generally known. The first publication on this subject which has been circulated to any extent in this country, is the Musical Grammar of Dr. Calcott, reprinted in Boston, 1810. This unites conciseness with judicious arrangement, and a good degree of perspicuity; and as far as it goes, is extremely valuable. To the foregoing we can now add, what is worth more than all the rest, the Essay of Kollmann. This work originally appeared in London, in 1796, and had at that time the character of being the most complete treatise of the kind in the English language.* Some idea of its extent may be formed from an enumeration of the successive subjects of which it treats: these are, the scale—musical intervals—the use of intervals in harmony and melody—chords in general—the triad and its inversions—the chord of the 7th, and its inversions—accidental chords—the signatures of thorough bass—cadences—modulation—time—rhythm—single counterpoint—double counterpoint—imitation—variation—fancy—the ancient ecclesiastical modes. Each of these forms the subject of a distinct chapter, and is treated with copiousness and ability, although with a minuteness of subdivision which is rather suited to the taste of a German than of an English reader.

In his classification of chords, Mr. Kollmann follows the system of Kirnberger, which makes the triad and cord of the 7th essential chords, and regards all others as accidental, and reducible either to suspension, anticipation, or transition. The distinction of chords into essential and accidental is an important advantage in the German over the French system, in point of simplicity; and Mr. Kollmann has clearly evinced its great practical superiority, in regard to the mode to which it leads, of figuring accidental chords in thorough bass. The least satisfactory part of this system, as it appears to us, regards the chord of the diminished 7th. This very important chord is considered by Kollmann as only a suspension of the 6th in the first inversion of the dominant (or as he terms it, essential) seventh. To this account of the diminished 7th, there appear to be two conclusive objections: it is generally used without preparation, and it is not resolved on the same base. In both these respects, it wants the appropriate character of the discords of suspension. These circumstances induce us, with Callcott, to divide so far from the nomenclature of Kernberger as to admit a class of discords by addition, including both the 7th and the 9th on the dominant, from the latter of which the chord in question is divided. We see no good reason, however, to follow Callcott in making the 6th on the subdominant, a third discord of addition, in distinction from the 7th. It appears to us, notwithstanding all that Rameau has said on the *double emploi* of this chord, to be merely the first inversion of the ordinary 7th on the supertonic.

* See Monthly Review, vol. 21, p. 27.

In the chapter on Cadences, this term will be found taken in an unusual latitude, to denote any two successive chords, which, to use Kollmann's expression, "produce a satisfaction to the ear, or a close of the harmony," although they cannot properly stand at the conclusion of a piece, or even of a period, or section. In cases like the present, where *agreement* in technical divisions is more important than logical accuracy, we are sorry to find different authors so entirely at variance. For instance, Kollmann admits several combinations under the head of perfect cadences, which Callcott does not rank among cadences at all. Kollmann includes medial under the head of perfect cadences; but gives a meaning to the term entirely different from that adopted by Callcott. The medial cadences of Callcott are the inverted perfect cadences of Kollmann. The false cadence of Callcott is one of the species of Kollmann's interrupted cadence. In short, there is scarcely a particular in which the language of these two writers coincides. By Rousseau the term cadence is used in a sense totally different from that adopted by either. On the subject of rhythm, there is a similar, although less discrepancy, between the language of Kollmann and that of the other writers we have consulted.

In a number of instances, in the course of the work before us, the principle of omission is resorted to, for the explanation of an anomaly in harmonical progression. We much doubt whether the intervening chord, supposed by our author to be understood, is ever supplied by the mind, or whether this is the ground on which the progression is tolerated. Music has its anomalies, as well as language; and a frank avowal of it will give more satisfaction to the unbiassed inquirer than so refined and improbable a mode of reducing them to general principles.

In chap. III. p. 37, on the use of intervals in melody and harmony, Kollmann allows, in two parts, the use of two consecutive major 3ds. This progression is forbidden by Dr. Burney, and, if we may put any confidence in the decision of our own ear, with the utmost propriety.

In treating of the inversions of the dominant 7th, he requires the bass, in the 3d inversion, to descend diatonically, without exception; while Callcott allows, in some instances, the bass to descend a 4th, and another part to take the resolution. On the other hand, in treating of the 2d inversion of the 7th, he makes no objection to retaining the 4th, whereas Callcott, with a few exceptions, forbids its insertion.

His precept, p. 176, that "the bass must never come over the tenor," seems expressed in too rigorous language. This liberty is certainly often taken, even by the best composers, and it appears to us, in some instances, not only to have no unpleasant effect, but to produce an agreeable variety.

Other minor inaccuracies, as well as discrepancies in the language of Mr. Kollmann and that of other authors, might be pointed out. We have been led to notice the above, not for the sake of depreciating the work—which would not only be injustice to an author who has in general treated his subjects so fully and ably, but ingratitude in those who, like ourselves, are not ashamed to confess our obligations to him for enlarging their own views—but rather for the sake of enhancing its value to the student, by apprizing him that he is not to expect perfect uniformity in the different works on musical science, and saving him the trouble and perplexity of attempting to reconcile them.

While we give nearly unqualified commendation to Mr. Kollmann's views of practical harmony, we must warn the reader not to place too implicit confidence in those parts of his work which involve the principles of harmonics, on the subject of musical ratios. Mr. K. as might be expected from his profession, is much more profoundly versed in the rules of counterpoint than in the mathematical structure of the scale. His views of the theory of harmonics appear to be chiefly derived from the imperfect scale of the organ, and other tempered instruments. The scale of nature he considers as "a gradual succession of sounds which nature produces from a string when divided into equal parts according to arithmetical (he means harmonical) progression:" that is, when, when $\frac{1}{2}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, $\frac{1}{4}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, &c. of the string are successively taken. However true it may be that this scale "contains every interval in its greatest perfection to the fundamental note, yet when it is considered that these intervals must in practice be reduced, by taking their octaves below, to the compass of the human voice, and that the harmony of the upper notes with *each other* is as important as with the fundamental, it will be evident that too many of its consonances are false to admit of its having any practical use. The chord of the major 6th on C, for example, is denoted in this scale by '

tio $\frac{8}{13}$, and the major 3d on F, by $\frac{11}{13}$, both which are gross discords, instead of $\frac{3}{5}$ and $\frac{4}{5}$, their true ratios. The artificial flats and sharps of this scale are wholly false, both with each other, and with the notes of the diatonic scale. So far therefore from "not answering *all* the purposes of modern composition," which our author concedes, we have no hesitation in saying that the scale in question cannot be made to answer any one practical purpose. The scale of sounds which is far better entitled to be considered "the scale of nature," is that in which the seven intervals of the octave are so adjusted as to produce the fewest false concords possible. This, as has been shown by Dr. Smith, in his Harmonics, requires no musical primes except 2, 3 and 5; and divides the octave reckoned from C upwards, into a major tone, a minor tone, a diatonic semitone, a major, a minor, and a major tone, and a second diatonic semitone. This is the scale in which music is executed by voices and perfect instruments; and from this every tempered scale ought to be reckoned. Instead of noticing this scale, Mr. Kollmann makes an immediate transition from what he terms the scale of nature to the scale "in its improved state," to which he allows but 12 chromatic degrees in the octave. The most perfect tempered scale, however, as well as that of the voice and perfect instruments, contains much more than 12 degrees to the octave, when all the chromatic sounds are inserted. As the diatonic is considerably larger than either of the chromatic semitones, the chromatic scale ascending by sharps is very different from the scale of the same name descending by flats; and the tempered scale in its most perfect state contains distinct sounds for the sharps and flats. It is true that the temperament of the keyed instruments in common use is carried so far as to obliterate this distinction, and to leave but 12 degrees to the octave; but much finer harmony is produced by the instruments constituted by Dr. Smith, Dr. Loeschman, Mr. Hawkes and others, which preserve the distinction between the two chromatic scales.—By thus confining the degrees of the chromatic octave to 12, Mr. Kollmann is obliged to represent the modern enharmonic scale as imaginary, and as only having a nominal existence in consequence of the different modes of writing the same degree, as the sharp of one note, or the flat of the one next above it. But in perfect instruments the enharmonic scale has a real existence. If the chromatic scales ascending and de- united, a scale of quarter tones is formed, the value of which can be readily determined with mathematical precision. In keyed instruments, if tempered unequally, as they generally are, the want of a complete series of enharmonic degrees is sensibly felt in executing music on several of the keys. To this indistinctness in Mr. Kollmann's account of the scales may be traced several things in subsequent parts of his work, which will create misapprehension, unless understood with some limitation. It is not true for instance, as is stated p. 81. that the chord of the diminished 7th with the octave of the bass added, divides the octave into four equal minor 3ds, except in a tempered scale which annihilates the distinction between diatonic and chromatic semitones. The upper interval, instead of being a minor third, is an extreme sharp second. In the circle of keys introduced p. 138, it is not true, except in the sense just stated, that the key of 6 flats coincides with that of 6 sharps. As it is not the author's object, however, to teach harmonics, we will remark no farther on that which is not essentially connected with his design, and which would not have detained us so long, had we not been desirous of preventing misapprehension in those who may not have access to profound treatises on the mathematical theory of musical sounds.

The style of this work is far from possessing the uniform neatness and perspicuity which are so much needed in treating of a subject somewhat abstruse: on the contrary, in consequence of the author's partial acquaintance with the English language, it is often obscure and unclassical. We think the American editor would not have transgressed his province, had he ventured on some verbal corrections of the work. We do not insist on the propriety of his attempting to translate it all into pure English; but he might have supplied nominatives to some destitute verbs, and corrected various other grammatical inaccuracies which now deform its pages, we presume without injustice to the author, certainly with advantage to his readers. The typographical errors of the present edition are inexcusably frequent, particularly in the examples, where they will be most perplexing to the inexperienced reader.

But we trust that no one who is desirous to familiarize himself with the principles of musical composition, will be deterred either by typographical mistakes, or an occasional instance of bad English, from giving this valuable work a thorough

perusal. To *read* it, merely, will be of little service. It ought to be taken up with the spirit which we bring to the investigation of profound science. Those who are desirous of pushing their theoretical knowledge into practice, ought to accompany the perusal of such works as this with the study of the best models of composition. Dry precepts are as insufficient to form a great composer, as a great painter, or a great statuary. It is only by combining the study of principles with an intimate knowledge of such examples of successful composition as are afforded by the great masters of England and the continent, that the candidate for musical fame can attain his object, and our country be rescued from the reproach of owing nearly all the classical music, which is known and performed in it, to the genius of foreigners. X.

ART. 5. *The Young Man of Honour's Vade-Mecum; being a salutary Treatise on Duelling; together with the Annals of Chivalry, the Ordeal Trial, and Judicial Combat from the earliest times.* By Abraham Bosquett, Esq. London. C. Chapple. 12mo. pp. 108.

THIS is a very crude, common place tract, ethical, political, and historical, upon the theory and practice of duelling. With whatever contempt and detestation we may look upon this relic of barbarism—the custom of deciding personal quarrels by the "appeal of arms"—we cannot bring ourselves, whilst it has any advocates among the brave, the polite, and the intelligent, to view it with unconcern. The needlessness, the folly, the turpitude, of resorting to this measure have been so often and so eloquently descanted upon, that it were hopeless to attempt the suggestion of any new motive to dissuade from it; and indeed they have been so irrefragably demonstrated, that further remonstrance should seem unnecessary. But it is not always the conviction of the understanding that determines the will. There are those, who in their calm and fasting hours, will readily admit the abstract inexpediency of permitting, even upon the most serious occasions, members of the same civilized community, to settle their disputes by deadly combats—that in their choleric and after-dinner moods, will jeopardize their own lives and the life of a fellow-creature and a fellow citizen to revenge the most trifling insult which their jealousy had misapprehended, or which their arrogance had provoked. Duelling must not only be proved to be unwise, unlawful, and repugnant to religion and humanity—it must be made disreputable and unfashionable, to render it infrequent. It is in vain that the penal code promulges its interdiction, in vain that the cathedral denounces its anathemas, in vain that conscience interposes its warnings against this nefarious practice, whilst fashion approves, and the world endures it.

It was intimated by a learned and respected friend of ours, in a conversation which we had with him not long since in regard to the wonderful number of benevolent and *beneficial* associations which have grown up in our day—missionary societies, bible societies, peace societies, sunday-school societies, soup societies, fuel societies, and numerous other similar institutions to promote the spiritual and temporal welfare of the poor;—banking companies, insurance companies, turnpike companies, manufacturing companies, and other oppressive combinations for the aggrandizement of the rich—and the multiform conspiracies among the various classes of tradesmen for the furtherance of their divers crafts—it was intimated, we repeat by our worthy friend, on taking a review of this formidable array, which seems to have fortified with sufficient muniments the rights and interests of every other description of citizens, that it was high time a society were organized for the protection of *honest men*. Could this hint be acted upon there is no calculating the good effects that might result from it; for we do not doubt that there are honest men enough in the community, could they be brought to act in concert, to form a counterpoise against intriguers, and to exercise a salutary control over public sentiment. The misfortune is, that scattered as they are through every condition of life, and having only general objects in common, they have never yet thought of forming themselves into a confederacy.

Among the many advantages which might be derived from the formation of such a league among "good men and true," would be the abolition of duelling. It would not be necessary under the existence of such a federation, for a man of

known honour and integrity, to heed the malevolence of an envious detractor—it would not be necessary for a man of sense, connected by sacred ties to his family and the commonwealth, and feeling and fulfilling the important duties of his station, to make himself a mark for empty-headed braggadocios to shoot at. He would be countenanced, by all whom he respected, in supporting his determination not to sport with a life which was given to him for useful purposes, and which he had devoted to the purposes for which it was given. Moreover, the frowns of all peaceable and orderly and estimable men, would be knitted on the approach of a brawler. Wranglers and sharp-shooters would be compelled to keep company with one another; and unless they mended their manners or abandoned their system, their ranks would thin apace.

As the *duellum* was one of the absurdities of the dark ages, it was to have been hoped and expected that it would have been laid aside with crusades and knight-errantry. But it is continued not only after the principle on which it was founded has been exploded, but till its very origin is forgotten. It was a solemn appeal to God, in days when the administration of justice was interrupted by civil feuds, or obstructed by refractory chieftains, to decide the jarring pretensions of the champions by giving victory to the 'right.' It came at last to be adopted as a means of determining suits in the courts of justice. So preposterous and impious a procedure fell, however, into disuse, when religion began to be better understood. It does not now cloak itself in so saintly a garb. A modern duellist has generally little notion of religion; and acts in defiance of the apprehensions he has of it. He goes into the field not relying on the interposition of heaven in his behalf—not expecting that the issue will be in any way affected by the merits of his cause—but merely to show that he sets no more value on his life than he ought to do—and possibly not so much. In regard to the occasion that called him there this proves nothing. To be sure, to be bold in a bad cause is some evidence of intrepidity—but no man can lack courage in a good one.

That some high minded and virtuous men have given into this execrable mode of seeking honourable reparation, is to be admitted and regretted—but this does not prove it the less idle, nor the less reprehensible. We might find instances of ction of half the commandments in the decalogue, among the patriarchs themselves.

Whether duelling can be suppressed by law, whilst the law refuses to take cognizance of those offences which usually give rise to it, is doubtful. Certainly the law has not done its utmost to prevent the evil, whilst it has provided no punishment for the impeachment of character in the cardinal point of veracity—for an imputation which goes to subvert the foundation of every judicial proceeding, as well as of all the transactions of life;—whilst it has omitted to guard female virtue against its own weaknesses, by preparing a gibbet for its base betrayer. It is a mockery to enact statutes against duelling, and to deny *legal* redress for the most aggravated injuries. A legislature that exacts virtue from its subjects, must give some evidence of virtue in itself. Individuals who enter into the social compact relinquish the natural right of redressing the injuries which they may sustain, on the undertaking of society to provide adequate remedies;—and the breach of this tacit convention is as unjustifiable on the one side as on the other.

There is one point, however, on which we are clear—no candidate for office, nor any other man, ought to be made or suffered to swear that he never has fought a duel, or that he never will fight one. Not only is it futile and unreasonable to require one, who stands charged with no crime, to accuse or excuse himself, on oath or otherwise—but the multiplication of oaths is pregnant with mischiefs more baneful, because more extensive, than the evil which it is proposed to remove. Let education be more generally diffused—let the people be well instructed in their moral duties—let them be taught, among other things, that duelling is a crime, but that it is not the more or less a crime on account of one's swearing for or against it; though swearing is a crime in itself. The whole doctrine of oaths is absurd. It is strange that we will not believe a man upon his word, though the same divine law that says 'thou shalt not murder,' says also 'thou shalt not bear false witness,'—but we must endeavour to improve upon the sanctions of the Deity, and compel a fellow being to contravene a sacred injunction, in order to render him amenable for a supererogatory obligation—must force him to commit one contempt against the majesty of Heaven, in order to put him in fear of committing another. Besides, if the terrors of the justice of the Almighty, and of the

ons of human law, are insufficient er from one offence, they will be ly impotent to restrain from other es; and if it is necessary to fortify n obedience by express asseveration in a single case, it is alike indispensin all cases. The evident tendency s accumulation of oaths and adjurais to derogate from the simple force ral obligation, which ought to avail adequate motive of conduct, and n should be strengthened by the re- e sanctions of temporal punish- . The introduction, for instance, of th to corroborate an averment, is lmission of a distinction which ought to obtain; and as far as it operates, to destroy the sacredness of the of speaking the truth on every oc- n where one is obliged to speak at A man who cannot be believed upon ord, cannot increase his credibility ny invocation. In the words of Dr. y—

t merits public consideration, whether equiring of oaths on so many frivolous ions, especially in the customs, and in ualification for petty offices, has any effect, than to make them cheap in the s of the people. A pound of tea canavel regularly from the ship to the conr, without costing half a dozen oaths at east; and the same security for the due arge of their office, namely that of an is required from a church-warden and rch-bishop, from a petty constable and hief justice of England. Let the law nue its own sanctions, if they be ght requisite; but let it spare the solemof an oath. And where, from the want nething better to depend upon, it is nery to accept men's own word or own unt, let it annex to prevarication penalproportioned to the public mischief of ffence."

here is no science which has kept so ual a pace with the march of the hu- mind as jurisprudence. Notwithding the progress of philosophy and ement, there are features of superstiand barbarity which deform at this the codes of the most polite and ned nations. We will not now ad- to the arbitrary traditions which stitute a great part of the common law, which are so abhorrent to republiinstitutions that we are led to wonby what process they were brought nite in our motley systems of governt—there are still more protuberant ruder fragments of the savage state rpolated into the disproportioned gh magnificent edifice of municipal

Capital punishment, imprisonment lebt, the administration of oaths, and the laws against usury are among those acknowledged blots in the page of legislation, which no community, however free, unprejudiced and enlightened, has dared to obliterate.

It was to have been hoped that this country, after the proud effort by which it broke the shackles of colonial oppression; after it had by its nascent energies achieved its political emancipation, would continue to exhibit a moral and physical growth equally vigorous with its early indications—and that as the fen and the forest were subdued and fertilized by industrious culture, the regions of mind would be explored, and the barriers to human happiness abated. The prodigious stride which we took in the outset of our career prognosticated a more rapid advancement. We have too often paused, and sometimes have retreated. But, though little has been accomplished in reforming inveterate abuses, many schemes of reformation have been devised, and the public has become accustomed to ponder upon existing inconveniences, and to consider of their remedies. Indeed something has been actually done in mitigation of most of them. Capital punishment, for instance, is confined to a few atrocious crimes; persons having conscientious scruples are exempted from taking oaths; imprisonment for debt is restricted in some States to debts above a certain amount—and the period of incarceration is limited; whilst a new member of our confederacy has made it an article of its constitution, that no law shall be passed, till a certain number of years has elapsed, to restrain contracts relating to the interest of money. The success of these experiments will probably encourage a further extension of the principles on which they proceed; and may lead to an investigation of the reasonableness of many maxims and regulations by which society has consented to be tramelled, from time immemorial, without presuming to question their propriety.

It has given us infinite satisfaction to find, in the late official communication of the governor of the State of New-York, the recognition and enforcement of many just axioms of polity and political economy, which have been too little understood, or too much neglected among us. We hope and trust that the recommendations contained in this able and perspicuous speech will be met in a proper manner by the body to which it was addressed. The subjects to which it adverts are of prominent interest, and the v

marks in relation to them are, in our opinion, without exception, wise and seasonable. Education and literature occupy, as they should do, a conspicuous rank among the considerations suggested by the executive. They are unquestionably the most potent engines in the hands of government. By diffusing the elements of knowledge as widely as possible, the number of those capable of judging of the measures of rulers is of course increased. In the same proportion, too, is the number of those augmented who are qualified to take part in the councils of their country. It will therefore always be the policy of an upright and sagacious administration to throw all possible lights upon the public mind—not only as it will serve to illustrate its own course, but as it will tend to exalt public opinion, and give new energy to national character. The force of a people is compounded of their moral and physical vigour—and the enlargement of their understanding is a direct accession to their power. In fact, as the community is composed of individuals, and these individuals are to almost all valuable purposes the creatures of education, it requires no profound argument to show the political importance of a general and judicious system of instruction. But the more important the end, the more effective should be the means adopted to attain it—and in addition to those which have been hinted, we would propose that all public teachers should be examined as to their qualifications, and receive licence to pursue their vocation, if approved. When it is considered how excessively ignorant many of those are who assume the office of tuition, it may be thought worth while to take some steps for preventing able-bodied ignoramuses from deserting those useful occupations for which they were fitted and designed, to enter upon employments in which they are worse than useless themselves, and only stand as an obstacle in the way of the deserving. Added to the frequent ignorance of preceptors of the subjects which it is incumbent on them to treat, the vitiousness of the common modes of elementary instruction is a prodigious hindrance to the progress of the pupil. Whoever has reflected upon the usual methods of learning pursued in our schools, will have perceived, and whoever will consult his own experience must acknowledge, their utter inaptness to the purpose of imparting and acquiring information. It affords us peculiar gratification to see sentiments which we have ertained, and not unfrequently urged, on this head, inculcated from a quarter more capable of giving them their due weight. But there is not only need of revolution in pedagogy—our academies and colleges are placed upon a wrong footing. The first should take the place of the last, and instead of the last, a very few universities should be established in the United States, with the privilege of conferring degrees. 'Liberal education,' as it is called, has become dog-cheap—insomuch that many a baccalaureus or even artium magister, cannot construe his own diploma. This brings a double disgrace upon the country. It renders our pretensions to literature contemptible in the eyes of foreigners, and it fills the learned professions with mountebanks, quacks, and petifoggers, to the great detriment of our best interests, and to our perpetual domestic discomfiture and annoyance. To put an effectual stop to such a pregnant source of chagrin, would require an amendment of the Federal Constitution.

We have been drawn, we believe, by no unnatural catenation of reasoning, somewhat aside from the original theme of our discourse. But we have entered on a ground so ample, so interesting, and which, withal, we have so great a desire to traverse, that we shall find it exceedingly difficult to arrest our steps. We shall endeavour, however, to find some more favourable opportunity to discuss the momentous questions which have been touched upon, or which are involved in the positions which we have taken. We cannot, however, take leave of the admirable state paper to which we have alluded, without expressing our cordial concurrence in its animadversions upon banking. There is nothing so prejudicial to the well being of this community, nothing so hostile to the genius of republicanism, so inconsistent with common sense, and so incompatible with the actual enjoyment of civil liberty, as the gigantic coalition of avarice and speculation, which, under the name of banks, is daily devouring the fruits and crippling the efforts of industry. It would require a volume to point out all the deformities of this many-headed monster. Banks are most oppressive monopolies—stockholders and directors enjoying most unequal and unmerited privileges, drawing interest on monies which they have not, and paying no taxes on that which they have;—* they throw a dangerous and un-

* This is true only in regard to the banks of New-York, and a few other States.

due influence into the hands of a few capitalists—they tend unfairly to increase the store of the rich by virtually robbing the poor. These are only a few of the grounds on which we deprecate banks. Some of the objections we have pointed at might be obviated. Banks might be granted to all who chose to apply for them—(the legislature reserving to itself the right of investigating at all times the concerns of all corporations deriving their being from charters granted by it)—the stockholders might, as in other partnerships, be held individually responsible for the company's debts—the capital of banks might be roundly taxed towards the support of government—and a summary process provided for compelling payments in specie. In the New England States all these modifications have been adopted. But our opposition extends to the whole fraternity of secular incorporations. They are ungenial to our political institutions—they check the circulation of property, and accumulate it in improper hands. In this country wealth is power; and by the very means which the community, through the medium of their representatives, have granted to capitalists of indulging their cupidity without hazard or remorse, (for corporations have no conscience, and the individuals composing them no responsibility,) these same capitalists have acquired a paramount influence over both the legislature and the people. If an effort be not soon made to burst these ignominious bonds, the labouring and productive population of this country will become the mere slaves and drudges of a monied despotism. Already does a spirit of cringing servility manifest itself towards these 'cut-purses of the empire and the rule,' that it should make the blood of a freeman mantle to think of. A Turkish bashaw or a Persian satrap receives not more contemptible adulation than does a bank director—though often better entitled to deference and homage.

The impolicy and immorality of irresponsible corporations cannot be sufficiently exposed. We have known instances of combinations among monied institutions in this country, for the like of which a society of cordwainers would have been indicted for conspiracy.

But we must reserve ourselves for a more fit occasion to go into the consideration of the subjects we have glanced at—and of many others closely connected with them.

E.

Art. 6. *A Geological Essay on the imperfect evidence in support of a theory of the earth, reducible either from its general structure, or from the changes produced on its surface by the operation of existing causes. By J. Kidd, M. D. Professor of Chemistry in the University of Oxford.* Oxford, 1815. 8vo. pp. 269.

THE author of the work before us appears to be a physician and professor of chemistry in the University of Oxford, England, and to have also united in his person the professorship of mineralogy. These subjects are so connected, and chemistry is so capable of aiding the science of mineralogy, that when we observed them combined in one professorship sustained by a physician, we anticipated much satisfaction in the perusal of his labours, from the display of much learning and research. We were led to anticipate this from the high character of physicians in general for learning and ability; and having observed that some professors of chemistry have been entirely ignorant of mineralogy, and that other persons have studied the latter without an adequate knowledge of chemistry, we were much pleased with the prospect before us, when we observed that Dr. Kidd, professor of chemistry, the author under review, was also conversant in mineralogy. Hence we had much to expect on a subject which occupies much attention in the present day, and which is advancing in improvement, together with its kindred science of geology. But upon reading the work, we find that our anticipations were too sanguine, perhaps from too favourable a view of the medical character.

From whatever cause our disappointment has happened, we shall not stop to regret it, but proceed to notice the work under consideration in some of its details. The subject is geology, which has mineralogy for its handmaid. The former embraces a whole and connected view of the materials of the terraqueous globe, in order to deduce general results, from such consideration, as to the manner of the earth's formation: the latter makes us acquainted with these materials in detail: the former is the application of know-

cuse this, however, in an Englishman, who may imagine that his own island can give him a clear conception of the whole world; like the girl, who a few years since, in the western part of the State of New-York, put a certain stone into a hat, and placing her face in front so as entirely to exclude the light, pretended, and made some credulous people believe, that by so looking into it she could see the whole world and what was there going on. Hence she told of the safety of absent friends and many other incredible things. Now Dr. Kidd's book is very much like this magic stone, for it turned out that no one else could see in it as the girl could, and therefore the people concluded that there was no truth in it.

Although we confess that there are many circumstances connected with geology that appear inexplicable, yet we consider it improper and uncandid to select a few insulated facts not sufficiently inquired into from which to draw conclusions against a theory of the earth. They go to prove that we know nothing about the earth we inhabit, and that all attempts to theorize are vain. Hence our author has determined to abandon a pursuit in which he could arrive at no profitable result. We could not avoid smiling at the quotation (page 38) from Faujas St. Fond, (Essai de Geologie,) speaking of organic remains, and the inexplicability of certain petrifactions, he says, "that among the specimens that have been preserved are one fish in the act of seizing another, and small fossile fish found in the stomachs of larger fossile fish." Hence our author thinks that the process of petrifaction in these cases must have been instantaneous, and therefore inconsistent with the consideration of a superincumbent volcanic mass and other surrounding geological facts, observed in that part of Italy, where the specimens were found, and of course corroborative of his main argument of imperfect evidence in favour of a theory of the earth. We do not believe, nor can we imagine that the appearance of a fossile fish with its jaws open ready to devour another, was produced in any other way than by compression of the surrounding materials upon the fish that had become petrified. We have seen a petrified oyster in the museum of New-York, taken from the marle banks of Shrewsbury river, in New-Jersey, containing a petrified anomia attached to the inside of it. If we allow Dr. Kidd's explanation of the fossile fish of Faujas St. Fond, we might in the same manner explain (though *equally ridiculous*) the *oyster* and *anomia*, by supposing at least that the oyster became petrified before it had digested the anomia, and thus we find the one within the other. If Dr. Kidd had not abandoned the pursuit of mineralogy, we might offer him some additional facts and considerations for his next edition; but these are rendered unnecessary by his conclusion to retreat from the science.

The next chapter "On mineral veins" is short and unsatisfactory. The eleven succeeding ones, though short on each head, appear to be more systematic and better written, though we could not draw the same conclusions from the premises as our author has done. These chapters treat of "Werner's classification of the strata; of granite; of syenite; of hornblend rocks; of serpentine; of porphyry; of slaty rocks or shists; of metalliferous compact lime stone; of the rock marle of English geologists; of rock salt; and of coal." The remaining part of the work appears more like an appendix, consisting of thirteen chapters. Among these are one on *coral reefs*, and one on volcanos and earthquakes, intended to show the "operation of existing causes." One of these contains eleven pages, and the other fourteen. The changes produced by volcanos and earthquakes are so extensive, their number and effects are so great, that we are astonished that any author should write 14 pages on the subject, and draw an argument from such consideration in favour of "the imperfect evidence in support of a theory of the earth." The same may be said of the chapter on coral reefs, which does not embrace a full account of the numerous islands of coral formed in tropical climates by those animals which are called polypes.

Our author does not appear to possess the faculty of compressing his matter into a condensed or argumentative form. We find observations on organic remains scattered through the second and nineteenth chapters, and some on horblend rocks, in the seventh and tenth.

We read the work before us a second time lest we might be too hasty in drawing conclusions; but whoever takes it up will not be surprised at the author's deficiency, since he informs us (page 103 and 137) that he has had few opportunities of observation, and he appears by his own confession never to have made but one mineralogical excursion, (page 99,) unless we take his travelling from one part of Scotland to another, as a second. (page 174.)

Upon the whole, we must consider Dr.

Kidd as a closet mineralogist and geologist, not at all acquainted with the broad expanse of nature, but a lecturer only upon a geological cabinet prepared to his hand. As a geologist he confines himself too much to a view of his own country—unless he style his work a *Geological view of Great Britain*; in which case it may be entitled to greater consideration. K.

Art. 7. *The Prophetic History of the Christian Religion explained; or a brief Exposition of the Revelation of St. John; according to a new discovery of prophetical time, by which the whole chain of prophecies is arranged, and their certain completion proved from history down to the present period—with summary views of those not yet accomplished.* By the Rev. I. George Schmucker, Pastor of the Evangelical Lutheran Church, York-Town, Penn. Vol. I.—Tempora distingue et concordat Domini Verbum. Baltimore: printed and published by Schaeffer and Maund. 1817. 8vo. pp. 265.

THIS work was announced in a former number of the Magazine. We have since given it an attentive perusal.

The contents of it are comprised under the following heads: I. Dedicatory Epistle. II. Preliminary Observations. III. Introduction concerning the calculation of prophetic times. IV. Exposition of the Revelation.

The Dedicatory Epistle is addressed to the Rev. I. Henry Ch. Helmuth, D. D. *Senior Reverendi Ministerii of the Evangelic Lutheran Church* (i. e. in Pennsylvania and Maryland) *and Minister of the Gospel at Philadelphia.* The commencement of the "Epistle" naturally leads the reader to anticipate something more than a superficial view of the prophecies.

"To live retired from the bustle of the world," says the author, "has always been my delight, and the study of the holy scriptures my greatest pleasure, ever since I had the honour of studying divinity under your care, and of being inducted a fellow labourer by you, into the vineyard of our Lord. Many of my leisure hours from official duty, have particularly been devoted to a more close investigation of the prophecies and their completion. The Apocalypse of St. John had long been impenetrable to my view, and the authors which I read on that subject, left me in doubt and perplexity. But at last I obtained an insight, which to me appears fully satisfactory, &c. &c."

Notwithstanding this eventual illumination of the reverend author's mind, which we shall not question, some parts of his work appear to us extremely dark, particularly those points of calculation which he professes to be sources of the greatest comfort to himself.

Under the second head, the author takes a view of the present state of the world; proves the study of the prophesies to be a christian and necessary duty; and makes observations on the revelation in particular. In the Introduction concerning the calculation of prophetic times, he points out abuses of these calculations, and answers objections. Arguments are advanced against that common opinion, that a day in the Revelation signifies a year. He maintains that in this book there are two kinds of prophetic times. He presents "the pious prelate Bengelius's system of computing the extraordinary prophetic times." Next comes "a *new system* of ordinary prophetic times, by which Bengelius's system is rectified and confirmed. We have also a prospective view of the whole system of the prophecies in the Revelation, with historical notes of their completion; Remarks on the system; and then the Exposition of the Revelation.

The author has availed himself of the researches of Bengelius and Jung. To the essential services of the former, and to the *Sieges geschichte, geschrieben von Dr. Jung genannt Stilling*, he is largely indebted. Though we have the highest regard for the learned and pious Bengelius, as well as for other excellent and eminent divines whom the author mentions in the following portion of his chronological table, yet we must acknowledge that it strikes us as somewhat whimsical in itself.

"II. The *three angels* flying in the *midst* of heaven, are three patriarchs of the church, each of whom has a peculiar *fundamental principle of doctrine*, by which he stands distinguished, and may be known from the rest of his brethren, and *those belonging to his voice.*

"A. Angel—preaches *an eternal gospel*—constraining fear of God, as creator, to give him glory. The midst of heaven is no doubt *Germany* here, and *John Arndt* and his colleagues in that great revival of practical and experimental religion, in his time, this angel. He has been

more or less the means of all revivals of religion in Europe since, by Spener, Frankius, Tersteegen, Tinzendorf, and Wesley, &c. His writings have been immensely blessed, and translated into seven languages.

"B. Angel. His main point of doctrine is: Babylon is fallen! He will bear

1. a strong testimony against Popery, and her corruptions;

2. but particularly point out her *downfall*, as to time, manner and instruments, with great force and penetration.

This angel is the pious Bengelius and all those great men in England, France, and Germany, who have made the Revelation their particular study, and followed his steps. It was little understood before his time."

Many parts of this treatise are uncommonly bold and peremptory. In his exposition of Rev. 3. 17, page 131 and seq. the author speaks to the disparagement of the "arts and sciences;" and his holy zeal seems to lead him beyond his subject. The positive terms which he uses are too general. And, we apprehend that many of his readers, who coincide with him in main points, will protest against the strong and imperious assertion: "these are just inferences and a true explanation, &c."

In the same exposition or paraphrase, part of which we will insert as a specimen of his skill, the author cites *Jefferson's Notes!* The maner in which it is done appears so close on the borders of political prejudice, that some would consider it invidious.

"Verse 17. *Because thou sayest, I am rich, and increased with goods, and have need of nothing.* λεγω here should be rendered to *teach, to preach*, Matt. 23. 9. to declare publicly, 2 Cor. 9.3. Heb. 9. 11. Math. 4. 14. Rev. 3. 9. Math. 13. 14. These three sentences contain those peculiar points of doctrine, which the ministry of the Laodiceans inculcate, and by which they stand distinguished from the Philadelphians, as a separate church.

"*I am rich*: Man is not in a depraved and fallen condition by nature—there is no such thing as original sin. The image of God has never been defaced in the human soul—he is suited to his state and place, as perfect as he ought to be in the gradation of the whole chain of rational beings. All the vices and corruptions in the world derive their origin from education and the necessary circumstances of our existence here. Our modern metaphysicians have now explored the ocean of the human soul, and probed all its faculties to the bottom. Reason is a pure and unsullied light; the will of man is not alienated from the life of God; our affections are not estranged by nature; and conscience is the mere child of education. This is the comment on the above sentence: *I am rich;* which seems to refer solely to their general course or drift of doctrine concerning the natural capacities and dignity of man.

"*I am increased with goods.* Man is fully sufficient to make himself virtuous—it only requires a firm and steady resolution of being so; and of this resolution he himself is master, at his own pleasure. As all our disorders are not the effects of sin, but consequences of our limited nature, all evil inclinations may be over done by reason, without the *grace and assistance of God.* Our happiness is in our own power, and we may change our habits and disposition, by a mere philosophic use of the natural and christian means in hand. What great progress have we not made in arts and sciences, in civilization and politeness! To what a great degree of illumination has the human mind arrived since the days of the reformation! Superstition is turned out of doors—the wings of fanaticism and enthusiasm will now soon be sufficiently clipped. We soon will have a rational body of exegetic rules, for a more reasonable explanation of the Bible, and are already furnished with means sufficient to determine the flowers of Hebrew poetry, and the bold flights and fire of oriental genius. Blessed be God! we now say little more of Creeds, or Confessions of Faith; our province is the practice and moral part of religion. *Whether the people believe one God or twenty Gods, that will neither pick my pocket, nor break my leg.* These are just inferences and a true explanation of the words: I am increased with goods, and have need of nothing; by which the Lord refers to their boasting of acquired abilities in science, religion, and virtue.

"*And knowest not that thou art wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked.* You are most egregiously deceived—full of self-conceit and vain presumption, says the Lord; your real condition is quite the reverse of what you conceive yourself to be, or to possess. Your boasted metaphysics, and essays on human understanding are like a transmigrating soul among the ancients, which in every generation assumed a new body, and in essence always remained the same. Your endeavours to model the principles of exegetical theology after this meteor of so transitory a nature, can only serve to confuse and perplex divinity, in order that others may again disentangle and simplify it from heterogeneous wisdom, which is foolishness before God You boast of superior illumination in divine things by the help of reason and philosophy, like a blind man of sight. The empire of reason can never be extended beyond the limits of the material world; and that inward illumination from above, by which spiritual things can be discerned, is not your present portion. 1 Cor. 2. 14."

The expositor evidently underrates and

contemns the endeavours of metaphysicians and philosophers to unravel the mysteries of *their own mind.* If then his principle is correct; and if *he* is *not* possessed of peculiar privileges, and endued with transcendent faculties, his conduct in the present instance, is grossly inconsistent, and culpable; his attempt to unravel *Divine Prophecy* is not only presumptuous, but approaches to impiety.

The remaining part of the paraphrase is more consonant with reason and religion, though it contains too much cant to be perfectly in accordance with either.

"All your fine moral discourses upon virtues and vices, without scripture motives, and the whole system of redemption, will never win one soul to Christ and his heavenly kingdom. You act the part of a foolish physician at the side of a sick-bed, who would, without administering wholesome and effective medicines, prescribe exercise to a dying man, professional employment to the sick, and diet where all appetite is lost. Would not an intelligent patient in that case answer: Doctor, this is reversing your proper order of proceeding; first cure my disease, and your prescriptions shall be implicitly obeyed. Such a preacher of mere morals, separates what God has united, and complies only with half his commission to the world—he builds the fabric of a mill, but neglects to bring the water to run upon the wheel, which is to put the whole machine in motion. Practical holiness is the great end of religion, and faith is the means—it would be folly to expect this end, without the use of means in a proper manner. Not mere morality, but vital religion is the chief good of man, and this also is the principal aim of an evangelical preacher in all his sermons. These only are the sermons which the Lord has ever blessed to rescue immortal souls from perdition into the arms of Jesus, and to nourish them unto eternal life. For man is radically corrupted, and his restoration must begin from the heart. A minister, therefore, without vital, personal religion—sermons, thus void of the genuine spirit and savour of Christianity—the private and public conversation of such a moralist, in the garb of a pastor of Christ's flock, without the unction from above, are indeed wretched, and miserable, and poor, and blind, and naked."

On the whole this volume, though not to be held up as a model of style, or logic, or doctrine, contains some sensible remarks, and many pious reflections.

K. N. R.

Art. 8. *A general system of Toxicology: or, a Treatise on Poisons, founded in the mineral, vegetable, and animal kingdoms, considered in their relations with Physiology, Pathology, and Medical Jurisprudence. Abridged, and partly translated from the French of M. P. Orfila, M. D. P. By Joseph G. Nancrede, M. D. honorary member of the Philadelphia Medical Society, and of the New-York Historical Society, foreign corresponding member of the Medical Society of Emulation of Paris, &c.* Philadelphia: M. Carey & Son. 1817.

THOUGH the fact may perhaps be regarded as an anomaly in modern book-making, we venture to assert that this is a work which promises favourable results to its readers, when its benefits shall be divided between them and the author.

In the numerous departments of medical science, there is not one which more frequently requires the prompt and accurate exercise of scientific skill, not one which more deeply involves the feelings and reputation of the physician, and not one which is more imperfectly understood by the great body of the profession, than the subject of poisons. It is a subject, in the prosecution of which, modern chemists seem to have been more ambitious to subvert the ill-founded theories of ages gone by, than to establish correct ones for the benefit of the present and the [illegible] have discovered by the light [illegible] the mistaken track of their predecessors, but Dr. Orfila has been more wise than the rest, in availing himself of the same means to search out and pursue the correct one. We are grateful to his representative, Dr. Nancrede, for this useful abridgment of so excellent a work. It is earnestly hoped and confidently believed, that he will be liberally rewarded for his labour.

In the treatment of his subject, the author has followed the arrangement proposed by Vicat and adopted by M. Fodéré, dividing poisons into the 6 classes of corrosive, astringent, acrid, narcotic, narcotico-acrid, and the stupifying. After explaining the mode of action, and organic lesion produced by each of the six classes, and establishing some general principles applicable to the nature and treatment of each, he proceeds to treat of poisons in particular. In this attempt, he pursues the following systematical order. 1st. he gives "an explanation of their chemical properties and of their external character." In doing this, he

selects the most prominent and constant characteristics of the substance, describes the precipitates furnished by the mineral poisons, when mixed with the different chemical agents, and lays down the botanical and zoological character of the different vegetable and animal poisons, according to the principles of the two sciences to which they belong. He shows 2dly, by experiments on living animals, "their physiological action," the phenomena produced by the poisonous substance when introduced into the stomach, injected into the veins, or applied externally; and undertakes to explain its specific action in producing death; 3dly, "their general symptoms," the description of which is preceded by instructive cases from the most eminent medical writers, with their observations and the author's; 4thly, "the lesion of texture which they produce; the nature of the alterations produced by the poison; their situation, extent, intensity, &c;" 5thly, he considers "the application of the facts in the four preceding paragraphs to the different cases of medical jurisprudence," under the following heads—

1st. "The course which the person called upon ought to pursue, when the patient poisoned is living, and the rest of the poison whether solid or liquid is found, whether alone or mixed with aliments and medicines."

2d. "The means he ought to employ should the patient be alive; the whole of the poison swallowed, and the matter vomited can be examined."

3d. "The conduct he ought to pursue in case the whole of the poison has been swallowed, and it is impossible to procure the matter vomited, the patient being still alive."

4th. "The mode of analysis which must be had recourse to, when the patient is dead."

6thly. In the "*treatment of poisoning*," he proceeds to inquire whether "there is any substance which possesses the properties required to act as an antidote;" in which he shows, by experiments on living animals, that many things which have hitherto been considered as counterpoisons, because they possessed the power of decomposing the poisonous substance, are extremely dangerous, as the new compounds which result from their chemical action are frequently more virulent poisons than the substances which they were given to destroy. He shows also, by numerous experiments, the effects of various means employed in their stead; and points out particularly those which he has proved to be most successful.

In the second section of his work, the author comprises all that relates to poisoning generally considered;—detailing the proper means for ascertaining the existence of poison in a person while living, the symptoms which distinguish acute poisoning from several other diseases; the means of determining to what class of poisons it belongs, and the mode of discovering by analysis, and by proceeding from known to unknown points, its composition, or identity. He also gives the history of slow poisons; the manner in which the physician should proceed in opening dead bodies, and the importance which should be attached to the organic lesions which he may discover.

We will proceed to notice a few of the most important deductions from the author's experiments as respects the *treatment* of poisoning. From the difficulty of obtaining a more correct and definite knowledge by experiments on living animals, physicians have hitherto principally relied upon such medicines as antidotes, as were known, from chemical experiments, to decompose the poisonous substance, under circumstances the most favourable to chemical action. Thus the alkaline salts and earths, the sulphurets of potash and lime, have been recommended and given as counter-poisons to corrosive sublimate, because they were known to possess the power to decompose that substance. The experiments of Doctor Orfila conclusively prove, that this theory must be but limited in its application to practice, and that there are *common qualities* which every chemical agent ought to possess, to be considered as an antidote.

1st. "It ought to be such as may be taken in a large dose without any danger."

2d. "It ought to act upon the poison, whether it be in a fluid or solid state."

3d. "Its action ought to be prompt."

4th. "It ought to be capable of combining with the poison in the midst of the gastric liquor, mucous, bilious, and other fluids which may be contained in the stomach."

5th. "Lastly, in acting upon the poison, it ought to deprive it of all its deleterious properties."

Guided by these principles the author proceeds to investigate by experiment, the proper antidotes to the different poisons. He has demonstrated that the new combinations resulting from the chemical action of the alkalies and sulphur-

with the corrosive sublimate, are more virulent poisons than the sublimate,—that the only antidote to this substance is *albumen*; which decomposes the muriate of mercury, and converts it into calomel, an oxyde of mercury, at *minimum*. The treatment recommended, therefore, in poisoning by corrosive sublimate, is to encourage vomiting by copious and frequent draughts of mucilaginous drinks, and to give large quantities of whites of eggs. Upon the same principle the author might have recommended, where eggs could not be obtained, the use of milk.

Arsenious Acid. The medicines which had been recommended as counter-poisons to this substance were the alkaline sulphurets, the sulphurated hydrogen, and acetic acid. These, the author has proved, are all useless or deleterious, when taken into the stomach with the arsenic, and that the only true antidote is the *Hydrosulphureted Water;* nevertheless, as this remedy is not easily and readily obtained, he advises the use of mild emetics, aided by large quantities of warm water and mucilaginous drinks; which by disseminating the poison over a greater extent of surface, will prevent the deleterious effects from the residue in the stomach, after vomiting. Lime water may be given with benefit when the arsenious acid has been taken in solution. The bitter infusions are only useful in consequence of the vehicle which forms a part of them. All oily substances he believes to be rather injurious than beneficial.

As an antidote to the corrosive sublimate and arsenious acid, great virtues have recently been ascribed to charcoal. The experiments made with this substance by Dr. Bertrand, who has most confidently recommended its use, have been repeated by Dr. Orfila, and he affirms that "neither charcoal nor the water of charcoal are (is) antidotes (an antidote) to corrosive sublimate or arsenious acid." "Any results respecting antidotes," he observes, "can be of no avail, unless the œsophagus of the animal, that is the subject of the experiment, be tied;" and in consequence of this neglect he concludes the experiments of Bertrand to have been fallacious.

Acetate of Copper, or Verdigris. The impropriety of administering the hydrogenated sulphurets, which theory had so highly extolled as antidotes to this poison, was pointed out by M. Drouard. The substance which was held in the highest estimation, before our author's experiments, was sugar. He discovered, however, that a decomposition only took place at a boiling temperature, and that sugar could not, therefore, be considered as an antidote, though it may be directed as a useful auxiliary in calming the irritation of the stomach after the poison shall have been ejected. He has also demonstrated, that the proper antidotes to this poison are *albumen*, and the *prussiates of potash and iron*; all of which readily decompose the copper at a low temperature, though the former, the best preparation of which is the whites of eggs, is represented as the most eligible.

Muriate of Tin. From numerous experiments, the author has proved that this substance is an active poison, and that its best antidote is milk. Milk with sweet mucilaginous drinks, in large quantities he also recommends as the best counter-poisons to the *Nitrate and Sub-Nitrate of Bismuth.* To the *Caustic Alkalis*, the proper antidote is vinegar. The *Caustic Acids* are most effectually counteracted by the immediate use of Magnesia.

Nitrate of Silver—Lunar Caustic. The author has made many experiments to discover an antidote to this active poison, and concludes by saying, that he does not hesitate to recommend as such, the *muriate of soda* or *common salt* in solution. We are not prepared to say that this substance is not the best counter-poison to the lunar caustic, or that it will not, if given under the most favourable circumstances, decompose it in the stomach and thereby prevent its deleterious effect. But keeping in view the general axioms of the author in specifying the essential qualities of a perfect antidote, we are of opinion that he has not, in this case, given satisfactory proof of the correctness of his conclusion. From a series of experiments to ascertain the *modus operandi* of the lunar caustic, he says that he is of opinion that "when introduced into the stomach, it induces death by corroding the texture where it may come into contact; and by producing an inflammation more or less considerable." From the readiness with which lunar caustic decomposes animal matter, this theory of its physiological action appears plausible, and is probably correct. Now, in all the experiments which he has recorded to show the efficacy of the marine salt in preventing corrosion, the caustic was conveyed into the stomach in *solution*, and with it, or immediately after it, was given a solution of the muriate of soda. The animals died in four or five days without showing any other symptoms than dejection, and without discovering the small-

est eschar in the stomach and intestines. It is obvious, that in these cases the salt decomposed the poison; but the author has told us, that an antidote must act upon the poison, whether it be in a fluid or solid state, and that it must act promptly. We know the caustic to be a salt which is readily soluble, but we know also, that its action on animal matter is instantaneous: therefore the experiments do not prove that death would have been prevented had the poison been administered in a *solid form.*

Opium. The various remedies which had been recommended as antidotes to this poison were, the vegetable acids, coffee, fluid oxygenated muriatic acid, camphor, mucilaginous drinks and bleeding. After a laborious investigation of the efficacy of each, the author says, that "from a very great number of facts collected with care," he is able to affirm "that the vegetable acids aggravate the symptoms of poisoning by opium whenever they are not vomited;" that in case the poisonous substance has been expelled by vomiting, "vinegar and water, and other vegetable acids, possess the property of diminishing the symptoms of poisoning, and even of putting an end to them altogether."

The writer of this article formerly made some experiments, which appear to corroborate this opinion; though from the high reputation of the vegetable acids as counter-poisons to opium, it was then thought, that the unexpected result of the experiments was to be imputed to the dissimilar operation of the poison on the brute, and the human subject. A cat was made to swallow two and a half grains of opium, with half an ounce of lime juice with which it had been mixed two hours; little effect was produced in one hour, when the dose was repeated. The experiment was made on another cat, of the same age and size, water being substituted for the lime juice. No symptoms of stupifaction followed in either case, but, on the contrary, both the animals were obviously excited. The one which was the subject of the last experiment was furious for a short time and recovered; the *immediate* effects on the other were less violent, but the animal declined for a few days and died.

From the author's experiments with the infusion and decoction of *coffee*, he infers, that they are not to be considered as antidotes to opium, because they neither decompose it in the stomach nor convert it into a harmless substance; but as they do not, like the vegetable acids, increase its deleterious action, they may be employed without danger; and the infusion, when well prepared, will sometimes produce the most salutary effects. *The fluid oxygenated muriatic acid* is proved to possess no decided advantages over vinegar, and as the preparation is complicated, the author gives the preference to the vegetable acid. Of *camphor*, he affirms, that it does not decompose opium, nor hinder its acting as a poison, and consequently that it is not its antidote; nevertheless it may be given in small quantities with benefit, to counteract narcotic effects. The result of the author's experiments by blood letting is, that bleeding never exaggerates the symptoms of poisoning by opium, nor accelerates the moment of death—that in some instances it was highly useful—that it ought to be performed in robust persons who are under the influence of opium, and that it is most advisable to bleed from the jugular vein.

From all his observations and experiments on the treatment of poisoning by this substance, the author concludes that the best means to be pursued, are to expel the poison from the stomach, if possible, by active emetics, and if these medicines will not produce their effect when taken into the stomach, he suggests the propriety of injecting a few grains of tartar emetic into the veins. Bleeding should be performed from the jugular vein immediately after the expulsion of the poisonous substance, and repeated according to the temperament of the patient. After the expulsion of the poison, water acidulated with vinegar and lemon juice, tartaric acid, and a strong infusion of coffee, should be alternately administered in small doses every ten minutes. Diluent drinks, in large quantities, are objectionable, as they dissolve the poison and disseminate it over a greater extent of surface, and thereby facilitate its absorption.

The observations on the treatment of poisoning by opium, are applicable to the whole class of narcotic poisons, except the *Prussic acid*, to which no antidote has yet been discovered. The oil of olives, milk, ammonia, theriaca, and chlorine, have all been found feeble or inefficacious remedies. The oil of terpentine is recommended as useful after the operation of strong emetics.

Not the least interesting and important part of this volume, is that which relates to the *physiological action of poisons.* On this subject we conceive the writer to have done more towards explaining the true phenomena, and reconciling the discordant opinions, and apparent contradictions of authors, than all

is not the analogy which the author has represented, in the effects of medicines on many other species of animals.

To the 2d objection, it is answered, that from vigorous experiments, it is ascertained, that the conclusions to be drawn from the experiments with poisons, are in no way modified by the ligature of the œsophagus—that it is impossible to write a complete work on poisons without frequently performing this operation—that if performed with address, it scarcely lasts more than a minute or a minute and a half—that from twelve experiments of this kind, performed on dogs, no other effect was produced than slight fever, and a little dejection; and, that animals killed some time after undergoing the operation, presented no apparent lesion. Z.

ART. 9. *An Essay on American Poetry, with Miscellaneous Pieces on a variety of subjects, Sentimental, Descriptive, Moral, and Patriotic. By Solyman Brown, A. M.* New-Haven. Hezekiah Howe. 12mo. pp. 188.

THERE is a Spanish proverb, the import of which we well remember, though not the precise words in which it is couched; it is to this effect: "God preserve me from my friends—I will protect myself from my enemies." Never have we felt more deeply the force of this deprecation than on the present occasion. The attacks of mercenary or envenomed slanderers of our country's fame, we know how to contemn, or to repel—but the advances of officious auxiliaries, where we respect the motive, but must reject the aid, place us in a situation of extreme embarrassment. The author of the poems contained in the volume before us, certainly appears to be a well meaning man, and, with due allowances, a decent scholar. But certainly a more unhappy conceit could not have entered his fancy, than that he was destined to vindicate the honours of the American muse. We cannot, indeed, imagine a fairer opportunity for one of those malignant English critics, whose illiberality our author so keenly resents, to give vent to his spleen and pungency to his paragraphs, than this very production affords. Were it to be taken for a specimen of that genius, whose claims it presumes to assert, what might be said of it with truth would be a severer satire on the objects of its solicitude, than any of which it complains. Such mistaken zeal as is displayed in this book, is to be deplored. It aggravates the mischief which it affects to remedy. It lowers the standard of our literature in the estimation of foreigners, and invalidates the arguments of those who are disposed to maintain the literary pretensions of their native land.

Even the ground which the writer assumes, admitting the merits of those whom he eulogizes, is one on which no legitimate son of science or of song would wish to intrench himself. Were American poetry as transcendent as it is inferior to the poetry of Great Britain, since the distinction between them has existed, it would be mean and contemptible to deny its just tribute to the latter. But the position which our author has taken in this regard, as well as in respect to literature generally, is as untenable as it is audacious. Every one who knows any thing, knows that there are ten publications of value in England, where there is one in the United States; and consequently if we would, in conformity with the advice of our author, confine our reading to the works of our compatriots, we must be ten times more ignorant than those whom we are instigated to rival. But we cannot stoop to this controversy. The learned of all nations form one community, and he who renders a service to this community, is entitled to a gratitude exactly proportionate to the benefit conferred, and to an admiration commensurate with the talent exhibited. Enlightened minds entertain philanthropic views; and philanthropy recognizes no distinction of lineage or language.

To avoid collisions of an unpleasant nature we will, without further comment, pass by the preface, in which the author has given loose to his patriotism to the great disparagement either of his judgment or his candour. But the work opens with a dedication, and however sweeping a stride we may be disposed to take, after we shall have passed the threshold, we must be permitted to pause for a moment in the vestibule. The volume is dedicated to "James Morris, Esq." a *magnus ignotus*, or embushelled luminary, the rays of whose renown have not yet spread beyond the perimeter of a Winchester standard. But, says our author,—"With the utmost confidence, I commit this little volume to the American public, shielded by a name which

Envy and Detraction must ever assail in vain." We know nothing of the efficacy of this name, being quite beyond the sphere of its influence; yet we can imagine a very satisfactory reason why Envy and Detraction should assail it in vain. It is a received maxim, that *de non apparentibus et de non existentibus eadem est ratio.*—Envy and Detraction would be amazingly perplexed to find the object which they are defied to assault. We may conceive, however, from this accension, of what corruscations the poet's imagination is capable. He has conjured up to his apprehension a tremendous apparition of Envy and Detraction, those fell blood-hounds, in full scent of Esquire Morris! He doubtless experienced a vision not less vivid and intense than was Cicero's when he exclaimed—"Versatur mihi ante oculos aspectus Cethegi," &c. But his fervour suddenly subsides, and timidity succeeds to assurance. "That it" (the work,) says our poet, "should inherit the immortality of my Patron's (videlicet Esquire Morris's) "virtues, it would be presumption to hope." Now this seems to us an excess of diffidence; for were we to vaticinate, we should predict precisely the same immortality both of the poem and *its* patron—an *immortality* of six weeks in a circuit of twelve miles.

But it is time to say something of the poems which are ushered in with so much pomp. The principal performance is entitled an Essay on American Poetry, though it might as well have taken any other appellation. It is written in the heroic measure, and is divided into three parts. The first canto is a diatribe against British reviewers, with friendly hints to American critics—the second is a monologue in the character of the Genius of Columbia—and the third is a picturesque, geographical, physical, statistical, and political survey of this continent. There is some good sense, and there is much smooth versification in this essay. The author's prejudices are honest, and his frankness is commendable. He does not, however, evince the poet either in the wildness or grandeur of his conceptions, or in the force or dignity of his diction. He possesses little vigour of fancy, or vivacity of expression. But if he does not often rise above mediocrity, he seldom falls below it.

We will extract a few lines from the introduction to this poetical essay as a specimen of Mr. Brown's best manner, and as containing the burden of his whole song.

Parnassian Nine! who give poetic fire!
Can slaves alone awake the tuneful lyre?
Are freemen banish'd from the minstrel-throng,
And deaf to Nature's never-ceasing song?
Did Homer sing beneath a tyrant's frown,
And pluck his clustering honours from a crown?
Did Maro owe his numbers or his story
To Kings or Thrones—or share with them his glory?
And Milton! Prince of Poets! didst thou soar,
By royal aid, to fields untrod before?
Say, Bard! wast thou, by some great monarch hurl'd
Far from the orbit of this rolling world?
Say not:—I know full well thy proud disdain,
That spurn'd a tyrant and a tyrant's chain:—
Thy soul abhorr'd oppression's curst abode;
Thy generous breast with patriot virtue glow'd:
'Twas this that taught thy taintless soul to rise,
And sing of earth, and air, and hell, and skies—
'Twas this that bore thee free, on fancy's wing,
To drink at Nature's unpollluted spring.
Or Pope! didst thou obey a monarch's nod,
And cringe beneath a tyrant's lifted rod?—
Detested thought! though Scotch reviewers rave,
And swear a poet must be born a slave,
Apollo swears—whoe'er Apollo be,
A God or not—the poet must be free.
No forest laws degrade the muses' groves;
He freely ranges who sincerely loves:
No guarded fountain cheers that chosen few,
Who sponge their honours from a Scotch review.

We will make one further selection from this poem.

Slow up the west the cloud of summer rolls;
The distant thunder rocks the trembling poles;
Bright arrowy flames enkindle night to day,
And round the heavens on forky pinions play.
But hark! the thunders cease! the deafning roar,
And vivid flashes, fright the soul no more.
The cloud dissolves!—Behold that blazing ball
Descend to earth, at FRANKLIN's magic call,
And, like a meteor, harmless lightnings fall.

On Carolina's plain, and Bunker's height,
What are those sounds? that flash of sudden light?
What mean those flaming arms and foaming steeds?
Alas! 'tis war—a friend, a brother bleeds!
Around the foe a feeble band unites,
To guard their country, home, and sacred rights,
Untaught in lesson'd art of hostile arms,
And uninur'd to war's malign alarms.
What form is that that strides along the line?
Is it a mortal—or some pow'r divine?
Some guardian Angel of a Nation's peace,
Some seraph, sent to bid the slaughter cease?
No!—'tis Columbia's son—the heir of fame,
Creation's hero! WASHINGTON his name.

What voice resounds in yonder crowded hall?
What lips are those from which such accents fall?
That form—Demosthenes! is that thine own?
Or Chatham's, thundering at oppression's throne?
Not thine, Demosthenes!—nor Chatham! thine;
In AMES, alone, your blended virtues shine.

Such gifts, indulgent nature! from thy store,
Adorn Atlantic's western—slander'd shore:
With lavish hand thy blessings round are strown
As if thou here hadst fixt thine everlasting throne.

This ebullition indicates more of the fervour of patriotism than of poetry.

But if Mr. Brown's didactics are tolerable, his lyrics are not to be endured. He has given an assortment of samples of his various manufactures, and though we doubt not the conformity of his whole stock of fabrics to the specimens which he has presented, yet we question much whether his pattern-card will ever procure him an order from the public. What can be more flimsy than this?

Robert, rising with the sun,
Wakes from many a pleasing dream;
Now, his early breakfast done,
Drives afield his sturdy team.

See him on the furrow'd plain,
List'ning to the linnet's note;
Wond'ring how so sweet a strain
Issues from her little throat.

Now, beneath the cooling shade,
While his cattle, grazing, stray,
On his grassy pillow laid,
Thus he tunes his rustic lay:—

"Misers! boast your swelling store,
Daily count your hoarded wealth,
While the plough-boy asks no more
Than a competence, with health.

Man of pleasure! court your ease,
Rob the world of ev'ry joy;—
Virtue shall the plough-boy please;
Virtue's pleasures never cloy.

Heirs of fame! for glory toil,
Reap your laurels, wear your bays—
Robert's hands shall till the soil,
Labour bless his peaceful days.

Circling seasons! swiftly fly—
Time! your hasty chariot roll—
Fearless shall the plough-boy die,
Heav'n receive his parting soul."

Take an other of the same kind.

When friends forsake thee,
When woes o'ertake thee,
O man! whoe'er thou be;
If tear-drops, stealing,
From fellow-feeling,
Have aught that's healing,
I'll shed one tear for thee;
Yes, Heaven reject me,
And friends neglect me,
If I shed no tear for thee.

Is fortune frowning;
Thy last hope drowning
In life's tumultuous sea?
Is care depressing,
No friend caressing,
No solace blessing?
I'll shed one tear for thee;
Yes, anguish seize me,
And palsies freeze me,
If I shed no tear for thee.

Before thee lying,
All pale and dying,
A partner dost thou see?
Didst thou adore her?
Though bending o'er her
Will not restore her,
I'll shed one tear for thee;
Yes! life-blood fail me,
And death assail me,
If I shed no tear for thee.

Such a parody as the following is shameful.

Just like man is yonder sea,
Tost by tempests rudely beating;
Never once from tumult free;
Now advancing, now retreating,
Just like man.

Silver Cynthia, queen of night,
Orb with beams inconstant shining,
Fills her horn with borrow'd light,
Waxing now, and now declining,
Just like man.

Though the deeply-rooted oak
Scorns the scath of lightning flashes;
Time, with sure and silent stroke,
All its pride in ruin dashes,
Just like man.

We have already given more time and space to this work than its merits required; but the subject of which it treats seemed to challenge our consideration. In dismissing it, we will only observe, that whilst we admire the chivalrous feelings of its author, so tremblingly alive to every breath that would tarnish the reputation of his country, so dauntless in maintaining its fair fame; we deem it a duty to beseech him to moderate a zeal so disproportionate to his powers, and to learn that in very many cases, "the better part of valour is discretion." E.

ART. 10. *The Emigrant's Guide to the Western and Southwestern States and Territories: containing a Geographical and Statistical description of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Ohio:—the Territories of Alabama, Missouri, Illinois, and Michigan; and the Western parts of Virginia, Pennsylvania, and New-York. With a complete List of the Road and River Routes, west of the Alleghany Mountains, and the connecting Roads from New-York, Philadelphia, and Washington City, to New-Orleans, St. Louis, and Pittsburg. The whole comprising a more comprehensive Account of the Soil, Productions, Climate, and present state of Improvement of the Regions described, than any Work hitherto published. Accompanied by a Map of the United States, including Louisiana, projected and engraved expressly for this work. By* WILLIAM DARBY, *Member of the New-York Historical Society, and Author of a Map and Statistical Account of the State of Louisiana and the adjacent Regions.*

THE constant and increasing emigration from Europe, and from the Atlantic States, to the States west of the Alleghanies, cannot fail to render this work

useful and interesting to that class of emigrants who are able and willing to seek for information in books. In the compilation of his book, the author has resorted to the most valuable topographical publications, as well as made use of his own personal knowledge; he does not always, however, exercise the best judgment in the selection of matter, nor does he always discriminate between important and irrelevant remarks; and there is an unskilfulness in the arrangement of his materials, which must somewhat diminish the value of the "Guide," as a book of reference. The style of this book is not well chosen; it is too ambitious to suit the purpose of the work, the highest excellence of which it admits, being the simple and explicit communication of facts. The author, also, has made a considerably free use of his prior work on Louisiana, and though this may have been in some measure necessary, in order to the completeness of the work before us, yet it has somewhat diminished the value of both. There are some things omitted also, which would have formed a valuable addition to the stock of information which the "Guide" already furnishes: such as prices of lands, of labour, of travelling, of living, &c. A comparative estimate of the profits of the various kinds of culture in the Western and Southwestern States would have been interesting and useful. Though Mr. Darby has said a good deal on the subject of the vine and the olive, he has omitted to compute the cost of land subjected to their culture, as consisting not only of the purchase money, but also of interest and labour for the number of years during which no benefit is reaped.

Nevertheless, we mention these things as blemishes that pertain to the skill of Mr. Darby as an author, rather than to his usefulness as a guide; and we do not doubt that the emigrant, whom it most concerns, will find it a valuable contribution to his means of information.

Art. 11. *Florula Ludoviciana; or a Flora of the State of Louisiana. Translated, revised, and improved, from the French of C. C. Robin, by C. S. Rafinesque, Member of the Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia, of the Literary and Philosophical Society of New-York, of the Royal Institute of Naples, &c. &c.* New-York. C. Wiley and Co. 12 mo. pp. 178.

MR. ROBIN, who was an intelligent observer and diligent collector, though not a professed botanist, published his Travels in Louisiana, at Paris, in 1807. At the end of his third and last volume, he has given descriptions of the plants of Louisiana, as far as known to him, classed after the method of Jussieu. In this *Flore Louisianaise*, as Mr. Robin termed it, Mr. Rafinesque observed, among many errors, much that was new and valuable. He therefore thought it worth while, relying on the descriptions given, which, of known plants, are uniformly accurate, to class and name the new genera and species correctly, after the manner which the author had attempted to pursue. Of the qualifications of Mr. Rafinesque for the task there can be no question; and he appears to have been well rewarded for his labour. The extent of the pretensions of the work, is limited by the motto which the editor has adopted in his title-page—*Quand les matériaux sont imparfaits, l'édifice ne peut pas être complet.*

Art. 12. ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Experiments made by the Assay-Master of the King of the Netherlands, at the mint of Utrecht, on the native copper existing in huge blocks on the South side of Lake Superior, in a letter from his Excellency William Eustis, Minister Plenipotentiary and Envoy Extraordinary from the United States, &c. to the Hon. Samuel L. Mitchill, dated Hague, Oct. 12, 1817.

Dear Sir,

PERCEIVING by the public newspapers, that my friend Dr. Le Baron had presented you a piece of copper, I inclose you the analysis of a piece, which he gave me, at the mint of Utrecht, a portion of which, in its crude state, I presented to the Minister of Foreign Affairs to be deposited in the University of Leyden. My object in procuring an assay in a foreign country, was first to add to the diffusion of information respecting our country, and secondly, that it might be compared with experiments made in the United States. I had hoped to return this autumn, and to have taken it with me, but the state

of our commercial relations with this country has necessarily deferred that hope until the spring. If Dr. Le Baron is near you, I will thank you to present me to him; with great respect and esteem,

I am, dear Sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. EUSTIS.

The Hon. Samuel L. Mitchill.
New-York.

The report from the mint, is in these words:

From every appearance the piece of copper seems to have been taken from a mass that has undergone fusion. The melting was, however, not an operation of art, but a natural effect caused by a volcanic eruption.

The stream of lava probably carried along in its course the aforesaid body of copper that had formed into one collection, as fast as it was heated enough to run, from all parts of the mine. The united mass was probably borne, in this manner, to the place where it now rests in the soil.

The crystallized form, observable every where on the original surface of the metal that has been left untouched or undisturbed, leads me to presume that the fusion it has sustained was by a process of nature; since this crystallized surface can only be supposed to have been produced by a slow and gradual cooling, whereby the copper assumed regular figures as its heat passed into other substances and the metal itself lay exposed to the air.

As to the properties of the copper itself, it may be observed that its colour is a clear red; that it is peculiarly qualified for rolling and forging; and that its excellence is indicated by its resemblance to the copper usually employed by the ENGLISH for plating.

The dealers in copper call this sort *Peruvian copper* to distinguish it from that of *Sweden*, which is much less malleable. The specimen, under consideration, is incomparably better than Swedish copper, as well on account of its brilliant colour, as for the fineness of its pores, and its extreme ductility.

Notwithstanding, before it is used in manufactures, or for the coining of money, it ought to be melted anew, for the purpose of purifying it from such earthy particles which it may contain.

The examination of the North-American copper, in the sample received from his excellency the minister, by the operations of the cupel and the test by fire, has proved that it does not contain the smallest particle of silver, gold, or any other metal.

We are indebted to a correspondent for the following sketch of the professional life of Mr. Philipps, the comedian and opera-singer, whose grace and science have rendered him so deservedly a favourite in this country. A considerable part of it is copied from a London periodical publication.

Mr. Thomas Philipps is a native of London, and the only son of Isaac Philipps, Esq. a gentleman of good family in Monmouthshire, who was, in the early part of his life, in the army, and afterwards held the situation in the revenue, of Surveyor of Land-Carriage Officers. He had intended his son for the army, and to use, for his promotion in it, the interest of the late Duke of Beaufort, Mr. Philipps' avowed friend and patron; however, he died before his wish could be effected, and at the time his son was at the age of about ten years. Mr. T. Philipps was then educated, at his mother's desire, for the law; but having early evinced a strong propensity for music, he was instructed in that science as an accomplishment.

At the age of seventeen his partiality for the stage became evident; but it met the discouragement of his friends, who, however, after opposing his inclination about two years, allowed him to make the attempt, in hopes of his failure, and that he would then apply himself to study for the profession of the law. The event proved contrary to their expectations. On the 10th of May, 1796, he made his debut at the Theatre Royal, Covent-Garden, in *Philippe* in "*The Castle of Andalusia*," for Mrs. Mountain's benefit. His reception was so brilliant and flattering, that it formed his determination of embracing the life of a public singer and professor of music. He no longer met the opposition of his friends on the subject. Although at this time possessed of much musical knowledge, and labouring to improve himself in that science, he wanted information in stage manner, and the various requisites which only practice on the stage can give, and which are, with a London audience, indispensable for a performer in the higher cast of characters. Accordingly, after performing a few nights, at different periods subsequent to the above mentioned, at the Hay-market and at Covent-Garden, Mr. Philipps engaged as principal singer at the Theatre Royal, Norwich; which he soon after exchanged for a similar situation at Bath; in both which cities he became so great a favourite, and made such progress in his profession, that he was offered, and accepted, an engagement at the Theatre Royal, Crow-street, Dublin, in 1801. The taste and liberality of that city declared in Mr. Philipps' favour, and decided his success in his favourite pursuit. The propriety and correctness of his conduct introduced him into the first class of society, and, united with his professional talents, occasioned his being appointed singing-master in some of the best families. He continued at the head of the opera department in Dublin, increasing in reputation and emoluments during eight years, until the period of Mr. Arnold's commencing his English Opera, when (having formerly known Mr. Philipps, a pupil of his father) he proposed an engagement to him, which was accepted, and Mr. Philipps again appeared before the London audience, in *Young Heartwell*, in Mr. Arnold's opera, "*Up all Night*."

Mr. Philipps' success in the summer at the

Lyceum produced so advantageous an offer from the Managers of the Drury-Lane Company, that he relinquished his intention of returning the following winter to Dublin, and became attached to the above-mentioned establishment, in which his success was confirmed, and he nightly rose in public favour. His most successful characters have been *Carlos* in *The Duenna*, and *Orlando* in *The Cabinet;* the latter of which having been composed by Mr. Braham, expressly for his own powers, Mr. Philipps undertook very reluctantly. Mr. Braham has, much to his credit, on every occasion, forwarded Philipps' professional advancement with his warmest encomiums.

Mr. Philipps' masters were, Mr. Spofforth (from whose instructions he acknowledges to have gained much advantage) and Dr. Arnold; while at Bath he had lessons from Rauzzini; and in London, at different periods, from Signor Viganoni, Mr. F. Bianchi, and Mr. Kelly. During his residence in Ireland, his intimacy with Sir J. A. Stevenson, and Mr. T. Cooke, was a source of improvement and advantage to him. He has composed several ballads with much success, and will no doubt continue to rise in improvement as well as public favour. As an actor, Mr. Philipps has the advantage over almost every other singer on our stage.

During the Drury-Lane company's performing at the Lyceum, and for three years after the rebuilding and opening of the new Theatre Royal, Drury-Lane, Mr. Philipps remained attached to that establishment as first tenor singer, with full estimation and favour of the public; but at the expiration of his articles, displeased with the Drury-Lane concern under the *mis*management of a committee of lords and gentlemen, which had reduced its reputation and finances to a very low ebb, Mr. Philipps returned to his friends in Dublin, (to which place he had now an additional attachment, by having recently married a lady of that city.) and received the most enthusiastic welcome and reception from his friends and the Irish public. He played with the *longest and most undiminished* attraction ever known in the Dublin Theatre, through the whole of that season, 1816, and the latter part of the next. Some difference having arisen between him and the proprietor of Crow-street at the commencement of the season of 1817, respecting terms, which was only *in part* reconciled by the voice of the public, and the necessities of the theatre demanding Mr. Philipps' re-appearance, influenced by the same spirit of independence he had before displayed in London, and in consequence of a correspondence with his friend, the late Mr. Holman, Mr. Philipps determined on visiting the United States of America. Learning the death of that gentleman on his arrival at New-York, and dispirited at the melancholy event, he prepared to return to Europe by the vessel which brought him out, when *Mr. Incledon*, who was performing at New-the time, proposed to the proprieters of that Theatre, the shortening of his engagement for the purpose of Mr. Philipps' being heard and seen by the public of that city previous to his return. A proposition to that effect was made to Mr. Philips, and he appeared before an American audience, on Monday, Nov. 3d, 1817, in *Belino*, in *The Devil's Bridge*.

His reception was one of the most brilliant ever known in America, and his attraction continued to increase to the end of his first engagement; which was so productive to himself and the managers, as to occasion a renewal for seven nights more, and which proved equally successful. In the intermediate time Mr. Philipps received offers of engagements from all the managers of the different theatres in the United States; and probably gratified at his reception, and nightly increasing popularity, deferred his intention of returning to Europe until the following summer, and concluded an engagement with the Philadelphia managers: in which city he appeared on the 5th January, 1818, in the same character which he had chosen for his *debut* at New-York.

In Philadelphia the same reception and effect attended his performance, and he entered into a renewal of his engagement, as he had done in the former city, and with the same continuance of public favour. The boxes were crowded with beauty and fashion on his nights of performing, and he was in private invited into the first society, to which his manners as a gentleman and scholar rendered him as high an acquisition, as his talents in public proved to the Theatre. As an actor, he stands without competitor among the singers of the English stage; and his vocal talents have every mark of the highest science and cultivation. *His singing* is of the Italian school, to which he adds the most distinct articulation and perfect English enunciation.

The modern English singers, though they have made great progress in the science of music as compared with those of the last century, have lost much of that simplicity and natural expression which the best of the latter exhibited. Mr. Philipps' delivery of the simple ballad, is allowed to be the most perfect of any singers of the present day. However, he too frequently sacrifices to a false taste, which obtains on both sides the Atlantic, (but not so fully here as in England,) and embellishes too frequently and too highly. In defence it may be urged that the performer *must* please the public, and that the public are too frequently led away by glare and tinsel from the path of true taste and nature. The professors of high class and favouritism have, however, the power by degrees to recall them to the relish of their melody and simple poetry; as the airs of *Eveleen's Bower* and *Love's young dream* from the lips of Mr. Philipps sufficiently prove; which have, we are informed, procured for him the most enthusiastic approbation from every audience, American and European, he has appeared before. Mr. Philipps, we un-

derstand, terminates his visit to the United States in the ensuing summer.

To the Editors of the American Monthly Magazine.

GENTLEMEN,

The publication of the following facts, relative to the congelation of water, may lead the attention of the curious to a subject which has not, it is believed, been sufficiently investigated.

Having heard the formation of that species of ice, commonly called anchor-ice, accounted for on principles, which appeared to me unsatisfactory, I was induced to observe more particularly the phenomena it exhibited. This ice, which is of a spungy nature, somewhat resembling snow in water, is formed upon the bottom of rivers, most abundantly in shallow gravelly rapids. It collects here in such quantities that, on rising, considerable gravel frequently adheres to it. I took from it, while floating upon the surface, a stone about the size of a hen's egg. I had been informed that it collected *only* in such rapids. But on examining a mill-pond principally of a muddy bottom, where the current was scarcely perceptible, I found it collected on roots, sticks, and on some spots of fine gravel, where the water was ten feet deep. Upon the mud of the same depth, or indeed of any depth, I found none.

I should be highly gratified if some of your correspondents would account for these phenomena consonantly with the received theory of congelation of water.

T.

The following narrative was written by Maurice Margarott, the unfortunate exile to Botany Bay, who was sentenced to fourteen years banishment for sedition. For the possession of the original manuscript we are indebted to his friend George Houston, Esq. now in this city.

HISTORY OF M. M's CAT.

Fidelity is generally supposed the quality of dogs; whereas treachery is as universally supposed to predominate among cats. The following short sketch will prove that it may happen otherwise.

M. M. at his departure from England for Scotland, in the latter end of the year 93, had a favourite dog which he left behind him. At his return to London, a prisoner, in the commencement of 94, his wife brought this favourite dog to Newgate, on a visit to his master. The dog, on his entrance, went up to him with much apparent joy; but after a very few caresses suddenly turned tail and never more noticed him. Far different from this was the behaviour of the animal whose history we have undertaken to write.

This animal, brought by a passenger, quite a kitten, on board the Surprise Transport, where Mr. and Mrs. M. were, destined for B. B. attached herself to them during the voyage so much, that when on arriving at the destined port, her master claiming her, and having taken her to his abode, she made her escape and returned to those to whom she had attached herself. This was repeated several times, until being with kitten, she brought forth her young. This was thought a very fit opportunity of keeping her. The kittens were therefore sent home, and of course the cat followed; but watching her opportunity, she brought them back one by one. Her owner then gave her up, and in return had one of the kittens.

Proceeding in attachment, this cat in a manner forsook her ferocious habits, and assumed others more foreign to her species.

While she remained a good mouser, she became perfectly harmless to poultry and even small birds; and such of these as frequented our premises soon became so convinced of her peaceful disposition, that her appearance never created any alarm among them; while as it sometimes happens in hot countries that a hen or a duck shall quit their nest before all the eggs have arrived at hatching maturely, if then she happened to have kittens nothing more was necessary than to take the eggs from the nest, and put them under her among her kittens; she used to keep them warm and hatch the young, and to a stranger it was a curious sight to behold three or four ducks' or chickens' heads peeping out among so many kittens; and when the callow brood had gathered a little strength, they would run over her back, her head, &c. and when feeling fear or cold, would run back and take shelter under her belly among the kittens.

Propelled by instinct, more unerring than reason, she educated her young with a care that some human beings fail in displaying in similar cases. With infinite trouble and unspeakable solicitude did she instruct them to catch, to play with, and to eat such animals and insects as providence had destined the feline race to hunt and destroy. In that new colony, during her 16 years stay, she furnished nearly all the colonists with mousers, all diligent in their vocation, sober livers, and excepting one solitary European vice, to which some had a propensity, (thieving) of general good character.

Again, to notice the power of instinct, whenever any ailment afflicted her master or mistress, whenever any new misfortune or act of oppression depressed their spirits, this cat, in unison with them, was downcast and pensive; but when tears gushed from her mistress' eyes, or a sigh escaped her bosom, then her feline lamentations knew no bounds.

Too old and too faithful to be left behind, she was again embarked on board the Simon Cock Bark, Robt. Penson, master, on the 15th day of April, 1810. Three months was she tossed on the rough waves of the Southern Ocean, until the vessel made the port of Rio De Janeiro, where she found, after ex-

actly 16 years absence, several of her old friends, visiters and admirers yet alive, by all of whom she was welcomed and visited from varied motives of love or curiosity.

Taking her departure from Rio De Janeiro, she at last reached, amid various perils, the British shore, and landed at Liverpool, whence, on her mistress' lap, she journeyed by short stages to London, where becoming an object of curiosity, her visiters were numerous, and at the door of the house where she resided, a royal carriage has been seen to stop. To the eye and tongue of curiosity the owners were nothing, but the cat every thing. Having lived thus about two years, she pined in the absence of her master, and at his return from an inland journey, she looked up, recognized him, held out her paw and died, on the 13th October, 1812, aged 18 years, 10 months and 7 days.

EPITAPH.

Near this spot,
are deposited the remains of
a loving mother,
a kind nurse,
and an affectionate and dutiful servant,
who,
not guilty of crime, or even accused of any,
was for many years banished from
HER NATIVE COUNTRY,
and unconscious whither travelling,
circumnavigated the globe.
No wealth did she inherit or acquire, yet
lived and died
FREE FROM DEBT.
Always clean and neat in her attire, during a
long life,
her fashion she altered not.
Unpractised in slander, and a pattern to the
SEX,
she was without vice.
Yet mistake not, gentle reader—this inscription is not meant for a WOMAN,
BUT A CAT;
Who departed this life on a Friday, the 13th
of October, 1812,
aged
eighteen years ten months and seven days.
ALAS, POOR PUSS!

Economical history of the Fishes sold in the markets of the City of New-York. By Dr. Samuel Akerly.

FOR FEBRUARY, 1818.

1. APODAL FISHES.

Anguilla vulgaris, Mitchill. *Common eel.*
Anguilla oceanica, Do. *Sea eel.*

2. JUGULAR FISHES.

Gadus Morhua, Lin. Mit Cuv. *Common cod.*
Gadus æglefinus, Mit. *The Haddock.*
Gadus tomcodus, Mit. *Tom cod or frost-fish.*

3. THORACIC FISHES.

Labrus tautoga. Mit. *New-York black-fish. Tautog.*
Labrus auritus. Mit. *Pond-fish.*
Bodianus flavescens, Mit. *Yellow perch.*
Scomber vernalis, Mit. *Spring-mackerel.*
Pleuronectes Plancea, Mit. *New-York flat-fish.*

4. ABDOMINAL FISHES.

'ar, Lin. Mit. *Common Salmon.*
ta, Mit. Donovan. *New-York Shad.*
Cyprinus teres, Mit. *Sucker.*
Esox pisculentus, Mit. *White bellied killifish.*

APPENDIX.

Mya arenaria, Pen. *Soft shell clam.*
Venus Mercenaria, Lin. Pennant. *Hard shell clam.*
Ostrea edulis, Pen. *Edible oyster.*
Crabs, &c.

1. APODAL FISHES.

Common Eel.—The common eel continued to be sold at the same price, and in the same manner, during February, as in the preceding month.

Sea Eel.—A large sea eel was brought to market and thence sent to Dr. Mitchill, who, upon examining it, found some specific marks of difference between it and our common or river eel, and he accordingly named it the *Anguilla oceanica*. It never frequents our rivers or bays, but keeps on the borders of the ocean, and is occasionally taken on the fishing banks, where cod, black-fish, and sea-bass feed. The individual sent to Dr. Mitchill weighed over nine pounds, and was good eating.

2. JUGULAR FISHES.

Common Cod, and Haddock.—The common cod continued to be plentifully and readily sold in February, at four cents per pound from the pickle; sounds and tongues at eight cents; fresh and dried cod at five cents. The fresh cod, however, were very thin and poor, and no better than meagre shad.

Tom-cods.—These excellent little pan-fish continued to be sold in small bunches from nine to twelve cents. Many of them, however, were so small (being no larger than the finger) that it appeared to me improper that they should be taken or exposed for sale, and that some legal provision might be made to protect them till larger grown.

3. THORACIC FISHES.

Black-fish, or Tautog.—Black-fish continued to be exposed for sale in this month, at eight cents per pound. The weather having been uniformly cold, these fish were immediately frozen when taken from the cars. The membrane which covers the vent in the winter months was very evident on inspection.

Pond-fish.—A few individuals of this beautiful fish were exposed in bunches together with the yellow perch brought from New-Jersey. This pond-fish is the *Labrus auritus* of Dr. Mitchill, and the fish taken in the same waters, and called by him the *Labrus appendix*, has been considered only as a variety of the first. My brother brought specimens of both from Ulster County last summer, and from the drawings which I made, it is very evident they are different species. To make this clear and satisfactory we shall give a delineation of both in a future number.

Striped-bass, or Rock-fish.—This excellent fish continued to be offered for sale in considerable quantity during the whole month, notwithstanding the cold weather and the ice obstructing our bays and rivers. The price continued as in January. The fish were frozen stiff, and in this state they have

been sent with black-fish to Albany and other places in the interior of the country.

Yellow Perch.—The *Bodianus flavescens* or yellow perch were, as last month, offered in bunches, but not in great plenty, and having some of the pond-fish or *Labrus auritus* united with them.

Spring Mackerel.—This fish continued to be sold in a pickled state from the stalls as in January. It is also sold by the grocers as well as shad and other pickled fish.

New-York flat-fish.—Flat-fish continued to be brought to market this month, though not in great plenty, nor in much demand.

Salmon.—Pickled Salmon at twelve cents per pound continued on the stalls as heretofore. I have seen no fresh salmon this winter, though sometimes brought in ice from the northern lakes and rivers, where they are taken under the ice with spears.

Shad.—Shad has not yet appeared, and indeed it is too early by several weeks for his annual visit. Pickled shad is sold by retail by most of the grocers in the city, and is not offered on the fish stalls of the markets. This fish is introduced at present for the purpose of offering a report on the subject of the shad fishery as made to the corporation of the city during the present month; and as the subject will soon engage the attention of the legislature, it is thought to be a proper time to give it currency.

The inhabitants of Kings County, (though not within the jurisdiction of the Corporation,) applied by memorial to the Common Council, to sanction and second their petition to the Legislature, that the law "To protect the fishing in Hudson's River, and to prevent obstructions in the navigation thereof," should not be repealed. It appeared that a petition was about to be presented to the Legislature of New-York, praying that the above-mentioned law might be repealed. The owners of the upland and the fishery, along the shores of the same would be materially affected by such repeal, and their petition stated various points in which their rights would be invaded; but the only point in which the corporation could interpose their opinion, was in the effect that certain measures would have, injurious to the future and steady supply of shad to our markets, wherefore the committee to whom the subject was referred only sanctioned their memorial, as it related to the supply of the fish markets.

There are three methods of fishing for shad in the river and bays about New-York. The first is by the use of nets drawn along the shore. The second by hoop nets carried some distance into the river; and the third, by gill nets set in all parts of the river. The latter method is the one complained of, and the most objectionable. The two first drive the fish from the shores into deeper water, and the gill nets harrass and obstruct their passage there. These are set perpendicularly in the river, and attached to upright poles driven into the mud in 20, 30, and more feet water. These poles offer obstructions to navigation, annoy the shad, and divert them from their usual course, and tend to break up the fishery, as is more particularly stated in the following report.

"The committee to whom was referred the petition of sundry inhabitants of Kings County, relating to obstructions in the Hudson river, and the injury thereby resulting to the shad-fishery, have had the same under consideration, and are of opinion, that the obstructions by poles and gill nets are very injurious to the shad-fishery, and should not be allowed—independent of the obstructions to navigation.

"Your committee are also of opinion that the shad-fishery is of considerable importance to the city of New-York, as in the months of April and May, when shad are in plenty, butcher's meat and other provisions are cheap, and that in order to preserve the annual supply of shad, no obstructions should be permitted in the river that would tend to prevent the return of those fish to their usual haunts. It is well known that shad are migratory fish, and that they visit annually the same rivers to cast their spawn, and to return with their young to the depths of the ocean or other places of retreat and safety. The numbers that frequent our bay and the Hudson river are already much less than in former years, and it is feared that if additional obstructions are suffered to be placed in the river, the run of shad in a few years will be entirely destroyed. Wherefore the committee concur in the opinion with the inhabitants of Kings County that the law "To protect the fishing in Hudsons river, and to prevent obstructions in the navigation thereof" should not be repealed.

Which is respectfully submitted.

Signed { SAMUEL AKERLY.
{ REUBEN MUNSON.

New-York Sucker.—This fish is a species of carp, and called by Dr. Mitchill, *Cyprinus teres.* It is sometimes, during the winter month, sbrought to our markets from the Croton river and other small streams of this state. It is taken by cutting holes in the ice. It is a moderately good fish in the winter, but in warm weather the flesh is poor and flabby, and then seldom exposed for sale. Our markets have a supply of fish so much better, that the sucker is not in much demand. Its ordinary size is from 12 to 14 inches long.

Killifish.—The killifish frequent the shallows of the bays and the small streams of salt water, following the recess of the tides and advancing with the flood. There are several species of them, and they afford sport to children during the summer months, and they fish for them with worms on a pin hook. In the winter they do not bite, but collect in great numbers and reside in the deep holes of creeks and bays. At such times they are taken by sweeping their haunts with a small scap-net, and though they are not larger than the finger, they are brought to market for sale, and are esteeme-

an excellent little pan fish. They are sold for twelve cents a quart. They are put into blood-warm water, which causes them to vomit the contents of their stomachs, and thus they are prepared for cooking. The white-bellied killifish is the one under consideration, and is the *Esox pisculentus* of Mitchill's memoir. Killifish is a provincial word for all small fish in New-York, and appears to be derived from the Dutch word kill, applied to all small streams by the original settlers of New-York.

APPENDIX.

Soft-shell clams.—These continue to be plenty and good, from 37 to 50 cents per hundred opened and cleaned.

Hard shell clams.—Few or none of these appeared in market in February. They are not so good at this season as the other clams.

Oysters.——Oysters from the New-York banks, Long-Island, and Virginia, in great plenty in market, at oyster stands, and in our public houses, where they are eaten, roasted, fried, stewed, &c. They vary in price, according to size and quality, from 50 cents to five dollars per hundred.

Crabs.—Crabs continued to be exposed as in January, at 25 cents per dozen.

As raking for crabs in the winter uncovers and exposes many which are not taken, as from their torpid state they are unable to regain their hiding places, all those that are so uncovered are inevitably left to perish, and the breed of crabs, is thus, by repetition of these means, in danger of extermination. Wherefore a very long list of petitioners was presented to the corporation, praying that crabs might not be exposed for sale in the winter. This petition being referred to the market committee, they reported in favour of the prayer of the petition, and the following law was accordingly presented, approved, and passed.

A law to regulate the sale of crabs, passed 16th February, 1818.

BE it ordained by the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York, in common council convened, That if any person or persons shall sell, offer or expose for sale, in any of the public markets of this city, or in any street contiguous thereto, any of that species of shell-fish commonly called crabs, between the 15th day of December and the first day of March, in any year, every such person shall forfeit and pay for each and every offence the sum of 10 dollars—Provided that this ordinance shall not go into effect until the 15th day of December next.

By the Common Council.

J. MORTON, Clerk.

Art. 12. LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel Johnson is preparing for publication a Narrative of an Overland Journey from India, performed in the course of the present year, through the principal cities of Persia, part of Armenia, Georgia, over the Caucasus into Russia, through the territory inhabited by the Cossacks of the Don, to Warsaw, and thence through Berlin to Hamburg. The work will be accompanied with engravings illustrative of the more remarkable antiquities in those countries, the costume of the inhabitants, and other interesting subjects, from drawings executed in the course of the journey.

Early in December will be published, in one large volume, 12mo. the Juvenile Botanist's Companion, or Complete Guide to the Vegetable Kingdom, by Robert Thornton, M. D.

Speedily will be published in one volume 8vo. Rome, Naples and Florence in 1817, consisting of sketches of the present state of society and manners, the arts, literature, &c. of those cities, with numerous anecdotes and conversations of distinguished writers, English and foreign.

A Narrative of Discoveries in Africa, by Mr. Buckhardt, who has been for some years travelling in the countries, south of Egypt, in the disguise of an Arab, under the auspices of the African Association, is in the press. He is still prosecuting his discoveries, and is said to entertain sanguine hopes of being able to penetrate to Tombuctoo from the east, and proceed from t l a city to the western coast.

The Rev. Mr. Maturin, author of the tragedy of *Bertram*, is printing a tale, in 3 volumes.

FRANCE.

Mr. Teissier has lately been engaged in researches on the period of gestation of the females of several domestic animals. The following is a summary of the results :—

Out of 375 cows, 21 calved between the 240th and 270th day : mean term 259½—544 between the 270th and 299th : mean term 282—10 between the 299th and 321st : mean term 303. Thus, between the shortest and the longest gestation, there is a difference of 81 days, that is, more than one-fourth of the mean duration.

Out of 277 mares, 23 foaled between

the 322d and 330th day: mean term 326—227 between the 330th and 359th: mean term 344½—28 between the 361st and 419th: mean term 390. Between the shortest and longest gestation there was an interval of 97 days; as before, more than one-fourth of the mean duration.

Observations were made on two she asses only: one foaled on the 380th and the other on the 391st day.

Out of 912 ewes, 140 lambed between the 146th and 150th day: mean term 148—676 between the 150th and 154th: mean term 152—96 between the 154th and 161st: mean term 157½. Here the extreme interval is only 15 days, to a mean duration of 152—that is only one-tenth.

The mean term of seven female buffaloes was 303 days, and the extreme difference 27 days.

The extreme gestations of 25 sows were 109 and 143 days.

The extreme terms of gestation of 172 rabbits were 27 and 35 days; difference 8.

In the duration of the incubation of domestic fowls, differences of from 5 to 16 days were observed. These cannot be ascribed to accidental difference of temperature; for, according to the observations of Mr. Geoffroi de St. Hilaire, the same differences are found in the duration of the developement of the chickens hatched by the Egyptians in ovens.

From the whole of his observations M. Teissier infers, that the period of gestation is extremely variable in every species. Its prolongation does not seem to depend either upon the age or more or less robust constitution of the female, or upon the diet, the breed, the season, or the bulk of the fœtus, and still less upon the phases of the moon.

At a late meeting of the Royal Academy of Sciences, M. Moreau de Jonnes communicated some particulars respecting the great viper of Martinique in addition to those given in one of our late numbers. It is a fact that this serpent grows to the length of 7 or 8 feet, and to a diameter of four or five inches. M. Desfourneaux, a planter of Martinique, some months since killed one of these reptiles which had attained these dimensions, and which when erect on its tail would have considerably exceeded the height of a man. Upon an examination of the membranous sheath with which the mouth is laterally furnished, there were found on both sides sixteen channelled teeth of different sizes, but only two of these having reached their full growth, served as formidable weapons to this enormous reptile. By a singularity worthy of remark, the trigonocephalus possesses the faculty of living alike in the marshes on the same level with the sea, and on the tops of mountains among the clouds, notwithstanding the difference of temperature which is equal to twelve degrees of the centigrade thermometer, and which in the torrid zone produces a very powerful impression on organized bodies. M. Desfourneaux has recently found, on ascending the volcanic peaks of Carbel, four of these vipers inhabiting the lofty forests of those mountains 1600 yards above the Atlantic.

An Apothecary of Amiens has just obtained a new and very lucrative product from potatoes by burning the stalks and leaves of the plant, and extracting the potash which they contain in abundance. Just when the flower begins to go off, at which time the stalk is in full vigour, the plants are cut with a sharp instrument about five inches from the ground. The stumps soon throw out fresh shoots, which suffice to bring the roots to maturity. The plants after being cut are left eight days in the field to dry. They are then burned in the same manner as soda manufacturers burn kali, in a hole five feet in diameter and two feet deep. The ashes are washed, and the ley evaporated. By this process 2500 pounds weight of the salt is obtained per acre; the author of it calculates that the potatoes grown upon an acre will produce 225 francs, over and above the expense of cultivation; and that the salt from the same erea, deducting the cost of making, will be worth 816 francs, making a total of 1041 francs, upwards of £43 sterling.

ITALY.

M. Benvenuti of Florence has invented a machine by means of which any person, though unacquainted with drawing, is enabled to copy paintings in oil or fresco, and even to trace the contour of statues and other round bodies, either of the natural size or reduced to one-twelfth. This machine, which is far superior to the pantograph, will be particularly useful for frescoes; and it is even asserted that in this department it will do as much in one day as formerly required the labour of a month.

M. Bettoni, printer of Padua, has circulated the prospectus of a Collection of Lives and Portraits of Illustrious Men, in 4to. The list comprehends 79 names of distinguished persons of all ages and countries, excepting modern Italy. Among these are Alfred the Great, Bacon,

Harvey, Hume, Locke, Marlborough, Milton, Newton, Robertson, Shakspeare, and Washington. Each life will be printed in Latin, Italian, English, French, and German.

AUSTRIA.

The number of German periodical works published at Vienna is more than a dozen. Two of them deserve to rank among the most celebrated in Germany.

GERMANY.

Dr. De Carro, the ardent and successful propagator of vaccination in the Austrian dominions, is employed in prosecuting experiments to ascertain the value of sulphureous acid fumigation externally applied, according to the method of Dr. Galès, of Paris, as a remedy in various diseases of the skin, joints, glands, and lymphatic system.

Dr. De Carro has obtained apparatuses from the French physician; and the Austrian government, on the report of a committee of professional men, sanctions and encourages the undertaking.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

Messrs. Tanner, Vallance, Kearny and Co. of Philadelphia, have issued proposals for publishing an elegant Atlas, containing a map of the world, and maps of Europe, Asia, Africa, and North and South America, and of the different States composing the American Union. The work will be published by subscription, in five numbers, at six dollars each number.

Henry Durell of New-York, is publishing, by subscription, a stereotype edition of Shakspeare, with the annotations of Johnson, Steevens, &c. &c. in ten volumes, ornamented with plates.

John Jenkins, Esq. is now circulating, in New-York, his admirable treatise on the Art of Writing. The simplicity and facility of his system of chirography give it a preference over every other which we have seen. In fact it supersedes the necessity of a writing-master. It has also another recommendation of no little weight—it requires no constraint of posture prejudicial to the health of the pupil. We sincerely hope that its ingenious author will derive an emolument from his labours, commensurate with the benefit he has conferred upon the community. His book should be adopted as a manual throughout the United States.

Art. 13. RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

ENGLAND.

Johanna Southcott's followers.

On the 14th of October, in a wood at Forest Hill, near Sydenham, the fanatical followers of Johanna Southcott sacrificed a black pig; each of the women present gave the pig nine blows on the head with a chopper; after which the men beat it with bludgeons till it was dead, then hung it up with a chain, and burnt it; they then scattered the remains over their heads, or trampled them under their feet.

A spectator inquiring the reason of this service, was informed, that they had copied from the scriptures 1115 verses, which proved the truth of their doctrines. 'The daughter of Zion,' (so they called Johanna) said they, 'is gone to heaven, till the coming of Shiloh; and as types were used under the law as figures of our Saviour, so the burning of this pig signified the binding and burning of Satan; and, according to the miracle, (Luke viii.) their prophet had that morning ejected the evil spirit from their hearts, and it had entered into the swine."

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

New adhesions have increased the number of auxiliaries to the American Bible Society to one hundred and thirty-two.

On the 13th of January the Rev. Nathaniel Hewitt was installed Pastor of the first church and society of Fairfield, Connecticut.

Art. 14. POETRY.

DEATH AND THE DRUNKARD.

His form was fair; his cheek was health,
His word a bond; his purse was wealth.
With wheat his fields were covered o'er;
Plenty sat smiling at his door.
His wife the fount of ceaseless joy:
How laugh'd his daughter, play'd his boy:
His library, though large, was read
Till half its contents deck'd his head.
At morn 'twas health, wealth, pure delight:
'Twas health, wealth, peace and bliss, at night.
I wish'd not to disturb his bliss.—
'Tis gone: but all the fault was his.
The social glass I saw him seize,
The more with festive wit to please,

Daily increas'd his love of cheer.—
Ah, little thought he I was near;
Gradual indulgence on him stole:
Frequent became the midnight bowl.
I in that bowl the HEAD-ACHE plac'd;
Which, with the juice, his lips embrac'd.
SHAME next I mingled with the draught:
Indignantly he drank and laugh'd.
In the bowl's bottom BANKRUPTCY
I plac'd—he drank with tears and glee.
REMORSE then did I in it pour:
He only sought the bowl the more.
I mingled next *joint-tort'ring* PAIN:
Little the less did he refrain.
The DROPSY in the cup I mixt:
Still to his mouth the cup was fixt.
My emissaries thus in vain
I sent, the mad wretch to restrain:
On the bowl's bottom then MYSELF
I threw; the most abhorrent elf
Of all that mortals hate or dread:
And thus in horrid whispers said.
" Successless ministers I've sent,
" Thy hast'ning ruin to prevent:
" Their lessons naught—now here am I:
" Think not my threat'nings to defy.
" Swallow thou *this*, thy *last* 'twill be:
" For with it thou must swallow ME."
Haggard his eyes; upright his hair;
Remorse his lip; his cheek despair;
With shaking hands the bowl he grasp'd—
My meatless bones his carcase clasp'd,
And bore it to the church-yard; where
Thousands 'ere I would call, repair.
DEATH speaks—ah, reader, dost thou hear?
Hast *thou* no lurking cause to fear?
Has not o'er *thee* the sparkling bowl
Constant, commanding, sly control?
Betimes reflect—betimes beware—
The ruddy, healthful, now, and fair,
Before slow reason seize the sway,
Reform—postpon'd *another day*,
Too soon may mix with common clay.

P.

A literary friend has furnished us with the following translation, into Italian, of Beattie's Hermit, by Lorenzo Da Ponte, one of the most eminent poets now in Italy.

Translation into Italian, of Beattie's Hermit; by Lorenzo Da Ponte.

1.
Già il silenzio della notte
Copria'l mondo e gli animali,
Che dormian in selve e in grotte
In un dolce obblio de' mali.

2.
Non s'udiva che'l torrente
Che dal monte al pian cadea,
E le note onde il gemente
Usignuolo il bosco empiea.

3.
Allor fu che la campagna
Del suo cantico notturno
Fe' suonar dalla montagna
L'eremita taciturno.

4.
Con sè stesso ei non ha guerra,
A natura egli ubbidisce:
D'uom è il cor che in petto serra,
Ma pensar da saggio ardisce.

5.
Perchè in preda oh Dio ti dai
Alle tenebre ed al duolo?
Perchè il cielo empi di lai
Dolce—querulo usignuolo?

6.
Tu ben sai che non è lunge
La gentil madre de' fiori,
Pace avrai quand' ella giunge,
Avrai gioja, e nuovi amori.

7.
Ma se gemi o Filomela,
Per pietà che il cor ti fiede,
Gemi gemi e ti querela,
L' uom da te lamento chiede.

8.
Tu la calma a lui ristora;
Come te la gioja ei perde;
Ma la tua rinasce ancora,
La sua va, nè più rinverde.

9.
Da confine a noi remoto
Cintia a languida riluce,
Sparger par nell' ampio vuoto
Scarsi rai di fragil luce.

10.
Pur la vidi poio pria
Maestosa in alto alzarsi,
E le stelle, ove apparia,
Nel fulgor parean celarsi.

11.
Ruota ruota, o bella luna,
Compi lieta il corso usato;
Se il tuo volto ora s'imbruna
Tornerà nel primo stato;

12.
Ma dell' uom caduca gloria
Passa, vola, e non riviene,
Ahi che il misero si gloria
Di fugace ombra di bene!

13.
Notte regna: à campi, e à prati
De' colori invola il vanto:
Pianto io spargo, o poggi amati,
Ma per voi non è il mio pianto.

14.
Per sentier di gigli e rose
Verrà l' alba, e al suo ritorno
Le bellezze al guardo ascose
Brilleran brillando il giorno.

15.
Ne mi lagno allor che il verno
Nuoce a' fiori, a' fruttii, all'erba;
Chè Natura il germe eterno
Nel suo grembo anima, e serba.

16.
Ma fia mai che Primavera
Su funerea urna risplenda,
E di morte entro la nera
Feral notte un raggio scenda?

17.
Così a lampo lusinghiero
Di saper falso e bugiardo
Che disvia dal buon sentiero,
E abbagliando accieca il guardo.

18.
Miei pensieri incauti e sciocchi
D' ombra in ombra errando vanno,
Colla morte innanzi agli occhi,
Ed a tergo onta ed affanno.

19.
Deh soccorri, o Padre e Dio,
Della luce a' dubbj miei!
Di tua destra opra son io,
Nè da te partir vorrei.

20.
Prosternato nel mio fango
Io te invoco; e so che puoi
Dalla notte in ch'io rimango
Trarmi sol co' lumi tuoi.

21.
Dissi! e sparve immantinente
Degli error la nebbia oscura;
Onde pria vagò la mente
In incerta congettura.

22.
Così a stanco e in suo viaggio
Traviato peregrino
D'improvviso appare il raggio
Del balsamico mattino:

23.
Già discende trionfante
Verità, Grazia, ed Amore,
E Natura giubilante
D' Eden veste il prisco onore.

24.
Di sorrisi e fior novelli
Morte adorna il freddo viso,
E pompeggia dagli avelli
La beltà del Paradiso.

Art. 15. MONTHLY SUMMARY OF POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

EUROPE.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THE British government has contracted with the emperor of Austria for 300,000 loads of timber, from the forests of Croatia and Dalmatia, for the use of the navy, to be received in part payment of the Austrian debt. It is said to be some of the finest naval timber in the world, and a contract has been made with two merchants for the conveyance of it from Trieste and the Dalmatian ports to England.

It is stated that an arrangement has been made with the Turkish government, by which Parga is permitted to be retained by the Ionian Islands.

The exploring expedition to the North Pole is to sail in March. Intelligence has been received that the ice to the extent of 50,000 square miles has broken up and cleared away in the neighbourhood of the North Pole.

The expense of the proposed Hammersmith bridge over the river Thames, which will be 6000 feet, is estimated at 50,000*l.*;—and that of the designed gigantic structure, the East London, or Bridge of Trafalgar, at Rotherhithe, though its chord will be 3400 feet, and its altitude, to allow ships to sail beneath it, will probably be 110 feet above the tide at high-water, is reckoned not to exceed the sum of 300,000*l.* The latter will consist of three arches, of 320 feet each, over the water, and eight others, of more than 300 feet each, on the average, over the land on either side.

The daily consumption of coals in London, for producing Gas, amounts to 28 chaldrons, by which 76,000 lights are supplied, each equal to the light of six candles.

FRANCE.

According to the last census, the present population of France is 29,045,099 inhabitants.

The Minister of Finance, has been empowered to borrow 200,000,000 of francs for the service of the year 1818.

The discussions, in regard to the regulation [illegible]ss, are still continued in the Cham[illegible] [illegible]uties.

ITALY.

In the ruins of Herculaneum, says a London print, there have been found loaves of bread, baked in the reign of Titus, and which still bear the baker's mark, indicating the quality of the flour, which was probably prescribed by regulations of the police.

The government of Parma has prohibited, under the severest penalties, every person, not connected with the military state, to wear *mustachios*, or other military insignia!

GERMANY.

It is said that Madame Murat has purchased the Lordship of Orth.

PRUSSIA.

It is rumoured that the king of Prussia is to be married to Miss Dillon, daughter of the French ambassador at Dresden.

DENMARK.

Several mercantile failures, to a large extent, have taken place at Copenhagen.

SWEDEN.

The king of Sweden was so unwell as to be unable to open, in person, the Diet. A speech was read for him by Prince Oscar at its opening. The Swedish paper currency was, in 1802, 14,000,000, and is now, 30,000,000 of Bank dollars: having more than doubled in 15 years. On the other hand, the government makes the gratifying boast, that notwithstanding the natural wants of Sweden, none of its inhabitants have, like those of more fertile countries, been forced to emigrate from the apprehension of famine.

RUSSIA.

It is said that a Russian force has taken possession of one of the Sandwich Islands.

The Emperor of Russia is using his endeavours to form a league among the European powers for the suppression of the Barbary pirates.

ASIA.

EAST INDIES.

It is stated that the disturbances which lately broke out in the East Indies between the Mahrattas and the British have been adjusted by a peace, and that the former have ceded to the latter a tract of territory producing a

large amount of revenue, as an indemnity for the expense of the war.

A party of Dutch troops, sailors, &c. which landed at Saparona, in Java, to reduce the natives, was nearly cut to pieces by them.

CHINA.

The merchants of Canton have urged u on the Consul of the United States, at that p t, the importance o' warning American merchants against shipping opium to China, as it subjects vessels t forfeiture.

AMERICA.

SPANISH AMERICA.

Venezuela.

It is stated that Gen. Morillo left Valencia on the 10th Dec. for Calabozo, where he will establish his head quarters. The independents are said to be in possession of San Fernando de Apure, but no general accounts received in Puerto Cabello. The belligerents must, however, be approximating very fast, and we may anticipate that a dreadful conflict is on the eve of taking place, which will probably decide the fate of Venezuela.

Bolivar is elected governor of Augustura.

Gen. Piar has been executed for treachery

An official despatch of Col. La Torre, dated Calvario, Dec. 8th, contains an account of a victory obtained by him over the independent army, posted on a height, in the Hato of Hagaza, in which the loss of the Independents is stated at 1200 slain—2 brass three-pounders—1200 muskets—4 colours—12 drums—60,000 cartridges—a printing apparatus, &c. The loss of the Royalists is stated at 11 killed and 98 wounded.

New-Grenada.

SAMANO, lately named Vice-Roy, and residing at Santa Fe de Bogota, the capital of the Kingdom, officially has communicated to Montalvo, the Vice-Roy of the said Kingdom, exercising the functions of said office, until the aforesaid Samano, his successor, may assume the command; that it is impossible for him longer to sustain the kingdom, after having sent a division to the Plains of Casanare, which was completely destroyed by the Patriots; only the commander of the same and 17 soldiers escaping. A second one was immediately afterwards despatched to the said Plains, and only its chief and two drummers could escape from this still severer loss.

Pampeluna was taken by the Republicans on the 6th of Oct. after a complete victory over the Spaniards.

Buenos Ayres.

The strongest port in Chili, Turcaman, is still held by the Royalists, and was lately reinforced by troops from Spain. About two months back an attack was made on it by General O'Higgins, but he was not successful. St. Martin is indefatigable, and probably will, before many months, make the attempt on Lima. He has 8 or 9000 troops in good order and well disciplined; but there is a strong party striving to throw him out of the command.

A Russian fleet of about 50 sail in all, with troops, &c. bound to Buenos Ayres, is reported to have been spoken off the Western Islands about the last of December.

BRITISH AMERICA.

Canada.

His Excellency, Francis Gore, Esq. has resigned his commission as Lieut. Gov. of Upper Canada, and has been appointed First Teller of the Exchequer. Lieut. Gen Sir Peregrine Maitland has been appointed Lieut. Gov. of the Province in his stead.

The York, (U. C.) paper of the 8th Jan. contains the following article.

About a quarter past 5 o'clock, in the evening of Wednesday, the 31st ult. a luminous body was observed in the air, which exploded in front of the town, with two loud reports and a strong blaze of light. The light and report were so instantaneous, that although the noise was very generally heard, few persons agree in the description of its appearance and course. Having only heard the noise, we are not able to describe the meteor, if it was one; some supposing that it was a mass of ignited matter thrown from the burning mountain at the head of the Lake. Exactly at the same time of the year in 1795, a shock of an earthquake was felt here, when a large portion of the table rock at the Falls of Niagara was thrown down; at this time, however, as far as we can learn, no tremor of the earth was felt.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Monday, Jan. 19. Mr. Williams, of Tenn. from the committee on military affairs, reported the bill from the House of Representatives, to provide for the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army, with amendments.

Tuesday, Jan. 20. The engrossed joint resolution directing the printing of the journal of the Convention, which formed the Federal Constitution, was read the third time, the blank filled with 1000 copies, passed, and sent to the House of Representatives for concurrence.

Thursday, Jan. 22. The bill from the House of Representatives, making appropriations for the payment of arrearages incurred for the military establishment, previous to the year 1817; and the bill making appropriations for the military establishment previous to the year 1817; and the bill making appropriations for the military establishment for the year 1818, were severally read and referred.

Monday, Jan. 26. The bill from the House of Representatives for the relief of John Anderson was taken up, and after a good deal of discussion, was postponed to Monday week.

Tuesday, Jan. 27. Mr. *Tait*, from the committee on naval affairs, reported a bill "in addition to an act giving pensions to the orphans and widows of persons slain in the public or private armed vessels of the United States:" and the bill was read.

the bill to be engrossed to a third reading the votes were ayes 65, noes 79. So the bill was rejected.

Thursday, Feb. 12. Mr. Lowndes from the committee of conference upon the disagreeing votes of the two houses, in relation to the senates amendment to the military appropriation bill, made a detailed report from which it appeared that the managers had parted without coming to any compromise. On motion of Mr. Mercer the report was laid on the table.

The House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on a series of resolutions proposed by Mr. Johnson of Kentucky, at an early period of the session. Out of the nine resolutions proposed, only the following was adopted.

Resolved, That it is expedient to provide by law, for the repeal of so much of the act of Congress of the 6th of July, 1812, as authorizes additional pay and emoluments to brevet rank, in the army of the United States. Other resolutions on military affairs, offered by Mr. Walker, of North Carolina, and Mr. Comstock, of N. Y. and referred to the same committee, were taken up and negatived.

The committee rose and reported its proceedings to the House. The votes in the committee of the whole were severally concurred in.

Mr. Robertson offered a resolution to provide for educating, at the military school of the United States, the sons of all officers, noncommissioned officers and privates who have fallen in fighting for their country.

Friday, Feb. 13. Mr. Johnson from the committee on military affairs, reported a bill repealing so much of the law of July 6, 1812, as allows extra pay and emoluments to brevet rank, which was committed to a committee of the whole House.

Mr. Harrison rose, according to notice yesterday given, to ask leave to bring in a bill to extend half-pay pensions for five years, to the widows of soldiers who died in the public service during the late war.

The leave asked was given, by a vote of 55 to 52, and a committee appointed to prepare a bill accordingly.

The house took up the report of the conferees on the part of this house, on the subject of the disagreeing votes of the two houses; and

On motion of Mr. Lowndes, the house resolved to adhere to its disagreement to said amendment.

GENERAL BANKRUPT BILL.

The house then, on motion of Mr. Hopkinson, resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Smith of Md. in the chair, on the bill to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the U. States.

The reading of this bill (which contains fifty-four printed folio pages) occupied the remainder of the sitting—after the reading was finished,

The committee rose, obtained leave to sit again; and

The House adjourned to Monday.

Monday, Feb. 16. After disposing of much private business, the House resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill to establish an uniform bankrupt law.

Mr. Hopkinson supported the measure in an elaborate and argumentative speech of great length.

The Committee rose, reported progress, and the house adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 17. A message was received from the President of the United States, inclosing two communications of the British Minister to the Department of State, on the subject of the equalization of duties, conformably to the treaty of Ghent. The message recommends provision by law for refunding discriminative duties which were exacted in this country, after the provisions of the treaty had been carried into effect in Great Britain. The message was read and referred.

The remainder of the day was spent in Committee of the whole, on the bill to establish an uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States

Mr. Tyler, Mr. Holmes, and Mr. Pindall, spoke at length against the bill. The Committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Art. 16. DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

A MACHINE has recently been invented by Messrs. James and Joseph Gregg, of Londonderry, for the purpose of threshing and cleaning English grain, which is found by actual experiment to excel any thing that has been introduced for that purpose. The machine is so constructed that it separates the grain perfectly clean from the straw, and cuts the straw fit for fodder; the grain is received into a chest in the under part of the machine, fit for market. The machine is turned by a horse, and may be put in motion by water or steam: it requires but one person to attend it, and it will thresh and clean from three to five bushels per hour, according as the grain may be for quality.

MASSACHUSETTS.

A bill has passed both branches of the Legislature, increasing the governor's salary to 4000 dollars.

A committee has been appointed in the House of Representatives, to consider of the expediency of repealing the statute against usury.

A large wolf has lately been killed at Granville which had for some time annoyed that vicinage.

The building belonging to Phillips' Academy, in Andover, has been consumed by fire.

The whole number of deaths in Boston during the year 1817, was 907—in the year preceeding 904. Of these 173 were in the Alms House, 5 at Rainsford's Island—291 were children under two years old. The deaths in January, were 71; February, 67; March, 71; April, 67; May, 62; June, 60; July, 64; August, 151; September, 93; October, 99; November, 50; December, 47. The deaths by consumption were 231; Typhus Fever, 157; Dysentery, 23; Dropsy, 36; Old Age, 50.

RHODE-ISLAND.

At a late visitation of the public schools in Providence, R. I. the number of scholars in the five schools, each of which has a Preceptor and Usher, was 948.

CONNECTICUT.

The 20th day of March has been appointed by the Governor of this State to be kept as a Christian Fast.

VERMONT.

The Corporation of the University of Vermont, at Burlington, have put forth an exposition of the condition and prospects of that institution, which must afford satisfaction to the friends of literature.

NEW-YORK.

The Legislature of this State is now in session, and occupied in many important deliberations on subjects suggested in the communication of the executive.

A branch of the Bank of the United States is to be established in Albany.

Cadwallader D. Colden, Esq. has been appointed Mayor of the City of New-York.

A party of thirteen persons turned out in Chatauque county, for a hunt, and in two days killed—1 bear, 17 deer, 102 racoons, 242 squirrels, 1 skunk, and 16 rabbits, besides considerable small game.

PENNSYLVANIA.

The number of vessels absent from the port of Philadelphia, for India, China, and the North West Coast is 33—tonnage 10,685.

MARYLAND.

A bill is before the Legislature to change the mode of electing Governor—the election to be made by counties instead of the two branches of the Legislature in convention.

The number of deaths in Baltimore, during the year 1817, was 1323; of which 239 were by consumption, 214 by Cholera Morbus, 111 by Fevers, and 57 of old age. Two females died over 100 years old. Of the whole number of deaths, 746 were of males, and only 577 of females—571 were of children under two years of age.

Several robberies have been recently committed in the vicinity of Baltimore.

An association has been formed in Baltimore to establish a Savings Bank.

VIRGINIA.

The Virginia House of Delegates have appointed a committee to inquire into the expediency of removing the seat of government from Richmond to the centre of the State.

The deaths in Richmond in 1817 were 192.

NORTH CAROLINA.

At the late annual communication of the Grand Lodge of this State, Maj. Gen. Calvin Jones, of Raleigh, was chosen Grand Master.

GEORGIA.

The war with the Seminole Indians continues to harrass the inhabitants of this State, by draughts from the militia, which contribute but little to the reduction of the enemy.

TENNESSEE.

A thousand mounted volunteers from this State, accompanied Gen. Jackson in his expidition against the Seminoles. They are commanded by Col. A. P. Hayne.

KENTUCKY.

A bill has passed both branches of the Legislature for the incorporation of *thirty-nine* new banks. There are already in existence in the State, a State Bank, with fourteen branches, besides two branches of the Bank of the United States. If these new Banks are all constituted according to the charter granted, (of which, however, there is no probability,) there will be a grand total of *fifty-five* Banks in Kentucky. The new Banks are to give no bonus nor advantage to the State, and a specie capital is not required to authorize them to commence operations.

A company of Volunteers from Russelville has marched to join Gen. Jackson.

INDIANA.

A paper printed at Brookville, Indiana, Dec. 20, gives the following statement of prices of produce and merchandise. Beef, lb. 4 a 5 cts. Candles, lb. 25 cts. Corn, bush. 25 cts. Wheat 62. Fowls, per doz. $1. Eggs doz. 6¼ cts. Sugar, lb. 25 cts. Whiskey, gal. 75 cts. Pork, lb. 3 a 4 cts. Butter 19 cts. Flour 100 lbs. $2 50.

ILLINOIS.

A bill has been reported in Congress for admitting Illinois into the Union as an independent State. This addition will make the number of States 21.

Art. 17. LETTERS OF A TRAVELLER TO HIS FRIENDS IN ENGLAND.

Dear ——,

My last left us in an obstinate and provoking calm, the more so from the proximity of the American shore. The fears of the passengers respecting the integrity of the captain were quicted by his renewed assurances, but for the delay caused by the calm there was no remedy, excepting that useful, if not illustrious quality, which acquired the Chaldean patriarch so edifying a renown: each was cast upon his own resources to while away the hours that hung

heavily upon all. To me books and conversation had always supplied sources of pure and vivifying enjoyment, and with these I now succeeded, as in similar circumstances I had previously done, in warding off the attacks of "*the fiend Ennui.*" At night, it was my custom to have a few blankets spread upon deck, and either slumber in the open air, or pass the hours of repose in contemplating the starry beauty of the heavens, and watching the unfolding splendour of the east. As the sun ascended the horizon, the skirting vapours reflected his beams with the most picturesque and happy effect. The deep obscurity of the shade was first tinged with a dark livid blush, that gradually brightened into a lighter tint: then the mist separated into horizontal divisions, whose edges, illumined with intenser radiance, glowed like the bars of a furnace. One by one, the stars passed from the heavens; and the small clouds that had gathered in the atmosphere during the night looked like roses strewn upon a plain of azure. The intervals between the mists seemed lined with fire, and as the sun advanced in his career, a brighter purer crimson involved the atmosphere, dissolving the vapours, and diffusing through the air a soft yet animated hue:—It glows—it brightens—and the level and lengthening splendours that shoot over the face of the deep announce the speedy bursting forth of the cause of all this mingled magnificence and beauty. The last cloud has vanished—and pouring round him floods of living glory, he rushes up the ascendant, and the heavens and the waters are joyous in his presence.

To me this was a scene ever replete with novelty as well as splendour—for though I have noticed the general appearances, there are a thousand variations it would be impossible to describe. The freshness of the air, the stillness of the hour—for excepting myself and the helmsman, all were wrapped in the profoundest repose—rendered the moments thus snatched from sleep peculiarly delightful; and though, when watching the same glorious luminary at his setting, as he slowly retired behind clouds of the richest and most luxuriant hues, I did not forget that he descended over,

"The home of the free, and the land of the brave,"

yet his rising gave birth to feelings and associations of a more touching and exalting nature, and as

"He rose o'er my own native isle of the ocean,"

home and its sacred delights shone on my memory with all the force of a pure and tender enchantment. Not for all the joys and gayeties of a crowded and mirthful society would I have bartered that hour of silent and solitary meditation.

The night of the 8th of October was ushered in by a storm, which though not quite so furious as that of the first, was sufficiently violent to make it prudent to close-reef all the sails. The next morning we found that the ship had drifted thirty miles to the northward. For nearly another fortnight we continued to be the sport of wind and wave—at length a favourable breeze sprang up, and in a few days we had the satisfaction of beholding the beacons of Capes Cod and Ann, now gleaming through the obscurity of a clouded horizon, and now lighting up the shores and waters of Columbia with its vivid and friendly radiance. At the entrance of the harbour the pilot came on board, and conducted us as far as Hospital Island, where the health-officers paid us a visit, and informed us that in consequence of the death of a child during the passage, the ship was ordered into quarantine. This, you may well suppose, was no pleasant intimation to persons who had so long endured the confinement and privations of a sea-voyage—and on our representation of the general health of the ship, and assurance of the deceased not having died of a contagious distemper, the officers handsomely consented to abridge the term of quarantine, and after a stay at the island of four days, the vessel was ordered up to Boston, and a general permission given to land.

The Bay of Boston is, I understand, one of the noblest in the world; certainly it surpasses every thing of the kind I had previously witnessed. Its entrance is narrow, but the water soon expands to an extent sufficient to contain, I should think, the whole navy of England. Numerous islets are interspersed, among which the most considerable and conspicuous are Governor's island, (where a fort, called Warren, has been erected,) Castle island, (upon which another fort called independence, has been built) Noddle's Island, protected by some powerful works, to which have been given the name of Fort Strong, and Hospital, formerly Rainsford island, where there is a handsome medical establishment for the reception of sick seamen, and others infected with contagious distempers These, and the other islands, are scattered over the harbour in pleasing and picturesque confusion; but the most attractive *coup d'œil* is presented to you when passing between Governor's and Castle islands:—the forts—the shipping and small craft, gliding in a hundred various directions, over the ample but winding waters of the bay—the cultivated land surrounding the numerous dwellings on the adjacent shores—and, before you, the metropolis of Massachusetts expanding its hospitable arms to the stranger and the exile—all combine to form a scene that cannot fail to inspire the most pleasing and soothing sensations; and as we sailed up that magnificent harbour, and beheld the spires and roofs of Boston glowing and glittering in the soft rich light of sunset, and marked the lofty dome of the State-House swelling in graceful beauty over the subjacent city—I was wrapped in an involuntary admiration of the free-born spirit and energy that had given birth to this delightful scene, and provided so stately an asylum for the persecuted offspring of an elder and distracted continent.

Bartholomew Gosnold was the first Englishman who visited directly this section of the American Union. On March 26, 1602, he sailed from Falmouth, and on the 14th touch-

ed on some undetermined part of the eastern coast. Before his voyage, it had been customary for navigators to take the circuitous route of the Canaries and West Indies. To the promontary opposite Cape Ann he gave the name of *Cod*, in consequence of the large quantities of that fish which he took in its vicinity. He was succeeded by the famous traveller and navigator, Capt. John Smith, who in 1614 examined the coast from Monhigan, an island near Penobscot river, to Cape Cod. On his return, Prince Charles was so struck with his description of the country, that he gave it the name of New-England, an appellation which it still retains, notwithstanding the provincial and state divisions, *New-England* being the generic designation of that extensive region which stretches from the northern frontier of New-York to Canada and New-Brunswick, and from the ocean to the south eastern shore of Lake Champlain, and comprehending five of the twenty states now constituting the Union, viz. Massachusetts, Rhode-Island, New-Hampshire, Vermont, and Connecticut, besides the district of *Maine*, which is under the jurisdiction of Massachusetts. In 1620 a permanent settlement was made at Plymouth. In the succeeding year, Capt. Standish was sent out in a small vessel to survey the coast northward of that harbour, and to cultivate friendly relations with the Indians. A trading-house was erected at Nantasket, and in 1628 Mr. Roger Conant, with Mr. Lyford, a clergyman, and Mr. Oldham, whom religious hostility had "discharged from having any thing more to do at Plymouth," was appointed superintendent of the infant factory. Conant, however, being subsequently invited by the merchants of Dorchester to manage their affairs at Cape Ann, removed there in 1625, and was speedily followed by the settlers at Nantasket. Impressed with the natural advantages of a place a little to the westward, called Naumkeag, (now Salem,) and desirous of establishing a settlement there, he corresponded on the subject with his friends in England, and so flattering were his representations, that a project was formed in Lincolnshire of procuring from the council of Plymouth permission to found a colony in Massachusetts' Bay; and in 1627 a grant was made to Sir Henry Rosswell, Sir John Young, &c. conveying to them a tract between three miles to the northward of the Merrimack, the same distance from Charles river southward, and extending westward from the Atlantic to the Pacific ocean. In the following year this was confirmed by a royal charter, investing the proprietors with juridical authority over the new territory.

In 1625 a plantation was established in Quincy, Braintree, by a capt. Wolliston, to which his followers, in honour of their leader, gave the name of Mount Wolliston. Soon, however, becoming discontented with this spot, Wolliston abandoned it, and departed for Virginia, leaving behind him orders for those of his company who remained, to follow him. Of these, Thos. Morton, of Furnival's Inn, was one. From his writings, he may deservedly claim the praise of wit, and elegance of conception and language; but his devotion to profligacy soon induced the ruin of the settlement, of which he had persuaded his associates to appoint him captain. Penury, the consequence of idleness and vice, speedily spread itself among the settlers; and, to supply their wants, they began to plunder the Indians, whom they treated, in mere caprice, with circumstances of atrocity that called down upon them a severe reprobation from the Governor of Plymouth Their repeated offences, at length, determined that excellent man to inflict upon them more signal marks of his displeasure; and "to satisfy the savages," says an old writer,* "divers of the thieves were stockt and whipt, and one at last put to death." Morton was forcibly taken prisoner, and despatched to take his trial in England. His book, "The New-English Canaan," is rare. It abounds with evidences of a lively fertile fancy, and acute wit, while the diction, though stampt with the quaintness of the age, is remarkably sweet and melodious.

The following description of the country round Mount Wolliston, will enable you to form a tolerably accurate conceptiou of his style.

"While our houses were building," he writes, "I did endeavour to take a survey of the country, &c. For so many goodly grouves of trees, dainty fine rising hillocks, delicate fair large plains, sweete chrystal and clear running streams that twine in fine meanders throughout the meads, making so sweete a murmuring voice to hear, as would even lull the senses, with delight, asleep, so pleasantly do they glide upon the pebble stones, jetting most jocundly where they doe meet, and hand in hand, runne downe to Neptune's court, to pay the yearly tribute which they owe to him, as lord of all the springs."

"Contained within the volume of the land, fowls in abundance, fish in multitudes, millions of turtle-doves on the green boughs, which sat picking off the full ripe pleasant grapes, that were supported by the lusty trees, whose fruitful loade did cause the arms to bend, while here and there dispersed (you might see) lilies, and of a Daphnean tree, which makes the land, to me, seeme paradise; for in mine eye 'twas nature's master-piece, her cheerful magazine of all, where lives her store; if this land be not rich, then is the whole world poor."—The cedars of the low grounds are, according to Morton, superior to those of Lebanon. He tells us "That there are firre trees, and other materials for building many temples, if there were any Solomons to be at the cost of them."—Thus wrote Thomas Morton, but the sufferings of the succeeding settlers seem to indicate that the form and colours of his landscape, were such, rather as a lively imagination may easily supply, than those which are the offspring of unprejudiced observation; and the distresses endured in his "*Paradise*" by those conscien-

* Mather.

tions and voluntary exiles, form a revolting contrast to the scenes of pastoral abundance and luxury which he beheld through the lens of his fancy.

About this time the non-conformists were exposed to an odious and incessant persecution, and to escape from the fangs of clerical oppression, a considerable number of the more adventurous and hardy resolved to abandon the land of their fathers, and seek in the New World a refuge from the rage of domestic bigotry. The privileges in the patent of Roswell, &c. were, in consequence, purchased (1623) by John Winthrop, Isaac Johnson, Thomas Goffe, Mr. Dudley, Mr. Craddock, Sir Richard Saltonstall, &c. These persons formed themselves into a company, and the respectability and opulence of the principal members appeared to promise ultimate success in the enterprise in which they had embarked their fortunes. Several of the dissenting ministers in England, among whom Mr. White, of Dorchester, is particularly mentioned, were zealous in promoting their plans, they were soon joined by many wealthy individuals, considerable funds were created by subscription, and a new patent was granted by the king, constituting them a body corporate and politic under the title of "The Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay, in New-England." By this instrument the Governor is authorized to call a general Assembly at pleasure, and to hold monthly meetings for the despatch of business; for the enactment of laws, not departing from the principles of British statutes, four great and general courts, consisting of the freemen and representatives of the townships, and of which the Governor and his assistants are always to form members, are convoked at the conclusion of Hilary, Easter, Trinity, and Michaelmas terms, and an annual meeting of the general Assembly is convened for the election of public officers. The charter likewise permits the free transportation (for seven years) of personal and mercantile property, outward and inward, and on the expiration of that period, an exemption from all duty, excepting that of five per cent in England on all imported merchandise. All persons born in, or in passage to and from, the colony to be considered subjects of the English crown. The General Court is empowered to make orders and laws, constitute officers, impose fines, imprisonment, or other lawful correction, after the course of English corporations—and is also authorized to oppose by force of arms, and by land and sea, any and all persons who shall invade the said plantation.

Seventeen vessels were employed in the conveyance of the colony—they sailed at different times, but all arrived safely at Salem and Charlestown, the greater part in July, 1630.

In my next I will trace with you the history and progress of Boston from this its first and interesting establishment to its present eminence among the cities of the Columbian Federacy.

I remain,

Yours respectfully,

G. F. B.

Art. 18. NEW INVENTIONS.

To the Editors of the American Monthly Magazine.

Gentlemen,

THROUGH the medium of your widely circulating miscellany, I beg permission to submit to public consideration the particulars of a new invention, which I call the "*Navigable Raft-Boat.*" This contrivance will, I flatter myself, appear of *national* importance, inasmuch as it will assist the intercourse between, and therefore *in its effects*, bring nearer together, the remotest parts of this great country.

My plan is to construct single or double rafts, externally of squared, and internally of round timber logs, making them of such forms as are known to be best adapted to easy progress through water. These are to be put in motion by water-wheels with perpendicular paddles, operating within a gutter or race-way, as in mills. The water-wheel is to be moved by steam or animal power, as may be most convenient; but I am of opinion that animal power will in most instances be preferable to steam, and have discovered a method by which the draught of horses may be applied in straight lines, with the utmost economy and simplicity, and without a single cog-wheel; thereby avoiding much friction, saving a great space, obviating the inconvenience of the circular erections heretofore covering the decks of horse-boats, and bringing the strength of the animals employed into operation in the most advantageous manner.

I find that in most of the steam and horse-boats hitherto constructed, *half*, and often *more than half*, the power employed is expended, and to every useful purpose *lost*, in opposing the perpendicular resistance of back-water, and from the escape of water on each side, and beneath, the float-boards as they impinge. The first is avoided by the wheel with upright paddles; the second by the

raceway—and the *conjunction* of these inventions renders the power on board very nearly as advantageous as when applied in towing from the land.

On the canals in England, barges carrying 30 tons are drawn 5 miles per hour by *one* horse through still water—why then should not an equal power, if properly applied, produce nearly an equal result when employed on board? I am conscious it can never do *quite* so much, because it is *impossible* to prevent the escape of water about the paddles *entirely*, but a very near approximation may be obtained.

Navigable Raft-Boats and their machinery may be constructed of various dimensions, at one-fourth the expense of ordinary horse-boats. They may be moved with rapidity by one or more horses, or oxen, according to their size.—They will be advantageous for ferries, and the conveyance of passengers, merchandise of all kinds, and agricultural produce—Stores and apartments may be erected upon them, and stabling for relay horses, if required.

They may be used in numberless instances where the heavy expenses of steam-boats and horse-boats are insupportable. They will avoid the inconveniences of leakage and repairs—they may travel in the shallowest waters, and will be *more safe* than any hollow vessel can possibly be.

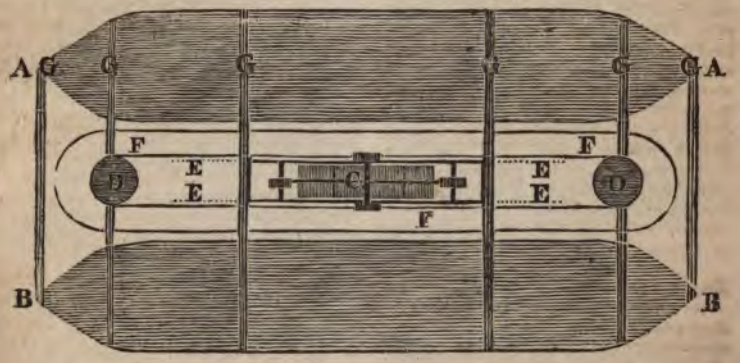
I am, Gentlemen, your very obedient servant.

C. A. BUSBY.

No. 2, Law Buildings, New-York, February 11.

P. S. A model of the Navigable Raft-Boat is prepared for the inspection of those who take interest in the subject.

This invention may also be converted into a *Floating Tide Mill*—the raceway being in that case made *hopper-mouthed*, to increase the current acting upon the water-wheel. It may also be applied to military purposes, for the defence of harbours, &c.



EXPLANATION OF THE DIAGRAM.

A. A. B. B. The double Raft-Boat.

C. The water-wheel with upright buckets, guard rollers, &c. described in our December number.

D. Two drum-wheels on vertical shafts, or spindles, connected by a band, a second band passes about these drums, and another drum fixed concentrically to the shaft of the water-wheel: horses attached to the first band, by common whiffle-trees, give motion to the front drums, and those drums acting on the second band, communicate their motion to the water-wheel.

E. The gutter or raceway (inclosed on the sides and at bottom) suspended between the boats, and nearly fitting the water-wheel.——The distance between the boats being about three times the breadth of the raceway, to allow distinct passages for the eddy-waters, parted by the bars of the boats, between them and the raceway.

F. The horse-course, shaped like the ancient hippodrome.

G. Girders connecting the two boats.

N. B. Specifications of every part of this invention are deposited in the patent office.

Art. 19. REPORT OF DISEASES TREATED AT THE PUBLIC DISPENSARY, NEW-YORK, DURING THE MONTH OF JAN. 1818.

ACUTE DISEASES.

FEBRIS Remittens, (*Remittent Fever,*) 2; Febris Continua, (*Continued Fever,*) 5; Febris Infantum Remittens, (*Infantile Remittent Fever,*) 3; Ophthalmia, (*Inflammation of the Eyes,*) 3; Cynanche Tonsillaris, (*Inflammation of the Throat,*) 4; Catarrhus Acutus, (*Acute Catarrh,*) 3; Bronchitis, 4; Pneumonia, (*Inflammation of the Chest,*) 14; Pertussis, (*Hooping-Cough,*) 2; Rheumatismus Acutus, (*Acute Rheumatism,*) 4; Rubeola, (*Measles,*) 2; Variola, (*Small Pox,*) 14; Vaccinia, (*Kine Pock,*) 200.

CHRONIC AND LOCAL DISEASES.

Asthenia, (*Debility,*) 2; Cephalalgia, (*Head-Ach,*) 3; Dyspepsia, (*Indigestion,*) 9; Gastrodynia, (*Pain in the Stomach,*) 2; Obstipatio, 5; Hysteria, (*Hysterics,*) 1; Paralysis, (*Palsy,*) 1; Hemaplegia, 1; Catarrhus Chronicus, (*Chronic Catarrh,*) 4; Bronchitis Chronica, 2; Asthma et Dyspnœa, 1; Phthesis Pulmonalis, (*Pulmonary Consumption,*) 3; Pleurodynia, 2; Lumbago, 2; Hæmoptysis, (*Spitting of Blood,*) 2; Menorrhagia, 1; Hæmorrhois, 1; Diarrhœa, 2; Amenorrhœa, 3; Dysuria, (*Difficulty of Urine,*) 1; Plethora, 1; Vermes, (*Worms,*) 3; Syphilis, 8; Urithritis Virulenta, 4; Contusio, (*Bruise,*) 2; Vulnus, (*Wound,*) 2; Luxation, (*Displacement of a Bone,*) 1; Fractura, (*Fracture,*) 1; Ustio, (*Burn,*) 3; Abscessus, (*Abscess,*) 2; Ulcus, (*Ulcer,*) 3; Scabies et Prurigo, 19; Porrigo, (*Scald Head,*) 3; Psoriasis, 1; Eruptiones Variæ, 4.

The Winter season, as yet, has been, generally speaking, remarkably fine; but during a few days the cold was severe, and at times, light snow, hail and rain occurred. The highest temperature of this month has been 45°; lowest 7°; greatest diurnal variation, 17°; greatest elevation of the mercury in the barometer 30. 92; greatest depression 30. 04. Prevailing winds between north-west and south-west. Quantity of rain and melted snow 2. 3 inches. On one night, towards the last of the month, one or two peals of thunder were heard.

This month has been productive of no remarkable change in the state of diseases, except that the variety of acute disorders has diminished, as is usual during the Winter season. Diseases of the order Febres have continued to decrease, while those of the Phlegmasiæ have gradually, but slowly, increased. Rheumatisms and affections of the organs of respiration, varying from Slight-Catarrh to Acute Bronchitis, and Pneumonic Inflammation, are the complaints with which the physician has most frequently had to contend. Cases of Hooping-Cough and Measles have also been under treatment. Small-pox, judging from our register, is extending.

In some cases of Chronic Rheumatism, considerable benefit resulted from the employment of the Tartar Emetic Ointment, briskly rubbed on the skin, night and morning, till it produced the usual pustular eruptions, which were dressed with simple cerate.

The following deaths occurred in New-York during the month of December, 1817.

Apoplexy, 5—burned, 1—cancer, 1—child-bed, 3—cholera morbus, 1—consumption, 33—convulsions, 7—cramp in the stomach, 1—diarrhœa, 1—dropsy, 4—dropsy in the chest, 3—dropsy in the head, 10—drowned, 2—dysentary, 1—epilepsy, 1—intermittent fever, 1—Remittent fever, 1—scarlet fever, 1—typhous fever, 11—hæmorrhage, 4—hives or croup, 6—hysteria, 1—infanticide, 2—inflammation of the bowels, 4—inflammation of the brain, 3—inflammation of the chest, 16—inflammation of the liver, 2—inflammation of the stomach, 2—insanity, 1—intemperance, 2—killed or murdered, 1—marasmus, 3—measles, 2—old age, 10—palsy, 4—pneumonia typhodes, 1—scirrhus of the liver, 1—small pox, 10—sprue, 1—still born, 6—stranguary, 1—suicide, 3—teething, 1—unknown, 5—worms, 4—Total, 195.

Of this number, there died 36 of and under the age of one year—16 between 1 and 2 years—14 between 2 and 5—8 between 5 and 10—14 between 10 and 20—28 between 20 and 30—24 between 30 and 40—15 between 40 and 50—15 between 50 and 60—15 between 60 and 70—6 between 70 and 80—4 between 80 and 90.

The bill of mortality for January, 1818, presents 225 deaths from the following diseases:

Apoplexy, 2—cancer, 1—casualty, 5—child-bed, 2—consumption, 54—convulsions 18—cramp in the stomach, 1—diarrhœa 1—dropsy, 7—dropsy in the chest, 2—dropsy in the head, 9—drowned, 1—fever, 1—bilious fever, 1—intermittent fever, 2—typhous fever, 7—gout, 3—hives or croup, 8—infanticide, 1—inflammation of the chest, 18—inflammation of the bowels, 5—inflammation of the liver, 3—intemperance, 9—jaundice, killed, 1—measles, 4—mortification, 1—old age, 9—palsy, 4—quinsey, 1—rheumatism, 3—rupture, 1—scrofula, 1—small pox, 8—sore throat, 1—spasms, 1—still born, 23—sudden death, 3—suicide, 1—tabes mesenterica, 10—teething, 1—hooping-cough, 2—worms, 2.—Total, 225.

Of which there died 59 of and under the age of one year—18 between 1 and 2 years—17 between 2 and 5—9 between 5 and 10—10 between 10 and 20—31 between 20 and 30—37 between 30 and 40—21 between 40 and 50—17 between 50 and 60—5 between 60 and 70—5 between 70 and 80—6 between 80 and 90—2 between 90 and 100.

JACOB DYCKMAM, M. D.

New-York, January 31, 1818.

Art. 20. ECONOMICKS.

SULPHATE of magnesia and sulphate of lime are both very common in our spring water; the last salt and super-carbonate of lime are the chief cause of what we call *hard* waters, which are very unwholesome and unfit for washing. When soap is used with these waters a double decomposition takes place; the sulphuric acid of the selenite unites with the alkali of the soap, and forms sulphate of potass or sulphate of soda, which remains in solution, while the magnesia or lime unites with the tallow, and forms an insoluble compound, which swims upon the surface of the water like curds. In this way hard waters require much more soap for any given purpose than rain water, or waters which do not contain these earthly salts. Such waters are also unfit for boiling any esculent vegetable; but they may be rendered soft by adding to them a very little carbonate of soda or carbonate of potass twenty-four hours previous to their use. By this addition, a double decomposition will be effected, and the carbonate of lime, a very insoluble salt, precipitated.

From the New Monthly London Magazine.

Mr. Editor,

I have no doubt you will with promptitude give a place in your columns to any means for ameliorating the condition of the poor, and therefore send you the experiments of an old gardner thirty years ago. Death interrupted his labours in the fifth year; and scarcity had not given importance to such discoveries; so the facts are revived from almost oblivion. If accepted I shall send you the management of bees by this votary of agricultural science, who supported his old age by the profits of his apiary.

Botanists have proved by experience that any delicate exotics may be rendered so hardy as to stand the rigour of our winters in the open air, if the plants have been raised from seed; but it generally takes fourteen years to inure them to a cold climate. This fact in natural history may be applied to an improved method in the culture of that valuable root the potatoe. Allowing that fourteen years should be requisite before raising it from seed can enable it to resist our frosts, the labourer would be well repaid. All farmers, and even every cottager who has a garden, should each spring set a few seeds, vulgarly termed potatoe-apples. Let the farmer look through his potatoe-fields, and gather such pods as are first ripened. The stalk should be cut so long as to admit tying them in pairs, to be thrown over a rope, when the imperfect seed have been picked off. There the seed remain till spring; but it must be observed that the rope should be extended where, without much artificial heat, frosts may be excluded; and where none of the clusters shall touch the wall, or each other—for a free circulation of air is necessary. A piece of well manured ground should be prepared in November, and left all winter in ridges. Choose a southern aspect, as far from lakes, rivers, ditches, or marshes, as may be; for proximity to much moisture occasions the early frost blight. Early in February, level as much of your prepared ground as will receive twelve seed pods, two inches deep in the earth, and half a foot asunder. Repeat this operation, if the weather permits, every fortnight, till the time when your general crop should be planted; and then let all your seed pods be set. Keep the plants very clear of weeds, and treat them in all respects as your common potatoes. In autumn gather the roots. They will be very small, but are the germs of new potatoes, perhaps of new varieties. Plant them in spring, as directed above, and continue in the same way till they produce seed, which is to be treated as already detailed, progressively for many years. Till the potatoes raised from seed answer your expectation in quality and quantity, it will be proper to gather a few from the common kind, and to manage them according to the preceding rules. The returns made by all kinds of potatoes might be much greater, if when first used in autumn the leading roots were never unsettled. The largest bulbs should be picked off with the hand, uncovering them cautiously with a forked stick. Many seemingly insignificant protuberances will soon swell when the principal fibres are not disturbed, and when the plant is well earthed up, the removal of its largest produce will hasten the perfection of what remains, by leaving more nourishment. Every peasant knows how to prepare potatoe flour or starch. It makes palatable bread, in the proportion of one third with wheat, rye, or barley-meal, or with the potatoe roots fresh boiled and mashed; well kneaded and baked into thin cakes. Potatoe-flour keeps several years. B. G.

August, 1817.

Seed Corn.—A respectable farmer has communicated to us a successful method of preventing his corn being pulled up by birds and other enemies of the young plant. It is simply to give the seed a coat of tar before planting; and if afterwards rolled in plaster, so much the better. Neither bird, squirrel, nor insect will then eat it. Thin your tar by a moderate heat, and turn it on the seed; only take care not to have it so warm as to destroy the germinating principle.

A new method of preserving wood from the effects of the weather.

Take three parts of air slacked lime, two parts of wood ashes, and one part of fine sand; sift the whole, and add as much linseed oil as is necessary to form a mass that can be laid on with a paintbrush. To make this mixture perfect and more durable,

be well to grind it on marble. Two coats of it are all that are necessary; the first should be rather light, but the second must be put on as thick as the brush will permit. This composition well prepared is impenetrable to water; resists both the influence of the weather, and the action of the sun, which hardens it and makes it more durable. The government of France has ordered that all gun carriages should be washed with this composition.

Roman Cement.—A sort of plaster so called, which well withstands our moist climate, is made by mixing one bushel of lime slacked with 3½ lbs. of green copperas, 15 gallons of water, and half a bushel of fine gravel sand. The copperas should be dissolved in hot water; it must be stirred with a stick, and kept stirring while in use. Care should be taken to mix at once as much as may be requisite for one entire front, as it is very difficult to match the colour again, and it ought to be mixed the same day it is used.

A Chemist of Copenhagen has discovered a brilliant yellow matter for dying in potatoe tops. The mode of obtaining it is by cutting the top when it is in flower, and bruising and pressing it, to extract the juice. Linen or woolen kept in this liquor 48 hours, takes a fine, solid and permanent yellow colour. If the cloth be aftewards plunged in a blue dye, it then acquires a beautiful permanent green colour.

A new discovery has just been made on the potatoe, very precious for the art of making paper. The dregs of the tubercle, grated and cleared of its flowry substance, it appears, mixes itself easily with the common preparation, or paste, with which the paper is made.

Receipt for making paper fire proof.—Immerse any kind of paper in a strong solution of allum water—thoroughly dry it, immerse and dry it again—and neither fire nor candle will burn it.

It has been proved by several series of experiments, that, for feeding cattle, and in particularly milch cows, during the winter, the water ought to have the chill taken off; as when in the state of freezing, or nearly so, it creates a general chill throughout the frame, and suspends, instead of assists, the functions of digestion. It has been found, by adopting this method, and giving cows their hay saturated with salt-water, they yield one-third more milk.

M. Peschire, to remove the musty flavour of injured wheat, has tried a solution of from 3 to 4 lbs. of potash of commerce for every cwt. of wheat with three times its bulk of water. The wheat is next repeatedly washed, agitated and dried quickly; and that which was not only musty, but very sour, acquired its natural properties by this method, and served to make excellent brown bread, in which a slight bitter taste was the only inconvenience remaining. The loss in weight amounts to one fifth of the whole.

Art. 21. OBITUARY.

It is with feelings of concern for the public loss, as well as of individual regret, that we record the death of General Humphreys. Not having the materials of a full acount of his life and labours at hand, we present our readers with the following brief biographical sketch taken from the New Haven Journal.

DIED, in this city very suddenly, on Saturday the 21st inst. a quarter before 12 o'clock, General David Humphreys, aged 66. Although for a few weeks past he had not enjoyed his usual health, he was not considered in very immediate danger; he found himself in the morning quite as well as he had been for a number of days preceding; he walked out several time, conversed very cheerfully, and was in cheerful company not more than twelve minutes before he expired; his company happened to leave the room, no one saw him for the space of three or four minutes, at the end of which time a visible alteration appeared in his countenance, and in eight minutes he had breathed his last without a struggle. His disorder was an organic affection of the heart, and we are informed, was the first serious illness he ever experienced.

Gen. Humphreys was son to the Rev. *Daniel* Humphreys of Derby, Connecticut; and was born in July, 1752. He was admitted into Yale College in 1767, and having honourably acquitted himself in his studies, received the degree of Bachelor of Arts in 1771. In college he paid his addresses successfully to the Muses, and contracted a particular intimacy with their favourite, the late lamented Dr. Dwight.

On leaving college he went to reside in the family of Col. Philips, in the State of New-York, and while there, is said to have addressed a poetical letter to his friend, in which he displayed his future plans, hopes, and prospects, with much ease and elegance; that letter we believe has never been published, and perhaps cannot now be found.

He first entered the army in capacity of a captain, but at what time we are not informed; in 1773, however, he was Aid to General Putnam with the rank of Major.

Two years after, he proved the successful candidate of four, for the office of Aid-De-Camp to the Commander in Chief—his competitors were Col. Talmadge, Gen. Wm. Hull, and Roger Alden. From this time he continued with General Washington till the end of the war, and afterwards accompanied him to Virginia. While aid-de-camp to General Washington, his rank was that of Colonel, and for his signal services at the

siege of York, Congress voted him an elegant sword in testimony of their high estimation of his fidelity and valour.

On Mr. Jefferson's appointment as ambassador to France Col. Humphreys was nominated his secretary, and sailed for Europe, in company with the brave and unfortunate Kosciusko in 1784. Soon after his return from France in '86, he was sent a representative from Derby, to the legislature of Connecticut, and honourably acquitted himself in that situation for two years, when he was appointed to the command of a regiment raised for the Western service. During this appointment his time was principally spent at Hartford, and with Trumbull, Barlow, and Hopkins, he assisted in the publication of the Anarchiad. On the reduction of his regiment he repaired to Mount Vernon, and continued with Gen. Washington till 1790, when he received an appointment to the court of Portugal; in '94 he visited America, but very soon returned to Lisbon—he was afterwards appointed to the court of Spain. In '97 he formed a matrimonial connexion with an English lady, daughter of John Bulkly, Esq. a very wealthy merchant in Lisbon—with her he went to reside at Madrid, where he continued till 1802, when he returned to America.

Here ends general Humphrey's public career—since his return to America his attention has been principally given to objects of public utility. His introduction of merino sheep into this country has very much improved the quality of wool, and will doubtless prove a lasting benefit to domestic manufactures. He has done much also for the promotion of agriculture; this seemed to be a favourite pursuit; and he was making strong exertions to form a society for the purpose of producing an agricultural farm for experiment.

He had also formed a plan for obtaining and publishing the Biography of the distinguished men who have flourished in Connecticut, and had made applications to a number of literary gentlemen in the State to aid in the design. It is much to be regretted that this plan was not carried into execution before his death. Gen. Humphreys had a fund of information, adapted to a purpose of this kind, which could never be collected from any other source; few have had a better acquaintance with men and manners than he, or have possessed more of that kind of information which is derived from extensive intercourse with the world.

Gen. Humphrey's literary merit is well known; though he has produced no work of magnitude, what he has written has usually done him credit.

He first distinguished himself as a poet, by his address to the armies of the U. States. In addition to that, he has written

A poem on the happines of America.
A poem on the future glory of the U. S.
A poem on the industry of the U. S.
A poem on the love of country.
A poem on the death of General Washington.
Occasional poems, epistles, &c.

The widow of Malabar, a tragedy translated from the French, first played at the Philadelphia theatre. He has written an essay on the life of Gen. Putnam, and several political tracts, and an oration delivered before the Cincinnati of Connecticut at the dissolution of their society.

We noticed in a late number the death of Dr. Wistar, of Philadelphia. The following sketch of his life and character is from the pen of Dr. David Hosack, of New-York. Dr. Hosack took an opportunity, in the course of his medical lectures, in the University, to introduce an eulogy on the deceased, which was published at the request of the students of the college of physicians and surgeons,—and from which we have made our extracts:

"Dr. Caspar Wistar was a native of that city, [Philadelphia,] which he adorned by his learning, and enriched by his labours: he was born in the year 1760: his parents were of German extraction, and belonged to the society of friends, of which they were highly respected members.

"Dr. Wistar received his elementary education at the celebrated grammar school that had been originally established in the city of Philadelphia by William Penn. At that seminary he received an excellent English and classical education, the institution being at that time under the direction of Mr. John Thompson, an eminent scholar, and very able teacher of the Latin and Greek languages, and now a respectable merchant in the city of Philadelphia. With the preparatory knowledge thus acquired, young Wistar resolved to study medicine as the business of his future life: for this purpose he entered as a private pupil of the late Dr. John Redman, then one of the most eminent practitioners of physic in the city of Philadelphia. While he was thus acquiring the advantages of much practical information in the office of his preceptor, he also diligently availed himself of every opportunity of instruction that his native city then afforded, by attendance upon the medical lectures of Drs. Morgan, Shippen, Rush, and Kuhn.

"Stimulated by the success and distinction which those eminent teachers and practitioners of medicine had derived from a visit to Europe, and an attendance upon the celebrated schools of Leyden, Edinburgh, and London; always animated by the desire of excelling in whatever he undertook, and of rendering himself most useful in his profession, he proceeded to Europe for the purpose of improving his acquisitions in medicine, and of extending his researches in those branches of science which are most nearly connected with it, and in which he afterwards excelled.

In the spring of 1784, shortly after his departure for Europe, the trustees of the medical school of Philadelphia, as an evidence of

his attainments in his professional studies, conferred upon him the degree of Bachelor of Medicine.

"In 1786 he was graduated a doctor of medicine at the university of Edinburgh: upon that occasion he published and defended a Thesis, "*de animo demisso*," to which subject his attention was probably directed by the feelings that constantly found a residence in his own sensitive bosom.

"In February, 1787, after an absence of nearly four years, Dr Wistar returned to Philadelphia, instructed in every branch of medicine, and the physical sciences with which it is most intimately associated: he was accordingly prepared to fill any station in which his services might be called for, either as a practitioner, or as a teacher of medicine.

"The first testimony borne to his merits by his fellow citizens upon his return to his native country was, his appointment as a physician to the Philadelphia Dispensary, which had been established in the preceding year.

"About that period, the medical school attached to the *University of Pennsylvania*, and an association denominated the *College of Philadelphia*, were rival institutions.

"Upon the consolidation of these rival schools. Dr. Wistar was associated with the late celebrated Dr. William Shippen, as an adjunct professor of anatomy and surgery in the University of Pennsylvania.

"I need not say how much his exertions, united with those of his colleagues, have contributed to elevate that medical school to its present high distinction.

"As a literary character, few men held a more elevated rank, in the estimation of all to whom he was known, than Dr. Wistar. Beside those branches of science more immediately connected with the medical profession, as far as his duties as a practitioner permitted, he cultivated, with great industry and success, almost every department of literature. His house was the weekly resort of the literati of the city of Philadelphia; and at his hospitable board the learned strangers from every part of the world, of every tongue and nation, received a cordial welcome. His urbanity, his pleasing and instructive conversation, his peculiar talent in discerning and displaying the characteristic merits or acquirements of those with whom he conversed, will be remembered with pleasure by all who have ever enjoyed his society and conversation.

"In 1815 he was elected an Honorary member of the Literary and Philosophical Society of New-York; and, as an evidence of the high estimation in which he was held, both for his learning and his private worth, I may add, that when the presidency of the American Philosophical Society for Promoting Useful Knowledge was vacated, in 1816, Dr. Wistar, by an unanimous suffrage, was elected to fill that honourable station: honourable, having been previously occupied only by his illustrious predecessors, Franklin, Rittenhouse, and Jefferson.

Art. 22. DRAMATIC CENSOR.

We have hardly visited the theatre in the past month, and shall not attempt a criticism on the performances. Since our last notice of the stage, a Mr. Finn, a native of this city, but who has played in England, has enacted a few characters in the higher walks both of tragedy and comedy, with approbation. We do not learn that he has made any engagement with the managers. Mr. Incledon on his return from Boston sung in several operas—but probably the public is sated with singing—at any rate he drew only indifferent houses. Mr. Woodhull has made his appearance again on the boards, but has not manifested much improvement since the last season. A Mr. Hawkshurst, we understand, has made a decent *debut* in *Pierre*.

Art. 23. CABINET OF VARIETIES.

THE PARIS BEGGAR.

In crossing La Rue de La Paix, I was stopped at the corner of the Boulevard by a gentleman, who, with all imaginable politeness, held out his hat to me, and requested alms, inquiring at the same time after my health. The novelty of this proceeding surprised me. I threw a glance at the civil mendicant, from whom my inspection forced a smile. He was dressed in a green great coat, nankeen pantaloons, and a blue and white striped waistcoat. A large muslin cravat sustained his double chin, which had just been shaved; his shoes were fastened clasps, his hair was powdered, and he held in hand a stick that reminded me of the gold-headed canes carried by footmen. At first I fancied that I was the dupe of a mischievous jest; and I was beginning to be angry, when my petitioner again extended his hat, and begged that I would not "terminate the happiness of his day."

The tone of his voice, the affectation of his expressions, the singularity and neatness of his dress, all inspired me with a feeling of curiosity which I could with difficulty resist. Slipping my hand slowly into my pocket, in the hope of exciting his expectation, I kept clinking a few pieces of money, while I asked him what were the causes that could

have reduced him to practise a profession which so ill accorded with his language and his habit? Charmed with the sound of a few crowns, which in his own mind he already appropriated to himself, our beggar meditated for an instant, and then declared that he merely followed his own judgment and taste. "What," answered I, "of your age (he appeared to be no more than thirty years old) when there are so many ways which would lead you to a peaceful and happy life?" "I have travelled them all," he replied, "and I never tasted tranquility, a happiness equal to that which I have enjoyed during the few last months. I have proved all conditions—none suited me. Driven from one post by intrigue. I entered on another through patronage, which I left from caprice. I lost my fortune in trade, my health in the army. When I was rich exciting envy; when poor calling forth pity; obliged to bend to the wishes of great men, dreading the treachery of little ones: tormented with the desire of adding to what I possessed, or by the fear of losing what I had acquired; compelled to show respect to those whom I hated, employing disreputable stratagems to obtain preferment, and ambiguous means to retain it; continually occupied with anxiety for the future, I passed the greater part of my life in a perpetual agitation; in a mixture of hope and suspense; of short snatches of happiness and vexations, the end of which I could scarcely ever discover. One lucky day braving prejudice, which has only the strength that one gives it oneself, scorning shame, which ought not to attach to the beggar on foot more than to the beggar in a coach, I did that which most men do—I turned to account the self-love and pride of my fellow creatures; I levied a contribution on all the human passions.—Free from the duties which society imposes, from the obligations it commands, without attachment, without family, alone in the midst of all, I created for myself a resource which has never deprived me of my independence. Exempt from the pains, from the bustle which attend fortune and rank, I live without care, without solicitude for the morrow."—"But does it not happen that charity——" "I never reckon on charity. My calculations are surer. There is more to be gained by the vices of men than by their virtues. You shall judge for yourself, from the history of one of my days.

"I seldom rise early. However, when that does occur, I go and try my fortune on the Boulevards. You must be well aware that I never address those honest artisans whose compassion I might easily awaken, but whose beneficence my habits would deter. Sometimes, however, betrayed by custom, I have accidentally applied to a workman, singing as he goes along to his shop. In almost all such cases I have instantly perceived my mistake; and more than once I have bestowed alms on him from whom I had requested them.

"About nine o'clock I watch for those young girls who, alone and in a morning dress, walk with a quickness which induces me to suspect that they are in pursuit of pleasure. Their whole minds engrossed by a single idea, they look neither to the right nor to the left. I glide softly after them. My voice, in the mildest tone, strikes their ear with a timid prayer, to which I take care to add with a little more emphasis, these words, which never fail of effect—'it will insure your happiness.' Immediately, and without stopping, they open their little purse of green silk, and give me a small piece of money, thanking me, at the same time, by an almost imperceptible smile, for an expression which they have the goodness to regard as a prophecy.

"I return slowly, laughing inwardly at the idle clerk, and the self-important master who are going to their offices. I see the author who racks his brains for a rhyme or a couplet, and the actor who repeats his part in an under tone and without gesture, that he may not incommode passengers. Seldom do I interrupt these honest people. Nevertheless, last week I ventured to implore the aid of a performer of a minor theatre, to whom I bethought myself to lend for a moment the name of our most celebrated tragedian. His countenance sparkled, he made me repeat my request, and paid me for my mistake, like a man who was more pleased than surprised at it. I meet, on my way, the advocate who is going coldly to plead the cause of a client whose pretentions he has himself condemned; the bailiff who hurries to the lodgings of a young man of fashion, against whom he has for six months had a warrant of arrest, the execution of which, in virtue of certain gratuities, he has repeatedly postponed. I have never dared to solicit the pity of this last. To be successful it would be necessary to attack his weak side, and I am always afraid of mistaking it.

"At ten o'clock see me near the Tortoni, or the Cato Anglais. I continue my moral observations; and I find that the cries of misery must not be poured into the ears of a man who has just risen from table.—There I am never served until after the waiter, whose eyes dispute with me the remainder of the small change which he has just given, and which is thrown to me with a disdain that relieves me from the necessity of acknowledgment.

"I then generally visit the garden of the Thuilleries. It affords me a rich harvest on a fine day. If you did but know the value to me of the words, 'Monsieur le Chevalier,' 'Monsieur le Baron'—'Monsieur le Comte'—addressed to people without title, or, 'Mon Colonel'—'Mon General'—applied to officers with only a single epaulette.' Do I meet, coming from church, one of those good women who have not memory enough to recollect the sermon they have just been hearing, I accost her; and after a refusal, often expressed with acrimony, I reiterate my request, pronouncing aloud the name of Heaven. That name produces a magical effect; and the alms are doubled on account

of the importance she attaches to the good opinion of those who surround her. There are many persons who exhibit charity only when spectators are at hand to applaud it.

"Before the close of the morning I stop at the doors of several of the gaming houses. I salute with respect mingled with sympathy, the unfortunate man who descends with measured steps, and in whose face the disastrous state of his finance is easily read. I address almost laughingly the gambler whom chance favours with good fortune which he did not expect. His gifts are generally beyond my hopes; but, alas! they are too often loans rather than gifts. Frequently have I been asked at night for the half-crown which has been bestowed on me in the morning; and in the hope of a change of luck, I have not hesitated to return it.

"I dine in that part of the town in which I find myself at the dinner hour; but I take care to dine alone, lest it should happen to me to sit at table with one of my customers; whom such a little accident might cause me to lose.

"In the evening, I wander about the Palais Royal, or the Champs-Elysees. I have in reserve a story of misfortunes, of which I avail myself according to the rank or probable sentiments of the person to whom I speak. I ruin myself as I choose; sometimes by fire, sometimes by the revolution, sometimes by the ingratitude of my family, sometimes by the treachery of my friend. I carefully examine my listeners, that I may make no mistake in my history, should they have the patience to hear me a second time. It is seldom that my eloquence is not crowned with happy results; for while I apply for compassion, I never forget self-love"—"Nevertheless, you may fail sometimes; and you will allow me to believe that at the moment when you were intrusting to me the secret of your mode of life—" "I adopted the only proper course with you. My confession is a new proof of my skill. I have frequently heard your name. I knew that one of your chief employments is to collect remarks on the manners of the capital; and I thought you would not be displeased at having the materials furnished to you for one of your next dissertations."

I had nothing to reply; so I drew my hand from my pocket and took leave of my interlocutor, who followed, overwhelming me with his thanks.

LE BON HOMME——

(Dublin Chronicle.)

LETTERS FROM PARIS IN 1817.

From the New Monthly Magazine.

April 3.

According to ancient custom the theatres will be shut here during the Passion Week. The performances at the larger houses closed on Sunday last, and those at the smaller yesterday. All of them open again on Easter Monday. These holidays are the vacation of the actors. All their engagements commence with Easter and end with Palm-Sunday, which of course is the conclusion of the dramatic year. Talma intended at the termination of the present, to withdraw from the *Theatre Francais* unless the terms which he offered to the managers were accepted: the latter thought them rather hard, but upon mature deliberation resolved to comply, that they might not lose their best tragedian. Talma will in consequence obtain a salary of 30 or 40,000 francs, if not more. He has never yet been able to save anything, and Bonaparte is said to have paid his debts several times. It is scarcely to be expected that he will now learn to be a better manager.

A M. Munito, an actor of a different kind, is at this moment engaging in no small degree the attention of the Parisians. The house where he exhibits is frequently too small, and it requires considerable patience to wait till you can be admitted to admire his talents. This M. Munito is a dog, a kind of poodle, from the neighbourhood of Milan, who has been taught by his master, an Italian, to perform all sorts of curious tricks, and in truth does great credit to his instructions. The writer of the biographical account of this celebrated quadruped, sold at the entrance of the place of exhibition, says: "While we were writing this history we hoped that the account of Munito's talents would stimulate the ambition of indolent children." Accordingly there are few parents but take their children to admire this model of cleverness, who is become so general a topic of conversation throughout all Paris, that a person would be thought very meanly of who had not seen him, and could not describe his wonderful performances. He writes and cyphers like the most expert master. Set him a sum for example, upon a slate—he places himself gravely before it, considers for a few minutes, then seeks all the figures that form the answer, out of several sets that lie scattered upon the floor, without receiving the slighest perceptible sign from his master. He writes quite orthographically. A word is mentioned, and he immediately seeks out all the letters that compose it. Ask him for ten or twelve cards and he will instantly pick them out from among a complete pack.—Munito not only exhibits in public every evening at the rate of three francs for each spectator, but is invited to perform before private companies, by which he is well paid. In short, this learned quadruped acquires riches and renown—though strictly speaking the latter only, as the former fall to the share of his master.

Madame de Genlis will shortly publish an extract from the sixty folio volumes of the *Memoires* of the Marquis de Dangeau, which are preserved in manuscript in the library of the arsenal. This Marquis de Dangeau belonged to the court of Louis XIV. and is praised by Fontenelle as an able mathematician; nay, more—it was mathematics that gained him the favour of the sovereign—Fontenelle relates, that he was so skilful in

calculating the combinations of the games played at court, as to attract attention, and he was invited to all such games, after it had been ascertained, by Colbert's advice, that his constant success was not owing to any trick, but merely to his skill in calculation. Ten or twelve years ago, Madame de Genlis had prepared for press an extract from these voluminous *Memoires*, but according to the despotic custom of that time it was necessary that it should be submitted to Buonaparte before it could be printed. Napoleon read the abridged *Memoires*, and instead of permission to print, he gave this laconic answer ;—" The author of these Memoirs has represented Louis XIV. as too great and too good"—which was tantamount to a prohibition. Madame de Genlis, who was not on bad terms with Buonaparte, could not even get her manuscript returned, so that she has been obliged to transcribe all the extracted passages afresh.

A Mons. Cadet is engaged upon a series of conversations which he had with the celebrated Paoli, on the natural history and political constitutions of Corsica.—Before the revolution, Cadet was sub-delegate of the French government in that island. He has already published several works upon it; some of which have been translated into other languages. As he resided nearly twenty years in Corsica, he is well acquainted with the island and its inhabitants. In his leisure hours he had made a model of the island in relief: Paoli heard of it, and called upon Cadet ; hence arose an acquaintance which was highly interesting to both, and led to a familiar intercourse which continued till the breaking out of the French revolution. He related to me a remarkable anecdote of that celebrated leader. M. Cadet was once with him when he was sitting down to dinner. There were several other persons in his company, one of whom was a farmer and another the then obscure Napoleon Buonaparte. Paoli desired the farmer to take a seat near, him, but young Buonaparte was placed at the farther end of the table.—" Do you see that youth yonder ?" said he in a whisper to M. Cadet; " if I were to let him sit near me he would soon push me out of my own place."

A singularity of Paoli deserves to be mentioned. I was informed by Cadet that he never cut the nail of one of his little fingers, so that it was of very great length. His object in suffering it to grow was because the same ridiculous notion prevails in Corsica as in China, that long nails are a mark of gentility, as they afford decisive evidence that the owner is not obliged to perform any kind of manual labour.

As I have mentioned M. Cadet, I may without impropriety give you here some curious particulars concerning one of his works.—A French traveller in Egypt had brought back with him a roll of papyrus, 36 feet long, found in the sepulchres of Thebes, and communicated it to M. Cadet. The latter proposed to have it engraved and published, especially as this piece of hieroglyphics, which had for so many ages withstood the ravages of Time, was now so decayed that it could scarcely be touched. This design was, however, attended by various difficulties ; but Cadet hoped to surmount them all by patience, care, and perseverance. He first committed the roll to the delicate hands of his wife and daughter. They unrolled it with the utmost caution, and as they proceeded, the unrolled part was stuck with gum upon linen, by which means it was secured from dropping to pieces. After the whole was unrolled, the hieroglyphics were accurately copied :—the next business was to get them as accurately engraved. Cadet then resided at Strasburg, where he held some public office. Just at this time the public attention was strongly excited by a criminal process against several persons imprisoned at Strasburg for issuing forged notes of the bank of Vienna. At the head of these culprits was one Lefevre, who had engraved the notes, and that with such accuracy that the forged paper could not, without great difficulty, be distinguished from the genuine. M. Cadet conceived that such a clever scoundrel would be able to produce an exact *fac simile* of the Egyptian hieroglyphics. He communicated this idea to the procurator of the court, who was his friend, and who accompanied him to the prison, where he agreed with Lefevre respecting the engraving of the plates. From this time the prisoner was daily escorted by a gens d'arme to the residence of M. Cadet ; there he worked regularly at the hieroglyphics, was supplied with food and clothing by his employer, and returned every evening to his prison. In this manner he finished the plates, 19 or 20 in number, of which the roll consists. Meanwhile the time for the trial approached. M. Cadet had observed the character of Lefevre ; and perceived from his conversation that this poor fellow, who was not a bad man at the bottom, had fallen into the snares of subtle rogues, and fearful of punishment for a first, though slight offence, had not been able to extricate himself from their toils. M. Cadet promised to intercede with the court in his behalf, and he faithfully kept his word. When the trial came on he represented whatever was calculated to palliate the offence of Lefevre, who was in consequence only placed under the *surveillance* of the police, whereas his colleagues were condemned to the galleys. To snatch him completely from his vicious courses, and afford him opportunity for amendment, M. Cadet procured him constant employment in engraving maps for an engineer. Unfortunately Lefevre had sunk too low to be worthy of this kindness. He plunged into debauchery, and soon afterwards died miserably. His performance was published by M. Cadet with a brief description, and it will ever be distinguished as a faithful copy of one of the greatest hieroglyphic monuments of Egypt.

April 15.

Since my last, Massena's death has been the principal event at Paris. We are filled with astonishment when we reflect that a man of mean birth should have raised himself from the lowest rank in the service to the highest, merely by his genius, and have filled all Europe with the fame of his exploits, so that even the enemies who were opposed to him honoured his merits. This admiration, however, is soon lost in a painful feeling, when we recollect that these military achievements tended only to desolate Europe, and to consolidate the despotism of an insatiable ruler. When we farther consider how basely this renowned general behaved in 1815, and how scandalously he sported with the oath of allegiance, the respect due to his military talents dwindles to nothing. At the place of interment, to which his remains were attended by an innumerable multitude of officers of the old army, General Thiebault delivered a pompous eulogy on the deceased, taking special care to pass over in silence whatever did not redound to Massena's honour. The campaign in Portugal involved the orator in a dilemma from which he extricated himself in an extraordinary manner. He observed that this campaign had not been productive of the results which might have been expected from Massena's name alone ; " but," added he, " those who are able duly to appre-

ciate the obstacles and the means, find in his conduct a proof that he was capable of executing great things with few resources, *but not of performing impossibilities.*" This is very true, but he ought to have intimated that these impossibilities originated in the genius of his antagonist, the Duke of Wellington. A circumstance which shows that Massena was far from considering the conquest of Portugal as impracticable, is the following. It is well known at Paris that before Massena set out from that capital for this campaign, he was invited to breakfast by Buonaparte. Here he met the emperor and empress alone, who loaded him with flatteries and caresses; he was even promised the kingdom of Portugal, and departed, fondly dreaming that he should soon mount a throne. If his dreams were not realized, he had nobody to blame for his disappointment but the Duke of Wellington; though Massena himself did not manifest in this campaign his former impetuous courage, nor strive to push forward with his accustomed vigour. It is fortunate for mankind that Massena's fame was wrecked before the lines of Torres Vedras. How different, perhaps, would now have been the fate of Europe, had he succeeded in the attempt to usurp the throne of Portugal!

Among the persons of some note whom the literary world has lost, is M. Chanlaire, who published, in association with Mentelle, the *Atlas national de la France*, and with Peuchet the topographical and statistical Description of France, in numbers, each containing a department. As he devoted himself more especially to the topography of the French empire, he has produced some good works in that line, though indeed not free from errors. One of the rooms in his house was fitted up all round with large drawers. These drawers were as numerous as the departments of the French empire some years ago, and upon each was inscribed the name of a department. Whatever appeared on the subject of the topography, statistics, or history of any department was immediately procured by M. Chanlaire, and put into the proper drawer; and as he had pursued this practice for at least twenty years, he had collected a tolerable complete library, which was of great use to him in the compilation of his great Description of France. It is a subject of regret that this work, which he published at his own expense, was scarcely finished; since he was obliged to relinquish the undertaking for want of encouragement. The statistical form is too dry for the generality of readers. Besides the above-mentioned works, M. Chanlaire was employed upon several considerable collections of maps, as the Map of the South of Europe in 45 sheets, the Map of the Seat of War in the East in 3 large sheets, the Map of Belgium in 69 sheets, from Ferrari's. He also contributed a number of sheets to Mentelle's *Atlas universel* in 169 sheets.

MR. MEREDITH AND MR. TAYLOR, THE PLATONIST.

The following facts, gleaned from a foreign journal, will probably be new to most of our readers, as they were to ourselves. We are assured that they are authentic—Mr. Meredith, a private gentleman of London, who, in his patronage of science, displays a munificence worthy of a prince, is printing, at his own expense, Taylor's translation of Proclus' work on Plato. The printing of Taylor's *Aristotle* cost the same gentleman £2000. Of the first nine volumes of this work only 50 copies were taken off, and of the tenth 300. Out of these 50 copies Mr. Meredith presented the translator with 26; and as each copy sells for £50, the value of the whole amounts to £1300. The 24 copies which he retained for himself, were destined solely for presents to his friends. He has moreover settled on Mr. Taylor a life annuity of 100 guineas. Taylor's works belong to the class of rare books, as not more than 50 copies of most of them have been printed.

Customs and Manners in Modern Holland.

The following general view of the customs and manners of the Dutch, is from a very recent work of Mr. Campbell:—The natives of the United Provinces are of good stature, and inclined to be corpulent, but they are remarkable in general for a heavy awkward mein; their features are regular, and their complexions fair. The better sort of people imitate the French fashions in their dress; but those addicted to ancient habits never fail to load themselves with an enormous incumbrance of clothes. The hats of those women are nearly as large as tea boards, projecting forwards, and on each side, so as to overshadow both face and body: these are chiefly of straw, with two broad ribbons, not tied, but pendant from the sides. Both men and women wear at least two waistcoats, with as many coats, and the former cover their limbs with double trowsers; but the dress of the young girls is the most singular, especially at any festival or holiday.

The Dutchman, living in continual dread of inundation is habitually frugal. His foresight admirable, his perseverance not to be conquered, and his labours, unless seen, cannot be credited. This astonishes the more when the phlegm of his temper and the slowness of his manners are considered. View the minuteness of his economy, the solicitude of his precaution, and the inflexibility of his methodical prudence, who would not pronounce him incapable of great enterprise? He builds himself a dwelling: it is an hut in size, it is a palace in neatness; it is necessarily situated among damps, and perhaps behind the banks of a sluggish canal; yet he writes upon it *Myngenoege*, my delight; *Land lust*, country pleasure; *Land zigt*, country prospect; or some other inscription that might characterize the Vale of Tempe, or the Garden of Eden! He still cuts his trees into fantastic forms, hangs his awnings round with small bells, and decorates his Sunday jacket with dozens of little buttons. Too provident to waste his sweets, he puts a bit of sugar-candy in his mouth, and drinks his tea as it melts.

The Dutch are usually distinguished into five classes: the peasants and farmers, seafaring men, merchants and tradesmen, those who live upon their estates or the interest of their money, and military officers. The peasants are industrious, and only managed by fair language. The seafaring men are a plain, rough, and hardy race, seldom using

more words than are necessary about their business.

The trading people, where there is no law to restrain them, will sometimes extort; but in other cases they are the plainest and best dealers in the world. Those who live upon their means in great cities, resemble the merchants and tradesmen in the modesty of their dress, and their frugal way of living. Among the gentry, or nobility, though they value themselves on their rank, order and frugality in their expenses is not less remarkable; and the furniture of their houses is more regarded by them than keeping great tables and a fine equipage.

In Holland, it is always a general rule for a person to spend less than his annual income; on the other hand, living up to it will bring as much discredit upon him as extravagance, prodigality, and even fraud, in other countries. The following anecdote is said to be illustrative of the supposition that the Dutch are generally plodding upon the means of getting money. "Two English gentlemen being in company with a Dutchman, one of the former, not understanding the language, desired his friend to apologize to the Hollander for not being able to enjoy the pleasure of his company. The Dutchman heard the translation with great composure, and then took his pipe from his mouth, and said, it was a consolation for the accident of not understanding one another, 'since,' adds he, 'having no connexions or dealings in trade together, our conversing could not possibly answer any useful purpose'."

The lower part of the houses in Holland are lined with white Dutch tiles, and their kitchen furniture, consisting of copper, pewter, and iron, are kept exceedingly bright. Their beds and tables are covered with the finest linen, their rooms adorned with pictures, and their yards and gardens with flowers. Their rooms, in winter, are warmed with stoves placed either underneath or round the apartments. With respect to diet, all ranks are said to be addicted to butter; and the inferior classes seldom take a journey without a butter-box in their pocket.

The diversions of the Hollanders are bowls, billiards, chess, and tennis. Shooting wild ducks and geese in winter, and angling in summer, make another part of their pastime. In the most rigorous seasons of the year, sledges and skates form a great diversion. In summer even common labourers indulge themselves in the tea-gardens; and on a holiday, or at a fair time in the villages, may be seen peasants sitting in circles round benches, to which children are dancing to the scraping of a French fiddler.

In some of the villages in North Holland, the insides of the houses are richly decorated; but the principal apartments, as with us, are often kept for show, while the owners live in kitchens and garrets. The furniture in one particular chamber is composed of silken ornaments, which by ancient prescription is bequeathed from father to son, and is preserved as an offering to Hymen. To every house in North Holland there is a door elevated nearly three feet above the level of the ground, and never opened but on two occasions. When any of the family marries, the bride and the bridegroom enter the house by this door; and when either of the parties die, the corpse is carried out by the same passage: immediately after which it is fastened up, never more to turn on its hinges again till some new event of a similar nature demands its services.

To the credit of the Hollanders it has been observed, they will never, either in their societies or in their business, employ their time for a moment in gratifying malice or indulging envy; but they will seldom step one inch out of their way, or surrender one moment of their time, to save those they do not know from any inconvenience. A Dutchman throwing cheeses into a warehouse, or drawing iron along a pathway, will not stop while a lady, or an inferior person, passes, unless he sees somebody inclined to protect them; a warehouseman trundling a cask—a woman, throwing water upon her windows, will leave it entirely to the passengers to take care of their limbs or their clothes.

As a Dutchman is often a miller, a merchant, a waterman, or a sailor, he always wishes to know which way the wind blows: it is to the national economy to which we may attribute the beauty and utility of their public works, that multiplicity of bridges and causeways, which very sensibly alleviate the burdens necessarily imposed by the government. As to the phlegmatic character of the Dutch, nothing can afford strangers a more lively picture of it than the coolness and silence with which even the sailors manœuvre. You may see them working their ships up to a shore or a quay, amidst the most provoking obstacles and incumbrances, without uttering a syllable!

Though not so strong as that of the Swiss, the attachment of the Dutch to their own country is very remarkable. The French abandon the flowery banks of the Seine or the Loire to settle on those of the Spree or the Neva; not so the Hollander. He is never so happy as when he is near his ships and his canals; and when obliged to leave his country, he takes with him his habitudes; and it is thus that Batavia makes him forget the immense distance between him and the Texel.

With respect to food, bread is not in Holland, as in France, the principal article; a whole family, here, do not consume more bread than some individuals in other countries; meal and pulse of all sorts are here the principal substances; as for potatoes, since the late war, they have been grown upon the downs in various parts of Holland.

The Dutch, as it is said, have never adopted the English custom of eating their meat half dressed; on the contrary, they make a point of preparing it so as to assist mastication and digestion.

Among the salt provisions which the Dutch prefer, the hams of Guelderland are well known. They also eat a great number of

geese and wild ducks; and yet fish forms the principal part of the nourishment of some families, particularly in Summer, and this, with potatoes and butter, constitutes nearly the whole of the food of some of the poorer classes. Beer is the principal drink; but since the introduction of tea and coffee, the consumption of it has decreased considerably. Spirituous liquors, particularly brandy and gin, are in great request; and this practice originates in a great measure from the humidity of the climate. The Dutch, it is said, adopted the use of tea from the same motives as the Chinese, namely, the consciousness of the unwholesome quality of their water. The drinking of tea in Holland, however, is generally confined to the morning: coffee is appropriated to their afternoons. Sage-tea and milk-chocolate, the latter made very weak, are very much in use as substitutes for tea and coffee. With respect to drinking healths at meals, and out of the same vessel, this custom has long been banished: as for tobacco, as there are few males who do not use it, so in some districts it is commonly used by the women. The seamen and fishermen chew it almost to a man; and in great towns, it is as common for men to invite each other to smoaking parties, as it is for women elsewhere to make parties at tea.

In every thing that relates to domestic economy, the Dutch women may serve as examples to all from their domestic habits; some of these have obtained the epithet of *Blockster*. Their whole enjoyment is said to concentre in the interior of their houses. Celibacy also is less frequent in Holland than in any other country; but the marriage ceremonies vary considerably in different towns and even in different villages. After the publication of the banns, the families of the parties begin to visit each other, and the party betrothed makes them presents of bottles of spiced wine, or hypocras; these are humourously called *tears*. When the marriage day arrives, the young people strew the paths of the new-married couple with flowers. The Dutch poets almost always distinguish themselves on these occasions; and it is customary for husbands, when in easy circumstances, to collect and print these congratulatory verses with handsome vignettes, &c.

Another festival generally takes place at the expiration of the first twenty-five years, which is repeated at the expiration of the same period a second time.

Births in Holland are generally announced in the newspapers; but local customs vary much in this respect: for at Haerlem and Enkhuysen, when a woman is confined, a little plate covered with a piece of rose-coloured silk decorated with lace is attached to the door; and during this period no creditor, nor even an officer of justice is permitted to interrupt the husband on any account whatever.

For theatrical amusements, there are very few places where any performances of this kind are exhibited regularly all the year round; these are confined to Amsterdam and *the Hague*. Leyden has a theatre, but it is only played in now and then. At Rotterdam, also, on account of some religious scruple, no theatre has ever been suffered to be opened within the walls: of course, the one there is without the gates. Several place, on account of these prohibitions, have nevertheless their private companies or dramatic amateurs, as a winter amusement. Skating is undoubtedly carried to greater perfection than in any other part of the world. Every female in the country can skate. Thirty persons at a time, holding hands, often dart by you on the ice with the quickness of lightning. Others sit in a sledge, which is pushed along the ice by a skater. Besides these, there are vessels fifteen feet long, their bottoms covered with broad plates of iron; their course is accelerated by the assistance of masts and sails. The velocity of their progress is certainly inconceivable to a stranger, being seldom less than 12 miles an hour. In summer time sailing matches are not unfrequent.

In cases of death, public messengers clothed in black, with crape on their hats, are sent to inform the relatives and friends of the deceased. One of these always attends the funeral as a master of the ceremonies. As to interments, as the inconvenience of burying in churches has been generally acknowledged, the practice of interring the dead out of town has been adopted in Holland, as well as in many other parts of the continent.

Though all religions, including Jews and Catholics, are known to have been equally tolerated in Holland for a considerable time past, another sect is described as having lately sprung up under M. Canzions, the object of which is to unite all. Hence it is not uncommon to see collected in their temple, Calvinists, Lutherans, Anabaptists, &c. This society admits of no predominating or exclusive system. They have no priests, but only two speakers, who stand near the altar to deliver their discourses. Their service is divided into that of worship and instruction. The first has for its object the demonstration of the greatness of God, and the admirable order of nature. They assemble for this purpose every Sunday evening. The worship, which is confined to instruction, takes place once a fortnight, on a Tuesday evening, when the doctrines of revealed religion are discussed. Six times in a year they assemble to receive the sacrament; but during prayer, and the pronunciation of the blessing, every person is prostrate. [*European Magazine.*

REMARKABLE PREDICTIONS RESPECTING PIUS VII.

The present Pope has often related to his friends the two following anecdotes relative to predictions of his elevation to the tiara:—

He was a Benedictine at St. Callisto, when his townsman and relative Braschi, afterwards Pius VI. filled the post of minister of Finance at Rome. He sometimes dined with him, and after dinner they generally went together to St. Peter's, where Braschi prayed at the tomb of the Prince of the Apostles, for

whom he testified peculiar veneration. One day, proceeding as usual to the cathedral, when they were near the bridge of St. Angelo, an old woman perceived them and fell upon her knees before them. Monsignor Braschi supposing that she was soliciting alms, sent a servant to give her a piece of money. The woman, however, refused the donation, declaring that she "could not help falling on her knees from veneration and astonishment to see two Popes riding in one carriage."

After the election of Pius VI. to the papal chair, Charamonte stood to view the ceremony of his elevation near an acquaintance, the Abbate Penacchia. The latter abruptly turned to him and said: "Take good notice how the Pope conducts himself on this occasion, as you will succeed him and have to go through the same ceremony." When this event actually took place the Abbate Penacchia was still living, and reminded his Holiness of his prediction.

MAL DU PAYS, OR HOME SICKNESS OF THE SWISS.

I know not, says Mr. Von Bonstetten, a more remarkable phenomenon than the disorder known in Switzerland by the name of *Mal du pays*. When I was in office at Gessenay, I became acquainted with a village schoolmaster, who was passionately fond of botany. The inhabitants of cities can scarcely form a conception of the happiness to be found in a simple life, where the desires never exceed the means of gratifying them. Faverod—this was the name of the schoolmaster—had no affections but what were engrossed by his wife, his only daughter, his dog, and the plants of his valley. His library consisted of an old botanical work, and Linneus and Haller were known to him but by name. Such was his love of this science, that, to the great offence of the villagers, he had banished almost all the culinary vegetables from his garden to make room for Alpine plants. This garden was called by the country people *The Latin Garden*. This excellent man was fond of the solitude in which he lived among his plants. He would spend hours in the Alps in examining a plant, and admire with rapture all its peculiarities. He was acquainted with all those of his valley, and every Spring he beheld them return with the same feelings as he would have welcomed old friends. His dog was his guide; he apprized him in his rambles of the time for his meals, and sometimes of the approach of night.

A decisive taste for any subject, be it what it will, is almost invariably productive of a certain elevation of mind. I was astonished at Faverod's relish for the beautiful. I made him acquainted with Linneus, Haller, and Dillenius. None but a botanist, and one who has lived in seclusion, can conceive the delight which their works imparted.

Faverod had never quitted his mountains; he had never beheld the plain, nor even imagined that there was any other world than that in which he lived. Haller's work excited in him the strongest desire to make himself acquainted with the flowers of the plains, and that genus of plants which inhabits morasses. I proposed to him to accompany me to Valleyres, and to explore the places where Haller resided, and which he frequently mentions in his works. This journey of about 60 miles was a circumnavigation of the globe, or rather, a transportation into the empyreal regions. We arrived about noon at Valleyres. What was Faverod's rapture on finding himself in this land of promise, where at every step new discoveries were to be made and new treasures exploded!

At day-break the next morning he set out his researches. I expected him to dinner, but it was evening before he returned. I went to meet him, expecting to find him the happiest of men; but what was my astonishment to find him pale, dejected, and quite an altered creature! I intreated him to inform me what was the matter, and what accident had befallen him. He made no reply. I then requested him to step into my room, and discovered that it was the *mal du pays* (home sickness) which had produced this change. He was ashamed to confess his complaint. I fortunately guessed it, and directed him to return as soon as he pleased. These words infused new life into him. He set off immediately, and walked the whole night without stopping or taking refreshment. Robbers plundered him by the way, but this circumstance gave him little concern. He perceived no diminution of his disorder till he arrived within sight of the mountains contiguous to his village. On reaching his own house it vanished entirely, like a dismal dream before the rays of the morning sun.—[*New Monthly Lon. Mag.*

GERMANY.

A letter from Breslau states that an innkeeper, named RICHTER, of the village of Royn, near Liegnitz, has lately excited an extraordinary sensation throughout all Silesia, and the neighbouring parts of Saxony, Brandenburg, and Bohemia. He is reported to cure, by magnetism alone, that is, by merely touching with his hands, all kinds of diseases not proceeding from defective organization. He is generally known by the name of the *Miraculous Doctor*, and is daily consulted by thousands. He is said to have cured great number of deaf and blind, and persons who have been paralytic. From seven to ten carriages filled with patients have been in the habit of going to him every day from Breslau only. As his house, though very extensive, was incapable of holding all his visiters, he was obliged to treat his patients in the open air. At length the governor of Liegnitz sent a medical commission to Royn to make daily reports for several weeks on Richter's process, and the number of his cures, and the result was a prohibition to continue his operations. He then repaired to Berlin; and it is said that through the interference of Prince Blücher, and Lieut.-Gen. Hü:

governor of Silesia, and in consideration of the cures performed by him on a great number of soldiers, he has been permitted to continue his practice. Richter is a well informed man; he was educated at the Gymnasium, at Breslau, and it is reported that he was accidentally made acquainted with the magnetic power, which he possesses, by the surgeon of a French regiment, who lodged at his house during the late war. He performs all his cures *gratis*. The voluntary presents made to him are distributed by the churchwardens among the poor of the place. Counsellor Mogalla, having spoken unfavourably of Richter in the *Provincial Paper of Silesia*, of which he is editor, had a narrow escape from being murdered one Sunday at Breslau, when he appeared in public. The Rev. Canon Kriegs, one of the most celebrated preachers of Germany, has completely lost the confidence of the public, for having in the pulpit made some animadversions, though in very cautious terms, upon Richter. Before the operations of this man were interrupted all the baths in Silesia were deserted, and the professors of the medical art had nothing to do.

The following list of the Marshals of France, with the remarks on it, is taken from the Boston Centinel.

Frequent errors are made in print and conversation on the subject of the Marshals of France, whose deeds of arms for the last twenty-five years filled the world with astonishment and alarm; and whose names had become, among all classes, as familiar as those of household deities. To give some information, if not amusement, we have collected the following particulars respecting those renowned soldiers. We believe it is not generally known, that ALL this corps of Marshals alive (save four only) are now in France: and that all of them (with perhaps an exception of two) are full in the confidence of Louis 18th; sustaining under him the highest offices:—And further, that he has no other Marshals in his service than those who were first created by Buonaparte!

The following are now in France, and rank in the order in which they are enumerated:—

1. Marshal Victor, (Duke of Belluno) Military Governor of the 10th division, President of the Electoral College of the Loire and Cher, Major-General of the King's household, Grand Cross of St. Louis, and one of the witnesses, for the army, of the marriage of the Duke of Berri.

2. Jean Baptiste Jourdan, born in 1762, Military Governor of the 7th division.

3. Pierre Augureau, (Duke of Castiglione) born in 1757—a Peer of France, and Governor of the 19th Military Division.

4. Edward-Adolphus-Cassimir-Joseph Mortier, (Duke of Trevise,) born in 1768—Military Governor of the 16th division.

5. Louis-Nicholas Davoust, (Prince of Echmuhl, and Duke of Auerstadt,) born in 1776—recognized as Marshal of France, but has *no command*, and resides at Louviers.

6. Charles Oudinot, (Duke of Reggio) born in 1765—a Counsellor of State and Privy Counsellor, and Major-General of the King's household; Governor of the 2d military division; President of the department of the Meuse; Grand Cross of the order of St. Louis; commander of the grenadiers and chasseurs of the King's guard, and commandant of the National Guards of Paris.

7. E. J. J. A. Macdonald, (Duke of Tarentum,) born in Sedan, in 1765—a Privy Counsellor and Peer of France; Major-General of the King's household; a military Governor of a division; and Grand Cross of the order of St. Louis.

8. Augustus F. L. V. Marmont, (Duke of Ragusa,) born in 1774—a Peer of France; Major-General of the King's household, and Grand Cross of the order of St. Louis.

9. Louis-Gabriel Suchet, (Duke of Albufera,) born in 1796—He was one of Louis's Peers, but having accepted a seat in Bonaparte's house, he was unpeered in 1816; but has since been appointed Military Governor of the 9th division.

10. Marshal Gouvion St. Cyr, Secretary of State for the Marine and Colonies, a Peer, and Privy Counsellor; a Military Governor, and Grand Cross of the order of St. Louis.

11. Francis Charles Kellerman, (Duke of Valmy,) born in 1735, (the eldest of the Marshals,)—was unpeered by Louis 18th in 1815;—but appointed Military Governor of the fifth division; Grand Cordon of the royal Legion of Honour.

12. Joseph Lefevre, (Duke of Dantzic,) born in 1756—He too accepted a Peerage from Buonaparte on his return from Elba; and was, therefore expelled by Louis. He has no command.

13. Marshal Count Perignon, a Peer of France; Governor of a military division, and Grand Cross of the order of St. Louis.

14. Marshal Count Serrurier, Governor of the royal Hotel of Invalids, and one of the Peers of France.

Note.—Of the balance of the Marshals, it is known, that Ney, Berthier, Lasnes, Bessieres, Junot, and Massena, are deceased.—Bernadotte is in Sweden; Soult, Grouchy and Savary in exile; Brune is in France, but not recognised as a Marshal.

We draw this strong inference from these facts; that Louis 18th would not employ these personages in the stations they fill, if he were not assured of their loyalty; and satisfied of the stability of his throne.

A journal published at Turin contains a curious article, relative to the life of man. The author makes several calculations, which, in his opinion, form the basis of annuities, insurances, tontines and all kinds of speculations, resting on the course of human life. He supposes the world to be peopled by a milliard of persons, who all die in the space of an age. He lays down 33 years for one generation, consequently 33,333,333 die in the course of a year, 91,324 in the course of a day, 3803 in an hour, 65 in a

minute, and in a second 1. The number born in the course of a year amounts to 37,937,037, in a day 101,471, in an hour 4228, in a minute 70, and in a second one 1. Out of 1000 children born in the same hour, there remain 740 at the end of a year; 600 at the end of three years; 584 at the end of 4 years; 540 at the end of 10 years; 446 at the end of thirty years; 226 at the end of 60 years; 49 at the end of eighty; eleven at the end of 90; nine at the end of 95; and 1 at the end of 97. The author concludes from these tables, that one half of the children die by the age of seventeen.

Out of 10,000 persons, only one arrives at the age of 100. The following is the comparative number of persons on the same portion of earth in different countries;—In Iceland 1; in Sweden 14; in Turkey 36; in Poland 52; in Spain 63; in Ireland 99; in Germany 127; in England 152; in France 169; in Upper Italy 172; in Naples 192; in Venice 196; in Holland 224; in Malta 1103—Such is the difference between the population of Iceland and Malta.

From Kotzebue's Anecdotes.

THE OBSTINATE WAGER.

An ancient or modern says: "He who has began a foolish thing should go through with it to the end." In that the ancient or the modern is very wrong, for a *half* done foolish thing is still less injurious, than a *whole one*. I will relate a whole one, which was performed at P————g.

Two young men were standing at the window of a coffee house, a third drove by in an open carriage. It was lovely weather, and the driver was looking about him fresh, gay, and healthy.

"It is most abominable," said Latinsky, one of the youths who were standing at the window, "that a young and healthy man on this beautiful day should not prefer walking on foot."

"That may well be," replied the other, "but no one has a right to find fault with him. If it is his pleasure to drive, who can prevent him?"

LATINSKY. "Who? I?"

"You?"——

"*Yes, I! what will you lay of it?*"

"You jest."——

"*Will you bet a dozen bottles of Champaigne?*

"It is done."

With two springs Latinsky was at the bottom of the staircase, before the door in the street, took the horses by the bridle, stept modestly up to the carriage, and said, "I beg your pardon, Sir, for stopping you, but give me leave to observe, that it is very remarkable, that a man of your age, and your blooming health, should prefer riding in this beautiful weather."

"Allow me also to observe, Sir," answered the other, "that it is still more remarkable for me to hear this observation from you."

"It certainly appears strange, but—"

"But! but!" cried the other warmly, "there are no buts in the case, Sir. Get out of my way!"

"No, Sir, that cannot possibly be."

"How, Sir, are you in your senses?"

"Really I am very sorry to oblige you, but you must indeed get out, and take a walk with me."

The stranger glowed with anger, leaped out of the carriage, drew his sword, and wounded Latinsky dangerously. "Enough!" replied the latter, "you are too humane, Sir, to ride in this fine weather in good health, whilst I severely wounded must walk on foot."

With these words he leaped into the carriage, cried aloud to his friend at the window, "*I have won my wager!* and drove home.

From Kotzebue's Anecdotes.

THE MODERN GREEKS.

In the last sittings of the *society* of *human observers* at Paris, Carey, a Greek, read a very interesting memoir on the then beginning regeneration of science in Greece. The cause of the same he very *naturally* found *in the French illuminés*, particularly also in the undertaking of the publication of the Encyclopedie, (!) afterwards, in the war of Russia against the Turks, and in the expedition to Italy and Egypt. But let the cause lie where it may, the joyful effect is not to be denied. The young opulent Greeks collect knowledge in the European universities, with which they enrich their native country. Locke's Enquiry, Montesquieu on the Roman empire, the best mathematical works, Fourcroy's Chemical Philosophy, and a number of other good books are translated into Greek. Codrika, an Athenian, who was secretary to the Turkish embassy at Paris, has presented Fontenelle's, Wilton's and Anacharsis' Travels to his countrymen, in their native language.

That the energy, by which their ancestors was celebrated, is by no means extinguished in Greece, is daily proved. The example of the Macnoltons (formerly Spartans) is known. Another race of the Greeks, the Suillioten, less known than any one, but not less valiant, inhabit a village between the rocks of Epirus, not far from ancient Dodona, surrounded by the poetical rivers Acheron and Kozyt. With 15000 men capable of bearing arms, they defended the liberty of their race against a powerful Pacha of European Turkey. If the danger was great, the women united with the men, and assisted to fight an enemy, that in spite of their over-powering numbers, was almost instantly overcome. Here incidents have happened, that old Lacedemon might not have been ashamed of. In a spirited battle there fell a young leader of the Suillioten; his death shook the warriors, they assembled round his corpse and lamented. Then rapidly came the mother of the deceased, she covered his face with her apron, took his arms, and—his place, at the head of the little army, put the enemy to flight, hurried back, uncovered the countenance again, and exclaimed with deep suppressed agony, "I have revenged thy death!"

From D'Israeli's Calamities of Authors.

Thomas Churchyard, a poet of the age of Elizabeth, was one of those unfortunate men, who have written poetry all their days, and lived a long life to complete the misfortune. His muse

was so fertile that his works pass all enumeration. He courted numerous patrons, who valued the poetry, while they left the poet to his own miserable contemplations. In a long catalogue of his works, which this poet has himself given, he adds a few memoranda, as he proceeds, a little ludicrous, but very melancholy. He wrote a book which he could never afterwards recover from one of his patrons, and adds, "all which book was in as good verse as ever I made; an honourable knight dwelling in the Black Friers can witness the same, because I read it unto him." Another accorded him the same remuneration—on which he adds, "An infinite number of other Songs and Sonnets given where they cannot be recovered, nor purchase any favour when they are craved." Still, however, he announces "twelve long tales for Christmas, dedicated to twelve honourable Lords." Well might Churchyard, write his own sad life under the title of "The tragicall Discourse of the haplesse Man's Life.

Yet Churchyard was no contemptible Bard; he composed a national poem, "The Worthiness of Wales," which has been reprinted, and will be still dear to his "Father-land," as the Hollanders expressively denote their natal spot. He wrote, in "The Mirror of Magistrates," the life of Wolsey, which has parts of great dignity; and the life of Jane Shore, which was much noticed in his day, for a severe critic of the times writes:

"Hath not Shore's wife, although a light skirt she,
"Given him a chaste, long, lasting memorie?"

Churchyard and the miseries of his poetical life are alluded to by Spenser. He is old Palemon in "Colin Clout's come home again." Spenser is supposed to describe this laborious writer for half a century, whose melancholy pipe in his old age may make the reader "rew:"

"Yet he himself may rewed be more right,
"That sung so long until quite hoarse he grew."

His epitaph, preserved by Camden, is extremely instructive to all poets, could epitaphs instruct them.—

"*Poverty* and *Poetry* his tomb doth enclose;
"Wherefore, good neighbour, be merry in *prose*."

The case of a man of letters, of regular education, living by honest literary industry.

"Ever since I was eleven years of age I have mingled with my studies the labour of teaching or of writing, to support and educate myself.

"During about twenty years, while I was in constant or occasional attendance at the University of Edinburgh, I taught and assisted young persons, at all periods, in the course of education, from the alphabet to the highest branches of Science and Literature.

"I read a course of lectures on the law of Nature, the law of Nations, the Jewish, the Grecian, the Roman, and the Canon law, and then on the Feudal law; and on the several forms of Municipal Jurisprudence, established in Modern Europe. I printed a Syllabus of these Lectures, which was approved. They were intended as introductory to the professional study of law, and to assist gentlemen who did not study it professionally, in the understanding of History.

"I translated Fourcroy's Chemistry twice, from both the second and the third editions of the original; Fourcroy's Philosophy of Chemistry; Savary's Travels in Greece; Dumourier's Letters; Gesner's Idylls in part; an abstract of Zimmerman on Solitude, and a great diversity of smaller pieces.

"I wrote a Journey through the Western parts of Scotland, which has passed through two editions; a History of Scotland in six volumes, 8vo.; a Topographical account of Scotland, which has been several times reprinted; a number of communications in the Edinburgh Magazine; many Prefaces and Critiques; a Memoir of the life of Burns the poet, which suggested and promoted the subscription for his family; has been many times reprinted, and formed the basis of Dr. Currie's life of him, as I learned by a letter from the Doctor to one of his friends; a variety of *Jeux d'Esprit* in verse and prose; and many abridgments of large works.

"In the beginning of 1779 I was encouraged to come to London. Here I have written a great multiplicity of articles in almost every branch of Science and Literature; my education at Edinburgh having comprehended them all. The London Review, the Agricultural Magazine, the Anti-jacobin Review, the Monthly Magazine, the Universal Magazine, the Public Characters, the Annual Necrology, with several other periodical works, contain many of my communications. In such of those publications as have been reviewed I can show that my anonymous pieces have been distinguished with very high praise. I have written also a short system of Chemistry in one volume, 8vo.—and I published a few weeks since, a small work called "Comforts of Life," of which the first edition was sold in one week, and the second edition is now in rapid sale.

"In the newspapers—the Oracle, the Porcupine when it existed, the General Evening Post, the Morning Post, the British Press, the Courier, &c. I have published many Reports of Debates in Parliament; and I believe, a greater variety of light fugitive pieces than I know to have been written by any one other person.

"I have written also a variety of compositions in the Latin and the French languages, in favour of which I have been honoured with the testimonies of liberal approbation.

"I have invariably written to serve the cause of religion, morality, pious christian education, and good order, in the most direct manner. I have considered what I have written as mere trifles; and have incessantly studied to qualify myself for something better. I can prove that I have, for many years, read and written one day with another, from twelve to sixteen hours a day. As a human being, I have not been free from follies and errors. But the tenor of my life has been temperate, laborious, humble, quiet, and, to the utmost of my power, beneficent. I can prove the general tenor of my writings to have been candid, and ever adapted to exhibit the most favourable views of the abilities, dispositions, and exertions of others.

"For these last ten months I have been brought to the very extremity of bodily and pecuniary distress.

"I shudder at the thoughts of perishing in a gaol.

(In confinement.)

92, *Chancery-lane*,
Feb. 2, 1807."

[*Calamities of Authors.*]

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Art. 1. ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Sketches of the History of Greece, subsequent to its subjugation by the Romans.

(Continued from page 328.)

THE decease of the second Antonine abandoned the empire to the sway of the execrable Commodus; his assassination relieved the earth from a monster; but from his death to the accession of Claudius, Rome was afflicted with a succession of princes who either governed in the spirit of military despotism, or plunged the state in the wildest horrors of misrule. In the profligate reign of Gallienus, the misfortunes of Greece excite the attention and pity of the historian. The Goths, who after the defeat of the emperor Decius, had established themselves in the inconsiderable principality of the Bosporus, grew discontented with their narrow boundaries. Allured by the riches of the south, and encouraged by the distractions of the empire, the needy barbarians conceived and executed a project, which in its success, exhibits a strongly-coloured and mournful picture of the consequences of civil dissension. In a light fleet of osier vessels the Goths embarked on the Euxine, ravaged the island, and destroyed the capital of Cyzicus in the Propontis; thence they directed their desolating course through the islands of the Archipelago, and the shores of Greece and Asia Minor were blasted by the presence of the corsairs. At length the Gothic armament cast anchor in the port of the Piræus, five miles distant from Athens, where every preparation of defence had been made which the suddenness of the calamity would permit. Cleodamus, a Grecian engineer in the service of Gallienus, had commenced the repairs of the fortifications, which, since the siege of Sylla, had fallen into decay. But the unexpected celerity of the Gothic expedition rendered his exertions ineffectual. But few regular troops were stationed in garrison at Athens, a city whose distance from the frontiers was reasonably supposed to secure it from hostile attack. The convulsed state of the empire prevented the requisite attention to the defence of the provinces, which on all sides were open to invasion. The Goths landed; Athens fell; and in the gratification of every military, that is, every licentious, appetite, the illiterate barbarians were unconscious that the soil they pressed, the city they profaned, had been cultivated and adorned by the first of mankind:—that they rioted on a spot where a light had been kindled whose vivifying influence, in a future age, would be felt and acknowledged even in their own inhospitable regions.

Amidst the general terror and distress, a brave and determined individual resolved to revenge, he could not save, his country. Flying with Cleodamus from the sack of Athens, Dexippus assembled, armed, and animated the peasantry; his hasty and undisciplined levies were augmented by the regulars of the province; the spirit of their leader was communicated to the bosoms of his followers; and at the head of a slender but undaunted band, Dexippus surprised the guard of the Gothic fleet. His courage was rewarded by success; his success exalted his courage; and the advantages obtained against the barbarians by one resolute arm, had they been improved by Gallienus or his lieutenants, would have

minated in the destruction or captivity of the marauders.

In a period of public danger the camp was the only station befitting a Roman emperor. In the field, at the head of the legions, the son of Valerian might have commanded the respect of his people, and the terror of their enemies. But neither the sufferings of Greece, nor the calamities of the empire, could rouse the luxurious apathy of Gallienus to an effort of manly resolution. The rapacious insolence of the barbarians had been chastised by the courage of a citizen; but his unsupported prowess was insufficient to retrieve the glory, or assure the repose of the state. The successes of Dexippus, though splendid, were partial, were transient; and the Goths were only irritated to more savage excesses by an opposition which their numbers enabled them to despise. Their rapid victories, their bundant spoil, had revealed the wealth and weakness of the empire; they breathed the air, they quaffed the vintage of a more delicious climate than they had yet experienced; the licentious appetites of barbarians are quickened, rather than appeased, by gratification; and when the Goths resolved to spread their ravages through the interior, the fearless spirit of the north disdained to calculate the dangers of the march.

From the cape of Sunium to the borders of Epirus, from the Malian gulph to the promontory of Tenarus, Greece was overrun by the Goths, thirsting for plunder, and exasperated by resistance. The cities they sacked, they swept the harvest from the plains; of the inhabitants, those who by opposition attempted to preserve themselves or their property, they slaughtered, they enslaved the defenceless or pusillanimous; Thebes and Argos, Corinth and Sparta, unprotected either by troops or fortifications of sufficient strength, were stormed, and in each of those unfortunate cities the tragedy of Athens was successively and rapidly repeated. Neither age nor sex—neither rank nor merit—were respected by the relentless invaders; their brutal ignorance was unable to comprehend the claims of genius or learning; and the pride of barbarians delighted to trample on the insignia of Roman dignity. Satiated at length with the spoils and calamities of Greece, they directed their march westward: Epirus was oppressed by their numbers and ferocity; and the frontiers of Italy resounded to the mournful clangor of the Gothic trumpet. The danger approached the capital, the court, the person of the emperor, whose character, despicable in almost every respect, was, however, exempt from the reproach of cowardice. Gallienus started to arms—assembled his troops—and the barbarians were astonished by the martial activity of a prince who had tamely endured the desolation of his most flourishing provinces. Yet even in this crisis of the state, the courage of Gallienus was counterpoised by his habitual indolence; and he was easily persuaded by his flatterers of the imprudence of committing the fate of the capital, perhaps the empire, to the chance of a single battle. A negociation was commenced with the Goths, who while they showed a willingness to treat, proportioned their demands to the fears of the Romans. Several thousands of the hardy barbarians were taken into the service of the empire; to others lands were assigned; and the majesty of Rome received an indelible stigma in the appointment of Naulobates, a Gothic chief, to the consulship.

Of the Goths, the fate was various. Some enlisted, as we have said, in the imperial service, and others settled in the Roman territory. Considerable numbers forced their way into Mæsia, intending to penetrate to their settlements beyond the Danube. The return of the remainder through the Hellespont and Bosporus was marked by the final destruction of the temple of Ephesus, an edifice in which the exertions of patriotism, and the liberality of foreign monarchs, were equally conspicuous.

In the confusion that ensued after the captivity of Valerian, the empire was split into nineteen divisions, in each of which some military chief, more worthy to reign than the prince against whom he revolted, ruled with absolute though precarious authority. Achaia, an appellation in which the whole of Greece may be included, was governed by Valens; of the virtues or vices of his administration nothing is recorded; of the length of his reign we are uncertain: but of this we may be assured, that the state of the Roman empire under Gallienus, who generally resided at Rome, and never quitted Italy, rendered rebellion a virtue, and that a province, whose government was conducted by the hands of an usurper, might satisfactorily compare its situation with that of the capital.

The measure of the public calamities was full, when Gallienus perished by the hands of conspirators beneath the walls of Milan, in which Aureolus, one of the usurpers, after a defeat in the neighbour-

hood of Bergamo, had taken refuge with the determination of resisting to the last extremity, a prince careless of the duties of his station, yet jealous of the slightest invasion of his rank and prerogatives; and whose softness of temper was not incompatible with the most ferocious dictates of revenge. The fall of that worthless ruler introduced a succession of princes, by whose martial talents and civil energies the republic was reinstated in her original integrity. The licentious imbecility of the late emperor had encouraged the inroads of the barbarians, and awakened the ambition of his lieutenants. At one and the same moment the provinces beyond the Appenine were invaded by the Franks and Alemanni; the Goths were in possession of Greece; and Asia Minor was ravaged by Sapor and his Persians; while the Roman generals, disgusted by the levity or ingratitude of Gallienus, either remained mute spectators of the public evils, or assumed the title and power which were disgraced by the son of Valerian. About thirty years after his death, the military genius of Claudius, Aurelian, Probus, Carus, and Diocletian had vanquished the foreign enemies, and quelled the domestic disturbers of the republic. During this period the history of Greece presents no facts for relation or comment sufficiently important to detain our attention. Upon the decease of Galerius the empire was divided between Constantine and Licinius. The authority of Constantine was acknowledged by Italy and the West, while the eastern provinces recognized Licinius as their sovereign. Within the dominion of the latter prince, Greece was included. The ambition of the two monarchs soon involved them in mutual hostilities; in which Constantine remaining conqueror, a treaty was concluded between the empires, which separated from the dominions of Licinius, Greece, Macedonia, and the Provinces of Pannonia, Dalmatia, and Dacia.

Three hundred and thirty years after the birth of Christ, the Roman empire was reunited under the sway of Constantine, a prince usually ranked with those monarchs to whom sincerity or adulation has applied the epithet of GREAT. For this lofty title Constantine was indebted partly to the interested gratitude of the church, partly to the vanity of the Greeks, who were willing to believe that in the founder of Constantinople they beheld the restorer of Hellenic glory. Flattery is a weed that thrives to rankness in the artificial soil of a court: and the Christians, who in the reigns of Diocletian and Galerius had sustained the fiercest rage of persecution, hailed with rapture the ascension of a prince who, in his subordinate station of Cæsar, had always evinced towards their society an active and consoling sympathy. If we except Palestine, in no region of the empire had the gospel distilled so copious and prolific a dew as in the Grecian provinces. The sovereignty of Constantine ensured the reign of Christ, and if, in tracing the boundaries of his new capital, the emperor proclaimed that his steps were guided by a celestial sign or influence, the voice of the bishop, the courtier, and the patriot, might repeat and embellish the singular legend of the Labarum; and all would unite in celebrating the *greatness* of a sovereign from whom each expected the consummation of his hopes. But the lapse of nearly fifteen centuries has destroyed the embroidered veil which wrapt in artificial splendour the name and character of Constantine; and we, who have nothing to fear or desire from that christian emperor, may freely scrutinize his claims to an equality with the first of princes. A just delineation of the son of Constantius would exhibit the portrait of a monarch who, in the summer of life, and in an inferior rank, moderated the evils produced by the fierce despotism of his colleagues; and we may allow, that when the Romans compared the cruelty and Asiatic pride of the Augusti with the benign and modest administration of the Cæsar, the result must have been an universal wish that the supreme authority were vested in the hands of Constantine. Such was the character supported by that sovereign till the battle of Chrysopolis, in which the East and the hopes of Licinius sustained an irreparable defeat, realised the secret vows of the empire. At the period of that memorable engagement Constantine was in the prime of life. Soldier, general, and prince, in each of those capacities he had secured the esteem of his people, and the Roman world rejoiced in the prospect of a long and virtuous reign. But the intoxication of absolute power betrays the imperfections which are concealed by the prudence of a dependant station, or restrained by the apprehensions of a divided authority. The character of Constantine was in a considerable measure artificial. Courage he certainly possessed; a sagacious, perhaps subtle, intellect, supplied the deficiencies of his uninstructed youth; but the virtues of moderation and benevolence increas-

ed with divine pathos in the pages of the gospel, were so foreign to the education of a prince trained to government in the school of Diocletian, that our belief of their actual existence in the first *christian* sovereign of Rome, would be the spontaneous hypothesis of charity. An opinion may arise that when Constantine ceased to have a rival, he degenerated into a tyrant. The severity of his laws will not receive the approbation of an æra that desires to build a solid glory on the mildness of its penal code; and by diffusing among the body of the people the benefits of an effectual education, to prevent the birth, rather than to punish the commission of crime. The indiscreet ambition of immortalising his name by the erection of a second capital, which should rival or surpass the glories of Rome, produced but a faint imitation of the eternal city, while it planted the principle of decay in the heart of the empire. A prince who had himself mingled so largely in the evils of civil dissension should have foreseen the fatal consequences of transferring the seat of government to the confines of Asia. In his domestic policy the son of Constantius trod closely in the steps of Diocletian; the simple majesty that pervaded the administration of Trajan and the Antonines, was exchanged for the puerile pomp of the Persian king; the forms of the court were modelled after the severe and servile fashion of the east; and the free spirit of modern times, detesting the substantial tyranny of Constantine, is disposed to ridicule the minute and trifling gradations of his political hierarchy. New and galling imposts cemented the costly fabric of the imperial establishment, and the public misery was insulted by the oppressive splendour of the monarch and his favourites. Besides the ordinary sources of revenue, the cruel ingenuity of Constantine and his ministers resorted to the meanest expedients for additional supplies: the most ignominious of taxes was levied upon the vilest of professions; and the streams of treasure that were annually discharged into the exchequer from every province of the empire, were swollen with the impure contributions of wretchedness and crime. The instinctive jealousy of a tyrant is alarmed even by the virtues of his offspring, and in the execution, or rather murder of his son, the unnatural Constantine confessed the superior me- of Crispus. The fate of his nephew 18 establishes an obvious parallel n a Roman emperor and a British king; yet the comparison would incline in favour of the latter, since even the memory of the dark-souled and sanguinary Richard is exempt from the reproach of parricide.

The elevation of Constantinople produced the decline of the ancient metropolis; but the scite of the new capital was peculiarly advantageous to the interests of Greece. The inhabitants of that classic country were fallen below the standard of national honour, even as it subsisted for some ages after their union with the Romans. The corruption of their manners, their proneness to flattery, were congenial with the temper and inclinations of a proud luxurious court; their eloquence had degenerated into declamation, their literature into works of sophistry; and the leisure even of Athens could find no worthier pursuit than the vain and inconsequential subtleties of the schools. The loss of liberty deprives a nation of the noblest stimulus to exertion, and the pride of the conquered Greeks subsided to the level of their fortunes. The energy that was formerly devoted to the higher arts, or the plans of a generous ambition, was now directed to the advancement of manufactures, the cultivation of commerce, and the improvement of domestic conveniences. The demands of a populous and luxurious capital for the costly fabrics and curious commodities of Greece, called forth in a proportionate degree the active skill of her population. The port of Constantinople was crowded with the merchantmen of Athens and the Peloponesus; the trade of an immense and civilized empire became concentered in the hands of her citizens, and the Greeks rejoiced that the wealth of their conquerors was exhausted in the purchase of the luxuries by which they were enfeebled. The proximity of the new capital to the Grecian prefecture attracted a perpetual stream of adventurers from that fortunate province; their intermarriages with the nobles introduced a large mixture of Hellenic blood into the wealthy and exalted families of Byzantium; and the court, the palace, the offices of government, were gradually occupied by the loquacious and effeminate Greeks.

The death of Constantine was succeeded by the massacre of his kindred. Only Gallus and Julian, the cousins of Constantius, escaped from this savage and promiscuous slaughter, which was perpetrated at the instigation of their sanguinary relative. The empire was then divided between the sons of Constantine. The possession of Constan-

tinople and the adjoining provinces was adjudged to the eldest; Constantius obtained the government of Thrace and the East; while Italy, Africa, and the western Illyricum were resigned to Constans, the youngest of the royal youths. Three years after this arrangement of the sovereignty, the issue of a war between the senior and junior princes, transferred to the latter the dominions of his brother, and for the space of ten years, Constans remained the undisputed master of the largest portion of the Roman empire. At the end of that period a conspiracy of the guards deprived Constans of his diadem and life, and the vacant purple was assumed by Magnentius, their perfidious but intrepid chief. The new emperor was distinguished by many brilliant qualities; but the people, who detested the oppression, cruelty, and prodigality of the house of Constantine, were alienated from the cause of Magnentius by his severe and suspicious temper. Constantius refused to acknowledge for his colleague a sovereign whose superior genius might have overwhelmed the feebleness of the *legitimate* monarch. By arts, which wisdom and courage would equally despise, many brave chiefs were detached from the standard of the western emperor, and in the field of Mursa, the fatal defection of his Frank auxiliaries revealed the secret practices of the cowardly Constantius. The result of that great battle compelled Magnentius to transport beyond the Alps his hopes and throne. A second and desperate engagement near Mount Seleucus terminated in a second defeat. His spirit was still unsubdued, but his declining fortunes were undermined by his own imprudence, the intrigues of his adversary, and the treachery of his servants. With such allies, the son of Constantine prevailed against the emperor of the West; and Magnentius, disdaining to seek the clemency of a man whose hands were stained with the blood of his own kinsmen, withdrew from the unequal conflict by a voluntary death.

We may pass over the reign of Constantius—a reign of weakness and disgrace—to that of Julian, in which the splendour of the monarch was eclipsed by the greatness of the man. In his youth, that heroic prince had visited the schools of Athens, and conversed in free and social terms with the successors of Plato and Aristotle. An elegant writer of our own times has observed, that the study of the classics indisposes a youthful and vivacious understanding to the doctrines of the purest of religions; in the patron of christianity, Julian beheld the assassin of his race; and the impressions of education were confirmed by those of duty and wounded affection. The nephew of Constantine was fascinated by the animating charms of a generous superstition, and his secret devotion to the ancient worship was inflamed by the partial light in which he contemplated the effects of the gospel. While he preserved his allegiance to Constantius, he evinced an outward respect towards the forms of the christian faith, but in the hour of prayer, his adoration was directed to Jove and Minerva, who cheered the slumbers of their votary with the frequent assurance of their divine protection. Abjuring their fidelity to a weak and effeminate tyrant, the legions of Gaul invested their victorious leader with the purple, and a declaration, in which he invoked, upon his cause, the favourable regards of the "IMMORTAL Gods," was the first public act of the Emperor Julian. His brief but brilliant reign was hailed with unfeigned rapture by the sages and philosophers of Athens; and the Pagans rejoiced that the Roman sceptre was again wielded by the hands of a Polytheist.

In the disgraceful reigns of Honorius and Arcadius, Greece was again invaded by the Goths, under Alaric. Zosimus, a Pagan historian, relates that the barbarians, in their approach to Athens, were awed by the form of Minerva, and the shade of Achilles, who took their station on the ramparts, and warned the rude invaders of the guilt and imprudence of assaulting a city protected by their supernatural auspices. In the times of independence and glory, such an interposition would have been rejected by the martial spirit of a free and enlightened people; while a spark of manly courage warmed the bosom of Greece, her safety and honour depended on the virtue and valour of her sons: an age of heroism is adverse to the birth and propagation of miracles, and the celestial defence of Athens is a fiction disgraceful to the spirit and character of her citizens. Unresistedly traversing the plains of Macedonia and Thessaly, the Gothic king soon arrived at the narrow and renowned pass of Thermopylæ; and the hasty retreat of the Roman general, whose duty it was to preserve Greece by the easy defence of those celebrated straits, proved how much less difficult it was for the subjects of Arcadius to praise than to imitate the examples of ancient valour. The Goths poured into Greece; Phocis and Bœotia experienced the first effects of their

Lie is the head, and to which they are distantly related, and for which they entertain a high respect. In conformity to ancient practice, your complainant, in behalf of himself and family, appeals to you, gentlemen, as supreme in this part of the realm, for a correction of the abuse they daily suffer, and which is constantly increasing, to the high dishonour also of the family of *Lie*. Your complainant maintains, there is no reason for mistaking the members of either family—that, although the appearance of *lay* in both be the same, yet as they belong to *times* so very different and remote, there can be no excuse for substituting one for the other. But your complainant is specially grieved on the following account. Being naturally of an *active* disposition, he and his family always exert their influence upon some *object*. It is contrary, therefore, to their nature, to perform the functions of the other family, which, though no less *active* in part, confine their action within themselves. We, of course, feel the pangs of constraint, and the mortification of awkwardness, at the position in which we are often placed. We, therefore, humbly beg you will take effectual measures to prevent our being placed in the following, or any *similar* situations, viz. it *lays* there, or it *lays* in the pantry, or in the outhouse, or the town or ship *lays* to the south—he *laid* down for a nap—he has *laid* abed too long, and that you will cause, *lie*, *lay*, and *lain*, to be returned to favour and employment in such plans, while we are liberated from such unwelcome confinement. We beg you to declare explicitly that the use of *lay* for *lie*, *lays* for *lies*, *laid* for *lay*, and *laid* for *lain*, commenced with the *vulgar*, and by whomsoever used, is a very *vulgar* practice. Then, your complainant hopes, the cause of present suffering will cease, and the pleasure of high obligation to your honours occupy its place.

Signed——Lat.

To the Editors of the American Monthly Magazine.

Gentlemen,

In your Magazine for December last, I observed a communication from M. Nash, recommending in certain cases, a method of finding the latitude, which I am inclined to think will prove fallacious. The importance of the latitude in navigation and geography has induced me to make an observation on that method. It appears to me to be reasoning in a circle. In an oblique spherical triangle, formed by, and having for data, the *assumed latitude*, the sun's zenith distance, and polar distance, he finds the approximate time from noon or horary angle. Then again, in the same triangle, with this approximate time, the sun's zenith distance, and polar distance, the *assumed latitude* will be again produced. In the first case stated by M. Nash, an error of 40 seconds in the assumed latitude would not cause an error of one second in the time; so that it may be presumed, if the observations were well made, the time found by the single observations would differ but little from the mean of the observations. The latitude obtained from the altitudes of objects at a distance from the meridian, are not to be depended on; as a small error in the altitude will generally cause a considerable error in the latitude, besides the uncertainty of the atmospherical refraction attending small altitudes. From the able manner in which M. Nash treats the subject, I think he will, on re-consideration, admit the justness of my observations on that method.

D. L.

New-Bedford, Feb. 21, 1818.

Art. 2. *The Aphorisms of Hippocrates, from the Latin Version of Verhoofd, with a literal translation and explanatory notes.—By Elias Marks, M. D. Member of the Physico-Medical Society of New-York.* New-York, Collins & Co. pp. 169.

It cannot but appear singular to any person of the least reflection, that in a science like Medicine, founded upon observation and experience, and therefore necessarily depending for its perfection upon the accumulated wisdom of time, the very first *writer* who undertook to treat of it, should still be deemed worthy of being studied and admired. Our surprise, moreover, must be increased, when it is recollected that this veneration for the writings of Hippocrates, arises not from that propensity to admire the relics of antiquity so natural to the human mind, but that it has resulted from the intrinsic merit of his works, as well as from the numerous benefits which he conferred upon the profession to which he belonged. It was his peculiar glory, to have been the first who rescued medicine from the hands of empiricism and ignorance—and to have imparted to it the

form and consistence of a *Science*.—But this is not all. It is to him that we are indebted for the introduction into medicine of the inductive method of reasoning; a discovery, the revival of which, twenty centuries after, gave to the name of lord Bacon, imperishable celebrity. It is this then that constitutes the true value of the writings of Hippocrates; that they contain the profoundest observations on the various subjects of which he treats, drawn from nature herself, at the same time that they afford us a model of the only system of reasoning that can lead to correct conclusions in any science.

The evils arising out of a departure from the principles of Hippocrates, were signally illustrated after the death of this great luminary. Instead of pursuing the path which he had traced with masterly wisdom, his successors became infected by the errors of the Aristotelian doctrines, which then began to be generally diffused. Galen, although a man of original genius and extensive erudition, became enamoured of this philosophy, and was the principal agent in applying its principles to medical investigations. The result was, as might have been expected, that medicine became disgraced and obscured by the syllogisms and quibbles which constituted the boast of the Aristotelian philosophy, and instead of presenting a well digested system of truth, it exhibited a mass of the most crude and absurd speculations.

At the commencement of the sixteenth century a new impulse was given to the human mind, and a complete revolution effected in the empire of Science by the revival of the inductive method of reasoning. Philosophy and medicine alike felt its influence, and both commenced a brilliant career of discovery and improvement. Medicine was peculiarly favoured at this period, in enjoying the services of two of the greatest physicians that ever adorned the world—Sydenham and Boerhaave—who, by the intuitive greatness of their minds, and the extent of their learning, were eminently successful in restoring the dominion of sense and truth. Both saw at once the preeminent excellence of the writings and doctrines of Hippocrates, and accordingly devoted all their energies to restore him to the throne of the medical world.

Such is a brief sketch of the prominent revolutions that have occurred in medicine; and they serve to show us that whenever the principles of Hippocrates have predominated, the science has continued to advance and improve—and that in every age it has deteriorated in proportion as they were neglected or despised. It was therefore with no ordinary feelings of pleasure that we saw announced an American translation of the Aphorisms of Hippocrates. We were willing to hail it as the indication of a growing taste for the writings of the ancients, and especially of that great man, who by the unanimous consent of ages has received the title of the *Father of Physic*. Besides, published under the immediate patronage and direction of a respectable association of medical gentlemen in this city, not a single doubt was entertained of its being a faithful as well as elegant translation of the original. Such were the expectations with which we proceeded to examine it, and we cannot conceal the mortification which we experienced upon finding it in almost every respect the reverse of what had been anticipated. In fact, we never have seen a work of like pretension, even of much larger dimensions, which, from beginning to end, contains so many defects and errors as this version. To expose them all, it would require a comment upon almost every sentence, and to correct them, it would be necessary to translate the whole anew. Neither of these tasks can be expected from us. But we consider it a duty which we owe to the medical student, for whose use the translator states it to be intended,* to point out some of the numerous mistakes with which it abounds. Before we proceed to do this, we may just remark that it would have been much more creditable to Dr. Marks, if he had given to the public a translation from the Greek, instead of an interpretation of a Latin version, which, however correct it may be, can never afford any thing more than an imperfect conception of the original. That this was not done is the more to be wondered at, because the Doctor's design confessedly was to give a more correct, literal and elegant translation,† than any which had yet appeared:—now we are at a loss to conceive how this could ever be accomplished, by taking a Latin version. We shall not however take any advantage of the learned Doctor, by comparing his translation with the original, but shall endeavour to show that he has as widely mistaken the meaning of the Latin version, as he has the primitive Greek. In section 1. Aphorism 3, is the following sentence; Horum igitur causâ, bonum

* *Vide* Title-page.

† *Vide* Preface.

habitum haud cunctanter solvere confert, quò rursùs renutritionis principium sumat corpus;—which is thus translated—" For these reasons, therefore, we should speedily set about reducing this extreme of health, in order that the body may take upon itself *a new principle of nutrition*."—What the Doctor means here by *a new principle of nutrition* we are at a loss to conceive—certainly there is nothing in the Latin to warrant such an interpretation. Nutrition is obviously a uniform process, and the principle which governs it must always be the same—there can never therefore be any change in the *principle* of nutrition. The truth is that the Doctor has altogether mistaken the meaning of the word principium—the sense of the original is the following—*For these reasons, therefore, it is proper, immediately to reduce this high tone of the system, that the body may commence a new course of nutrition.*

Aphor. 6. Ad extremos morbos, extrema remedia exquisitè optima, is rendered "The greater the evil—the more vigorous the remedy." This is not merely destitute of elegance, but falls short of the meaning of the author, which certainly is *that in extreme diseases, those remedies are the most appropriate, which are nicely adapted to the extremity of the disorder.* The proposition thus embraces all kinds of remedies, whether vigorous or gentle, provided they are suitable to the extremity of the case.

Aphor. 7 is a deduction from the preceeding, and should have been rendered accordingly—Ubi igitur peracutus est morbus, &c. *when therefore the disease is very acute, &c.*—Whereas Dr. M. makes an independent proposition of it.

Aphor. 8. Cum morbus in vigore fuerit, &c. " when the disease attains most *vigour*, &c." Vigour, we believe, is a term never applied to disease—*force* is a word equally nervous and much more proper.

Aphor. 12 contains the following—Quin etiam et per ea, quæ mox apparent, eadem indicantur, velut in pleuriticis sputune, &c. " the same result is obtained by attending to *present symptoms*, as in pleurisy, if the flow of *saliva*, &c. In this short paragraph are two palpable errors—quæ mox apparent, means just the reverse of " present symptoms"—and sputune, instead of saliva, means the matter expectorated in pleurisy.

In Aphor. 13 the meaning is wholly perverted. Senes facillimè jejunium ferunt; secundò ætate consistentes; minimè adolescentes, omnium minimè pueri; i, qui inter ipsos sunt alacriores—" Old men bear abstinence best; next those who have attained their climacteric; adolescence less; and infancy least; *but of all these, the vivacious support it most easily.*" It is impossible to imagine by what species of legerdemain, the latter part of this translation has been tortured from the original;—a single glance must convince any person, that the last clause refers to *pueri*, and not to all that precedes it, and the idea is *that boys bear abstinence worst of all, especially those of them who are the most sprightly.* This makes the position just the reverse of Dr. Marks' translation, which represents sprightly persons, whether children or adults, as sustaining abstinence most easily.

Aphor. 13. Æstate et autumno cibos difficillimè, ferunt; hyeme facillimè; deinde vere—" In summer and autumn digestion is difficult; in winter vigorous; *in spring indifferent.*" This would have been more intelligible if it had been rendered, *in summer and autumn digestion is performed with very great difficulty, in the spring with greater ease; and in the winter most easily of all.*

Aphor. 20. Quæ judicantur, et judicata sunt perfecte, ea neque moveto, neque medicamentis, neque aliis irritamentis innovato, sed sinito." " *When the paroxysm* is well ascertained, do not disturb it either by medicines or any new irritation; leave it to itself."—By a reference to sec. 3. aphor. 28—sect. 4. aphor. 29, 36, 51, 59, it is evident that *judicantur* is incorrectly rendered here—in all the places quoted, judico has reference to the *crisis* of a disease. The sense of the aphorism is, *that those things which are ascertained to be critical, ought not to be interfered with, either by medicines, or other irritants, but left to nature.*

Sect. 2. Aphor. 6. Quicumque aliquâ corporis parte dolentes dolorem ferè non sentiunt, eis mens ægrotat, " whosoever hath pain in any part of his body, without being sensible thereof, is diseased in mind." Here a downright absurdity is put into the mouth of Hippocrates. *Pain* is nothing more than a *sensation*, and we cannot divine how a *sensation* can exist in a person without his being *sensible* of it; yet such is the assertion of the translator. The idea of the aphorism is, *that when there is an affection of a part, of which the patient is not sensible, he is diseased in mind. Dolere* does not signify *to pain* only.

Aphor. 8 is equally incorrect—Si à morbo quis cibum capiens non roboretur, copiosiore alimento corpus uti significat—which is thus rendered, " If the sen-

valescent acquire not strength from the food he takes, it shows that the body needs *a more plentiful supply*"—whereas it should have been, *if the convalescent is not strengthened by the food which he takes, it shows that the body is overburdened with food.*

Aphor. 15. Ubi fauces ægrotant aut tubercula *in corpore* exoriuntur, &c. "when the fauces are affected, and tubercles arise *therein*, &c. This is really a precious *morceau* of "correct, literal and elegant translation," to which it would be difficult to find a parallel.

Aphor. 17. Ubi cibus præter naturam copiosior ingressus fuerit, id morbum creat, ostendit autem sanatio. "Excess of food produces disease, and at the same time points out the remedy." What a perversion of the text, which means that *when food is taken to excess, it produces disease—the cure proves this*—viz. that the cause of the disease is excess.

Aphor. 24. Septimorum quartus est judex. Alterius septimanæ octavus est initium. "The fourth day is the index of the seventh; the eighth that of the fourteenth." The latter clause should be rendered *the eighth day is the beginning of the second week.*

Aphor. 46 is translated in a manner which but feebly conveys the sense of the text—Duobus doloribus simul obortis, non in eodem loco, vehementior obscurat alterum—"Two painful sensations arising at the same time, though not in the same place, the greater obscures the less."—It might be improved thus—*when two irritations arise at the same time, in different places, the greater obscures the less.* One cannot but be struck in reading this aphorism, with the great similarity between it and the doctrine taught by the celebrated John Hunter, that two irritations can never exist together in the system. Mr. Hunter, however, although possessed of superior genius, was a man of no learning, and was altogether unacquainted with the writings of the ancients. The charge of plagiarism cannot therefore be urged against him.

In Sect. 3, Aphor. 34. Pavores is translated "terrors;" it ought to be *tremors.*

Aphor. 23. Plurimæ quidem affectiones in pueris judicantur, aliæ in quadraginta diebus, aliæ in septem mensibus, aliæ in septem annis, alia ipsis ad pubertatem accedentibus—Nothing can be simpler than the language, or more obvious than the meaning of this aphorism—and yet the translator has most strangely mistaken both. He renders it as follows: "*most of the diseases of children manifest* themselves within forty days; others in seven months; *the former determine themselves in seven years; the latter frequently extend to puberty.*" It is unnecessary to point out the gross absurdity of this interpretation—the veriest tyro cannot but perceive it.

In Aphor. 31. Catarrhi tussiculosi, is translated, "catarrhal affections."—This is not correct. Those catarrhs which are attended with cough are here designated—Such, in fact, is the catarrhus senilis, a disease peculiar to old age. Articulorum dolores, is rendered "painful articulation of the joints"—it should be *pains of the joints.* Pruritus is also erroneously translated "itch." The original has no reference to the specific disease *itch*, but merely to the genus pruritus, or *itchings.*

In Sect. 4. Aph. 7. Æstatem is rendered "the winter season."—In Aph. 35 collum derepente inversum, certainly does not mean "an inversion of the action of the æsophagus," but simply a *sudden turning or twisting of the neck.*—This is evident by referring to the Greek, which is ὀτραχήλος ἐπιστροφή.

Aphor. 37, Sudore frigidi, cum acutâ quidem febre evenientes, mortem; cum mitiore verò, morbi longitudinem significant.—"Cold sweats, coming on with acute fever, announce a speedy dissolution; *when they exist but in a slight degree they foretel protracted illness*"—the latter part should be, *when they come on with a slight fever, &c.*

Aphor. 55. In bubonibus febres, omnes malæ, præter ephemeras.—"Buboes arising in fevers are always dangerous, except in ephemera!!"—This is a most surprising distortion of the text, which asserts *that all fevers arising from buboes are dangerous, except those which are ephemeral.*—It is well known that buboes arising in fevers, instead of being dangerous, are favourable, and we can hardly suppose Hippocrates to have been ignorant of so plain a fact.

Sect. 6. Aphor. 36 is translated by Dr. M. "Dysury is relieved by blood-letting—but it is the *artery* which ought to be opened."—Now we defy the combined ingenuity of all the classical jugglers in the world, (the learned translator excepted) to force this meaning from the Latin text, or the original Greek. The Latin is as follows; urinæ difficultatem venæ sectio solvit; *secandæ vero internæ*, i. e. *blood-letting relieves dysury; but the internal veins must be opened.* And the propriety of this direction is very obvious, because the inward veins are near the seat of the malady; therefore, by

ing from them, speedier relief will be afforded. In a note to this aphor. the Dr. sagely remarks that "Hippocrates must here allude to the practice of arteriotomy." This is indeed a rare discovery, for which Dr. M. will doubtless receive all the credit to which he is entitled. It is no more nor less than this—that when Hippocrates tells us to open into a vein, he means that we should open an *artery!!*

Aphor. 38 is totally misconceived.—Quibus occulti cancri fiunt, eos non curare melius est, curati enim cito percunt. Non curati verò longius tempus perdurant.—"Occult cancers should not be molested; in attempting to discuss them, they quickly become fatal; when unmolested, they remain in a schirrous state for a length of time." It may be translated thus—*it is most advisable not to cure occult cancers—for those who are cured of them speedily perish—whereas those that are not cured live longer.*

Aphor. 59. Quibus a diuturno coxendicis morbo vexatis coxa excidit, et sursus incidit, his mucus innascitur.—"In long continued sciatica, where the motion of the joint of the thigh has been interrupted, if the mucus be again secreted, the articulation is restored." The true meaning is that *in affections of the hip joint of long continuance, when the hip bone falls out of its place and is restored again, a mucus matter is created.*

The last Aphor. in the work, describes the final termination of all diseases —*Death.*—It is translated very incorrectly—we refer our readers for proof to the work itself, while we present a translation of this eloquent description. *The closing scene at length arrives, when the vital heat above the umbilicus ascends above the Diaphraghm, and all the moisture of the body is dissipated. But when the lungs and heart have lost their humidity, and the heat is concentrated in the most mortal places, then the spirit of heat, by which the whole body was animated and preserved, is rapidly exhaled—lastly the soul, partly by the flesh, and partly by the pores of the head, by which we are said to live, leaves the tabernacle of the body, and surrenders up this cold and mortal image, with the bile, the blood, the phlegm and flesh.*

We have thus endeavoured to give our readers a specimen of this work, and we are convinced that those who will take the trouble to examine the whole, will find that we have not done any injustice to the translator.

The translation is accompanied with *strictures on the life and writings of Hippocrates.*

As a contrast to the *general character* of Dr. Mark's style of writing, the conclusion of his introductory remarks may be adduced. It is not merely correct, but highly poetical. Speaking of Hippocrates, Aristotle, Galileo, Harvey, Bacon, Newton, Franklin, and Fulton, Dr. M. continues, "their very names will serve as watchwords to animate the timid votary of science onward, and to nerve him up for the encounter; and their memories, like signal fires, blazing from afar, and streaming through the lapse of ages, will, in the darkest night of the human intellect, serve to assemble the few scattered partisans of wisdom, and bid them hope!" We cannot account for the superior elegance of this conclusion, unless by adopting an explanation which the Dr. himself applies to Hippocrates, which is that the "influx of light which beamed" upon him when he penned this passage, "was yet in the Antipodes"* when he wrote the previous part. But to be serious, the Dr. although not destitute of talents, is certainly a loose and frequently an unmeaning writer.

It is a matter of serious regret that he ever undertook the present performance, for even supposing him intimately acquainted with the Latin language, his style of writing is such as utterly to disqualify him for the office of a translator.

It is not less to be regretted, that the Physico-medical Society, should have suffered it to appear under the sanction of their name.

The typographical execution of the work is miserable. The Latin text particularly, is replete with errors.

E.

Art. 3. *Sketches of the Life and Character of Patrick Henry. By William Wirt of Richmond, Virginia.* 8vo. pp. 233.

A LONG time elapsed between the annunciation of the intended publication of this work and its appearance; and from the known talent of Mr. Wirt and the high character of the subject of his biography, the expectations of the public were raised to a very high pitch. The expectations of a great majority of

* Vide page 4.

Mr. Wirt's readers probably have not been disappointed in the perusal of his book. Those who did not anticipate a production that should defy censure, will find much with which they will be gratified. The discerning critic will remark many errors in what is performed, and will regret that so much has been omitted.

It has been justly observed that never was exhibited a more ample and interesting field for the biographer, than that presented by the American revolution. Of the many patriots, statesmen and warriors, that have given splendour to the cabinet and the field, few, compared with the whole, have been the subjects of judicious biography. Too frequently the writers of the lives of our great men have indulged in an unbroken strain of eulogy. Sometimes the authors have no other knowledge of the subjects of their biography, than what is obtained from books. In this case it is next to impossible for them fully to delineate the characters which they undertake to describe. Some obtain from friends and relatives in addition to what public records afford, much interesting information, relative to domestic life. These however are rare; and that judgment which is necessary in discriminating between the trifling and improper, and the characteristic and important items of the hero or statesman by his fireside, derived, as it generally is from those who could not see, or would not expose a blemish, is not commonly exercised. We speak not of such pitiful, though popular, works as the lives of Washington and Marion, by parson Weems, but of many that will readily occur to the reader's recollection without particular designation.

The language of biography ought generally to be that of plain narration. Sometimes the author may become the hero of the tale, if he has been in habits of intimacy with the subject of biography: even otherwise, his occasional introduction of his own sentiments, remarks or elucidations, may be not only justifiable but proper, if not necessary. The less however the author is, or shows that he wishes to be seen, the more pleasing generally the biography. Yet we sometimes peruse biographies in which the author is, and is intended to be, the more important character in the reader's consideration.

The state of Virginia, as well as all the states south and west of Pennsylvania, is behind the northern in most of the works of literature. This arises, not from climate, nor from natural deficiency, but from the want of that universal diffusion of common school education which characterizes the northern states; where every one may enter the vestibule of learning and have a view of the inner splendour and wealth of its temple. In the southern states comparatively few pass the threshold. Hence the certainty that genius there is more frequently doomed to obscurity. The state of Virginia, however, is now about establishing a system of education, consisting of primary schools, academies, colleges, and one university: a system highly honourable to the state, and the beneficial effects of which must be greatly and permanently felt.

The notes on Virginia by Mr. Jefferson have passed through several editions, and, in Europe as in America, have increased the reputation of the author. The style of this work is however frequently very clumsy and incorrect: and the many inaccuracies of its statements have been amply shown by Imlay in his History of Kentucky. The History of Virginia, the prior part of which was written by the late John D. Burk, is said to be in a few instances incorrect with respect to facts; but the style and arrangement, are in the aggregate highly creditable to the authors. It was continued by *Skelton Jones*, and completed by Mr. *Gerardin*, the latter a French gentleman settled in Virginia. Mr. *Burk* was an Irishman by birth. But by far the greatest work written by a native Virginian, is, undoubtedly, the life of Washington, by the present Chief Justice of the United States. The value of this work is peculiarly great, independently of its merit as a composition. The access which its distinguished author enjoyed, to the most ample and authentic sources of information, entitles his memoir to implicit credit in regard to the facts which it contains.

The task of Mr. Wirt has been, in this respect, far more laborious. He had few public documents relative to the subject of his biography, and of private papers next to none. We have indeed one letter to his daughter: but the only manuscript Henry left appears to have been a sealed paper, containing the resolutions he offered in the house of Burgesses, with some remarks, rather ostentatious, in which he seems to wish to make the impression that with him began, and by him was maintained, the mighty revolution that made us an independent nation.

Mr. Wirt informs us that he determined, so long ago as 1805, to write the life of Henry. Yet, with the opportunities of finding all the necessary materials

ing at the seat of government of the state, where most of Mr. Henry's public life was spent, and acquainted with very many of his friends and companions, after twelve years have elapsed, he informs us that "it is his conviction that he has not been able to inform himself of the whole events of Mr. Henry's life, and that his collection can be considered only as so many detached SKETCHES; which has induced him to prefix this name to his book."

This declaration is quite unsatisfactory. If there are important events in his life not noticed in this work, Mr. Wirt ought not to have published till he had become acquainted with them. If as we have reason to suppose, there are not, it is wrong to lead the reader into a belief, that the work is on this account imperfect, or that that is wanting which is in fact supplied.

Mr. Wirt has long maintained an eminent standing at the bar in Virginia, his business has therefore doubtless absorbed the greater part of his time since he first conceived of this work. But, after such a lapse of time, it is idle to complain of "the tedious agency of *cross mails.* We acknowledge the ample assistance he has received from Col. Dabney, Capt. Dabney, Col. Winston, Mr. Pope, Judge Winston, Col. Meredith, Judge Cabell, Judge Tyler, Judge Tucker, Judge Roane, Mr. Jefferson, Geo. Page, and others. If therefore the work is incomplete, it ought to have been delayed till the author was satisfied that nothing more of moment could be gleaned.

Patrick Henry, the most eloquent, and not the least virtuous of all the opposers of the adoption of the federal constitution, the undaunted, and in Virginia the first effectual opposer of the unjust claims of the mother country, has long been an object of veneration the most profound, and of admiration the most exalted, to the people of his native state: by the bounds of which, the intenseness of his reputation, before the publication of this work of Mr. Wirt, has been in some measure circumscribed; very many, indeed, have suspected that his oratorical powers were much overrated by the citizens of Virginia. The memoir of Mr. Wirt will not be without its effect in destroying such suspicions. Mr. Henry was unquestionably a great orator, probably the greatest that America has produced. The writer of this article has frequently held conversations with aged gentlemen in Virginia, who had been acquainted with Mr. Henry during thirty or more before his death, many of whom were excellent judges, and not liable to an improper bias. One of these, a gentleman now about seventy years of age, a short time since expressed himself to the writer, nearly in these words.

"Your question, "In what did the peculiar excellence of his oratory principally consist?" I can hardly answer. I would say, however, that it was more in action than in matter. Henry was a complete mimic; naturally he was ungraceful if not clownish. He was round shouldered, and, in walking, generally carried one shoulder before the other. He however could, when he pleased, dilate himself, and assume and maintain the personal graces and the language of a most polished gentleman. Had he been an actor, Garrick would not have been thought his superior: had he been a field preacher, Whitefield would have been lightly considered in comparison with him. He could throw himself in all forms. Over the muscles of his countenance he was perfect master; without the least appearance of affectation he could fill his visage with grief; and communicate that grief, by a sort of magic contagion to the hearts of judge, jury, and spectator, till every countenance seemed sorrowful like his own. But his humour was irresistible. In spite of every effort to the contrary, when you was determined only to smile, he would force you into a horse laugh; his eye was his most commanding feature; in the expression of anger or contempt, it was resistless. I have seen him commence an argument when, for several minutes, a stranger to him would have deemed him an awkward, ignorant fellow, from whom nothing was to be expected: after labouring with hesitation and difficulty through his exordium, he would pull up the waist band of his leather breeches, throw his spectacles back on his forehead, and straiten himself; and you would be tied to him till he chose to release you.—It is to be regretted that we have none of his speeches entire; but, if we had them so, they would give but an imperfect idea of the general effect of his eloquence. His oratory was wholly his own: he imitated no man, nor could any man imitate him."

The father of Patrick Henry was a native of Aberdeen. He was the second of nine children, and was born in Hanover county, Virginia, May 29th, 1736. The father of Patrick Henry was a Col. of a regiment, principal surveyor of the county of Hanover, and, many years the presiding magistrate of the county court. His uncle, also named Patrick Henry,

was the minister of St. Paul's parish in Hanover. He was taught to read and write at a neighbouring school, and afterwards, under the instruction of his father, made some progress in latin and arithmetic: but was of too indolent a habit to improve the advantages thrown in his way; devoting most of his time to hunting and angling.

"They have frequently observed him laying along under the shade of some tree that overhung the sequestered stream, watching, for hours, at the same spot, the motionless cork of his fishing line, without one encouraging symptom of success, and without any apparent source of enjoyment, unless he could find it in the ease of his posture, or in the illusions of hope, or, which is most probable, in the stillness of the scene and the silent workings of his own imagination. This love of solitude, in his youth, was often observed. Even when hunting with a party, his choice was not to join the noisy band that drove the deer; he preferred to take his stand, alone, where he might wait for the passing game, and indulge himself, meanwhile, in the luxury of thinking. Not that he was averse to society; on the contrary, he had, at times, a very high zest for it. But even in society, his enjoyments, while young, were of a peculiar cast; he did not mix in the wild mirth of his equals in age; but sat, quiet and demure, taking no part in the conversation, giving no responsive smile to the circulating jest, but lost, to all appearance, in silence and abstraction. This abstraction, however, was only apparent; for on the dispersion of a company, when interrogated by his parents as to what had been passing, he was able not only to detail the conversation, but to sketch, with strict fidelity, the character of every speaker. None of these early delineations of character are retained by his cotemporaries; and, indeed, they are said to have been more remarkable for their justness, than for any peculiar felicity of execution."

At the age of fifteen he was placed behind the counter of a merchant; and at the age of sixteen, with his brother William, who was even more indolent than himself, opened a small country store: his business was irksome, and neglected, hunting was still his amusement; afterwards he became fond of music, and with music began to pay attention to books, and acquire some taste for reading. One year made him a bankrupt. At the early age of eighteen he married a Miss Shelton, the daughter of a neighbouring planter. His father placed him on a small farm, giving him the assistance of two slaves, with whom he delved the earth for his daily bread.

After two years his farm was forsaken, and he again entered on mercantile persuits: his store was neglected; but he became fond of reading, particularly such geographical and historical authors as chance threw in his way.

In a few years he again failed in business. Though pennyless and involved, his cheerfulness did not forsake him. He turned his attention to the study of law; and, after reading it eight or nine months, according to some accounts, and but one month, according to others, he was admitted to the bar. His poverty for several years was extreme; and much of his time was passed at the house of his father-in-law, a tavern, at the bar of which, in the landlord's absence, he tended more than at the bar of the court.

Opportunity only was wanted for the display of the stupendous oratorical talents of this wonderful man; and this opportunity at length arrived. The annual salary, of each minister of a parish in Virginia, had long been fixed at 16,000 pounds of tobacco, rated at sixteen and eight pence per hundred. The clergy usually received this stipend in tobacco In the year 1755, the tobacco crops being much less than usual, an act was passed, leaving it to the option of the parishioner, to pay in tobacco, or money, at the former rate. In 1758 the act of 1755 was re-enacted, without any clause of suspension till it should receive the royal assent. Tobacco was now worth fifty shillings per hundred. The king subsequently declared the act void. A suit was brought by a clergyman, under the old law, allowing the minister the stipend of tobacco: the defendants pleaded the act of 1758. The plaintiff demurred; the act of 1758 not having the royal sanction, and the king, in council, having declared it void. The case stood for argument on the demurrer. We shall here quote, at considerable length, giving the relation of this trial in the words of Mr. Wirt.

"Soon after the opening of the court the cause was called. It stood on a writ of inquiry of damages, no plea having been entered by the defendants since the judgment on the demurrer. The array before Mr. Henry's eyes was now most fearful. On the bench sat more than twenty clergymen, the most learned men in the colony, and the most capable, as well as the severest critics before whom it was possible for him to have made his *debut*. The court house was crowded with an overwhelming multitude, and surrounded with an immense and anxious throng, who not finding room to enter, were endeavouring to listen without, in the deepest attention. But there was something still more awfully disconcerting than all this; for in the chair of the presiding magistrate sat no other person than his own father. Mr. Lyons

opened the cause very briefly: in the way of argument he did nothing more than explain to the jury, that the decision upon the demurrer had put the act of 1758 entirely out of the way, and left the law of 1748 as the only standard of their damages; he then concluded with a highly wrought eulogium on the benevolence of the clergy. And, now, came on the first trial of Patrick Henry's strength. No one had ever heard him speak, and curiosity was on tiptoe. He rose very awkwardly, and faltered much in his exordium. The people hung their heads at so unpromising a commencement; the clergy were observed to exchange sly looks with each other; and his father is described as having almost sunk with confusion, from his seat. But these feelings were of short duration, and soon gave place to others of a very different character. For, now, were those wonderful faculties which he possessed, for the first time developed; and now, was first witnessed, that mysterious and almost supernatural transformation of appearance, which the fire of his own eloquence never failed to work in him. For as his mind rolled along, and began to glow from its own action, all the *exuvia* of the clown seemed to shed themselves spontaneously. His attitude, by degrees, became erect and lofty. The spirit of his genius awakened all his features. His countenance shone with a nobleness and grandeur which it had never before exhibited. There was a lightning in his eyes which seemed to rive the spectator. His action became graceful, bold, and commanding; and in the tones of his voice, but more especially in his emphasis, there was a peculiar charm, a magic, of which any one who ever heard him will speak as soon as he is named, but of which no one can give any adequate description. They can only say that it struck upon the ear and upon the heart, *in a manner which language cannot tell.* And to all these, his wonder-working fancy, and the peculiar phraseology in which he clothed its images; for he painted to the heart with a force that almost petrified it. In the language of those who heard him on this occasion, 'he made their blood run cold, and their hair to rise on end.'

"It will not be difficult for any one, whoever heard this most extraordinary man, to believe the whole account of this transaction which is given by his surviving hearers; and from their account, the court-house of Hanover county, must have exhibited on this occasion, a scene as picturesque as has been ever witnessed in real life. They say, that the people, whose countenances had fallen as he arose, had heard but a very few sentences before they began to look up; then to look at each other with surprise, as if doubting the evidence of their own senses; then, attracted by some strong gesture, struck by some majestic attitude, fascinated by the spell of his eye, the charm of his emphasis, and the varied and commanding expression of his countenance, they could look away no more. In 'han twenty minutes, they might be seen in every part of the house, on every bench, in every window, stooping forward from their stands, in death-like silence; their features fixed in amazement and awe; all their senses listening and rivetted upon the speaker, as if to catch the last strain of some heavenly visitant. The mockery of the clergy was soon turned into alarm; their triumph into confusion and despair; and at one burst of his rapid and overwhelming invective, they fled from the bench in precipitation and terror. As for the father, such was his surprise, such his amazement, such his rapture, that, forgetting where he was, and the character which he was filling, tears of ecstacy streamed down his cheeks, without the power or inclination to repress them.

"The jury seem to have been so completely bewildered, that they lost sight not only of the act of 1748, but that of 1758 also; for, thoughtless even of the admitted right of the plaintiff, they had scarcely left the bar, when they returned with a verdict of *one penny damages.* A motion was made for a new trial; but the court, too, had now lost the equipoise of their judgment, and overruled the motion by an unanimous vote. The verdict and judgment overruling the motion, were followed by redoubled acclamation, from within and without the house. The people, who had with difficulty kept their hands off their champion, from the moment of closing his harangue, no sooner saw the fate of the cause finally sealed, than they seized him at the bar, and in spite of his own exertions, and the continued cry of 'order' from the sheriffs and the court, they bore him out of the court-house, and raising him on their shoulders, carried him about the yard, in a kind of electioneering triumph."

From this it appears that he soon learned the "manner of wrenching the true cause the false way, thrusting the jury from a level consideration." Henry's success in this cause immediately elevated his reputation and procured him clients. His indolent habits, however, prevented his attention to legal studies. Hence, those who were far inferior in talents, not unfrequently perplexed or defeated him.

In 1764 he removed from the county of Hanover to that of Louisa. Hunting deer was here a favourite amusement; he often continuing the sport for days together, encamping in the woods at night, and suddenly appearing in court, to attend to his cases, with boots, greasy leather breeches, and other similar apparel.

In a disputed election for members of the house of burgesses for the county of Hanover, Mr. Henry was employed, by one of the candidates, to plead his cause in Williamsburg, before a committee of the house. Here Henry acquitted himself to the surprise and admiration of all.

In 1765 he was elected a member of

the house of burgesses. Mr. Wirt here gives a delineation of the principal characters, then composing that body, in which "the plebeian Henry" was to take his seat. He had not long been a member before he obtained notice, and gained a victory over what might be called the aristocracy of the house; defeating a proposition for a loan office, the effect of which would have been to hide an enormous defect in the treasury. This measure occasioned the enmity of the patrician portion of the house; but gained him the friendship of the majority.

During this session Mr. Henry introduced several resolutions in opposition to the stamp act, which was to go into operation a few months after. After his death, among his papers was found one sealed and endorsed :—"Inclosed, are the resolutions of the Virginia assembly, in 1765, concerning the stamp act. *Let my executors open this paper.*" And on the same paper was the following.

"Resolved, That the taxation of the people by themselves, or by persons chosen by themselves to represent them, who can only know what taxes the people are able to bear, and the easiest mode of raising them, and are equally affected by such taxes themselves, is the distinguishing characteristic of British freedom, and without which the ancient constitution cannot subsist.

"Resolved, That his majesty's liege people of this most ancient colony, have uninterruptedly enjoyed the right of being thus governed by their own assembly in the article of their taxes and internal police, and that the same hath never been forfeited, or any other way given up, but hath been constantly recognised by the king and people of Great Britain.

"Resolved, therefore, That the general assembly of this colony have the sole right and power to lay taxes and impositions upon the inhabitants of this colony; and that every attempt to vest such power in any person or persons whatsoever, other than the general assembly aforesaid, has a manifest tendency to destroy British as well as American freedom.

"On the back of the paper containing those resolutions, is the following endorsement, which is also in the handwriting of Mr. Henry himself. 'The within resolutions passed the house of burgesses in May, 1765. They formed the first opposition to the stamp act, and the scheme of taxing America by the British parliament. All the colonies, either through fear, or want of opportunity to form an opposition, or from influence of some kind or other, had remained silent. I had been for the first time elected a burgess, a few days before, was young, inexperienced, unacquainted with the forms of the house, and the members that composed it. Finding *the men of weight* averse to opposition, and the commencement of the tax at hand, and that no person was likely to step forth, I determined to venture, and alone, unadvised, and unassisted, on a blank leaf of an old law book* wrote the within. Upon offering them to the house violent debates ensued. Many threats were uttered, and much abuse cast on me by the party for submission. After a long and warm contest, the resolutions passed by a very small majority, perhaps of one or two only. The alarm spread throughout America with astonishing quickness, and the ministerial party were overwhelmed. The great point of resistance to British taxation was universally established in the colonies. This brought on the war, which finally separated the two countries, and gave independence to ours. Whether this will prove a blessing or a curse, will depend upon the use our people make of the blessings which a gracious God hath bestowed on us. If they are wise, they will be great and happy. If they are of a contrary character, they will be miserable.—Righteousness alone can exalt them as a nation.

"Reader! whoever thou art, remember this; and in thy sphere, practice virtue thyself, and encourage it in others.—P. Henry."

Mr. Henry here claims more than is his due. These resolutions did not "form the *first* opposition to the stamp act." What was the motive of Mr. Henry for informing his executors that the resolutions were written on the blank leaf of an old law book? He seems anxious to impress the belief that the revolution was mostly the work of himself. "The alarm spread throughout America with astonishing quickness, and the ministerial party were overwhelmed."—"This brought on the war, which finally separated the two countries, and gave independence to ours." Principles, nearly the same, had been avowed by a former legislature. Every man will judge for himself, in the language of congress, "whether any, and if any, how much," the exertions of Mr. Henry in 1765, caused or accelerated the revolution. From his just claims we certainly have no wish to withdraw the smallest item; but the attempt to make him the principal cause and support of the revolution is futile.

He was re-elected for many years to the house of burgesses. In 1769 he began to plead at the bar of the general court. Here he had competitors, not surpassing him in eloquence, but much his superiors in legal knowledge.

In 1774 he was appointed one of the seven members of the first congress. Here he shone as an orator, but entirely failed with the pen. He was appointed on a committee to prepare an address to the

*Judge Tyler says, "an old Coke upon Lit

king. The draught made by him was so awkwardly done, that it was recommitted, and Mr. Dickinson added to the committee, who made a new draught, which was adopted.

On his return to Virginia he was asked by his neighbours who was the greatest man in congress. He replied, "If you speak of eloquence, Mr. Rutledge of S. Carolina is by far the greatest orator; but if you speak of solid information, and sound judgment, col. Washington is unquestionably the greatest man on that floor."

In the spring of 1775, Mr. Henry introduced, in the convention of Virginia, sundry resolutions of a bold nature, declaring the necessity of arming and embodying the militia, and appointing a committee to prepare a plan for that purpose. His resolutions, though opposed by some of the first patriots, were adopted.

In April, Mr. Henry, then in his native county, to which he had some time before removed, having learned that lord Dunmore, the royal governor of Virginia, had clandestinely removed from Williamsburg a quantity of public powder, collected a detachment of armed men, put himself at their head, marched to Williamsburg, and demanded, and obtained indemnification for the powder. This produced a proclamation from the governor, warning his majesty's good subjects not to aid *a certain Patrick Henry*. The proclamation however produced nothing.

After having attended for some time the second congress, he was called home, by being appointed one of the colonels of two regiments that had been ordered to be raised. William Woodford was appointed the colonel of the second regiment. The troops rendezvoused near Williamsburg. The next spring Henry resigned his commission, principally on account of a dispute with the other colonel, who was unwilling to act under orders from Henry, and because the convention did not support Henry in his rank of commander in chief of the forces of Virginia. Judging from the address of the officers under him when he resigned, he was by them greatly beloved and respected.

He was soon after elected a member of the Virginia convention. This convention, in May, 1776, passed resolutions, recommending to the members in congress from Virginia, to use their exertions *for having* the colonies pronounced Free and Independent. The same convention formed the constitution of that state, which, with little alteration, still continues; and Patrick Henry was elected the first governor, having 60 of 106 votes. He took possession of the *palace*, formerly the residence of the royal governor, in Williamsburg; for the furnishing of which the legislature voted one thousand pounds in addition to the furniture then in the house.

During the first year of Mr. Henry's being governor, it is said a project was formed by some members of the legislature to make him dictator. If so, however, there is no evidence that he sanctioned such a plan. In 1778 a plot was formed for displacing general Washington from the command of the American army. An anonymous letter was written to Mr. Henry, the object of which was to engage him in the plot. His conduct on this occasion was generous and magnanimous. He sent the letter to Washington, who soon discovered who was the "Philadelphia Friend" mentioned in the letter to Mr. Henry. Mr. Wirt has published the answer of Washington, leaving a part in asterisks. We think it is now time that the whole letter should be published, for the sake of historic truth. Whether the motives of Dr. Rush were pure, in the part he took towards displacing Washington, or were such as Washington supposed them, every man may form his own opinion. Mr. Henry continued governor as long as the constitution permitted—three years. His first wife died in 1775, leaving him the father of six children; his father, about the year 1770; his uncle, Patrick, while he was governor. In 1777 he married, or to use the strange language of Mr. Wirt, he *inter-married with* Dorothea, daughter of N. W. Dandridge; and, having sold his estate in Hanover, moved to the county of Patrick, a county named in honour of himself, where he had purchased eight or ten thousand acres of valuable land.

In 1780 he was elected a member of the house of delegates, where he continued till 1784, when he was again elected governor, and so continued two years. He then declined a re-election, on account of the inadequacy of his salary. He we was appointed one of the seven Virginia members, who were to meet in convention in Philadelphia, to revise the federal constitution, but was too poor to be able to accept of the appointment. He moved to Prince Edward County for the purpose of practising law, and to extricate himself from debt. From this coun-

ty he was elected a member of the Convention which was to accept or reject the new Federal Constitution. Of the part taken by Mr. Henry in this Convention, Mr. Wirt has given us a very full account. Though Mr. Robertson, who perhaps is inferior to no stenographer in the United States, has given the substance of the speeches there made, it is universally acknowledged by those who heard Henry, that but a very inadequate idea of his eloquence can be formed from those reports.

He was a member of the legislature that first met after the sitting of the Convention; and had sufficient influence to prevent the appointment of Mr. Madison to the U. S. Senate, who was one of the candidates of the party in favour of the new constitution. He also used his endeavours for the calling of another national convention, to amend the defective parts of the constitution; and one of his political enemies, then a writer in the public papers, asserts that he recommended Virginia's withdrawing from the Union should another convention not be called.—After this session of the legislature of Virginia Mr. Henry withdrew from public life.

We have heard assigned as a great, if not the principal cause of Mr. Henry's retiring about this time from public life, the virulence of certain writers, under the signature of Decius, who attacked his public and private reputation. The first number of Decius was published in the Virginia Independent Chronicle, January 7th, 1789; Henry being then a member of the House of Delegates. The numbers of Decius, Philo-Decius, Junius Brutus and others, were extended to about fifty, and continued above six months. The object of Decius appears to have been to convince the public that the opposition of Henry to the adoption of the Federal Constitution arose principally from interested motives; some of his near relations, and several of his friends, being indebted to the British; which debts, it was expected, must be paid, were the constitution adopted: that he was envious of the superior talents and learning of several of those who were in favour of the constitution; that he was a crafty demagogue, anxious only for his own interest: that he had borrowed money to purchase public securities, and tendered payment when continental money was reduced in value almost to nothing, &c. &c.

Whether Mr. Wirt was ignorant of these publications, causing a great and general excitement at the time, or has designedly passed them without notice, we pretend not to know. The latter fact may be presumed probable. However judicious he may consider silence in this case, to us it appears to partake of an unjustifiable partiality. The writings of Decius were, when published, attributed to several gentlemen of political eminence who strongly supported the new constitution. It is highly probable that in the violence of party feeling, from misinformation or other causes, charges may have been exhibited against Henry, or a colouring given to his character, which facts and truth would not allow. We cannot however deem it justifiable in a biographer entirely to omit a notice of such charges having been made. May it never be forgotten that Washington had many enemies: equally immortal we hope will be the names of his principal enemies. Henry, like Washington, might perhaps, after the closest scrutiny, escape stainless from trial: but let not the trial be declined.

Mr. Wirt might acknowledge the possibility of Henry's being biassed against the new constitution by motives corrupt in themselves, but not in him, unless he knew the corruption. Henry might have opposed the constitution partly on account of his relations being in debt to the British, yet be unconscious that any such motive governed him. That he offered to pay Mr. Greenhow $1000, borrowed money, in a depreciated currency, might be allowed: perhaps some one, the previous day, might have compelled Henry to receive thrice that sum in payment of a debt. With respect to his being vain, arrogant, avaricious, &c. such charges will even remain a matter of opinion.

The language of Decius, though vigorous, is not remarkable for purity; nor his sentiments, at all times, for delicacy. Of his poetical powers we here give a specimen.

A man whose judgment knows no partial choice,
But nobly varies with the public voice:
In youth the same, in age unalter'd still,
The faithful echo of the public will.
Sometimes on this, sometimes on that side fixt,
And, when the pop'lar breath divides, then right betwixt.
Thus always right, whene'er he speaks alone
In canting, whining, hypocritic tone,
The little mutes admiring stand aloof,
And catch the notes forth-issuing to the roof.
At ev'ry sigh, at ev'ry pause, they feel
The tickling nonsense through their senses steal.
Beneath his music's influencing sway
All opposition quickly dies away;
And when he rises but an octave higher,
Ev'n treaties* swoon and with a groan expire;

* Alluding, we presume, to his plea that the British, having violated the treaty of 1783, by retaining certain negroes and military posts

While common justice, fearful of delay,
Droops down her head, and silent sneaks away.
Immortal man, how shall the muse proclaim
Thy deeds in praises worthy of their fame?
From those which valour and her feats bestow
Henry of France was call'd the Great, we know;
Hence, mighty statesman, take thy equal due,
H—— the *Arch* from hence we surname you.

Speaking of Henry's opposition to the constitution, and giving in some measure the qualities of the man in public and in private, Decius says:—"All the horrors of a gloomy imagination have been employed to affright us; and all the powers of mimicry have been called together to laugh us out of our senses. The finest features have been tortured into deformities, and the most trifling things in nature have been wrought up to the merest monsters in the world." [The truth of this, any one, who reads Mr. Henry's speeches in the debates of the Virginia Convention, will acknowledge.]—"But not one word, in all the severity against usurpation, about that power which intrudes itself through the channel of popular deceit and low cunning; and which is more to be dreaded than any other kind. For it is more difficult to become a tyrant in the splendid garments of royalty, than to act the despot under the disguise of *republican rags:* and a man may impose himself on the world by way of buffoon, who cannot represent the majesty of a king.

"Were I to draw the picture of a tyrant for this country, it should be very different from that which some others have sketched out. He should be a man in every instance calculated to soothe, and not to threaten the populace; affecting an entire ignorance and *poorness of capacity*, and not assuming the superiority of the illumined—a man whose plainness of manner and meanness of address first should move our compassion, then steal upon our hearts; betray our judgment, and finally run away with the whole of the human composition.—Such a man, if such a one there be, will act the tyrant of this deluded people."

It is ever the fate of exalted men to have enemies. Whether or not there were just grounds for all the accusations of Decius, is doubtful. The probability is, that there was some foundation for them; but, in the heat of party spirit, they were far too highly coloured.

About sixty pages of the ninth section of the Life of Henry are occupied by Mr. Wirt in giving a relation of a cause of great moment, in which the first legal talents of the state were engaged; and in which Henry, more than any other, acquitted himself to the admiration or astonishment of the court, and of the auditors; among whom were almost all of the members of the two houses of the legislature. This was the famous case of the British debts. To give an analysis would be foreign to our purpose. In this case Henry spoke three days in succession.

Mr. Wirt has given us several anecdotes of Henry's success in the pathetic, and in the comic; so as to induce the jury to bring in a verdict in opposition to both law and evidence. One of these we will insert.

"The case of John Hook, to which my correspondent alludes, is worthy of insertion. Hook was a Scotchman, a man of wealth, and suspected of being unfriendly to the American cause. During the distresses of the American army, consequent on the joint invasion of Cornwallis and Phillips, in 1781, a Mr. Venable, an army commissary, had taken two of Hook's steers for the use of the troops. The act had not been strictly legal; and on the establishment of peace, Hook, under the advice of Mr. Cowan, a gentleman of some distinction in the law, thought proper to bring an action of trespass against Mr. Venable, in the district court of New-London. Mr. Henry appeared for the defendant, and is said to have disported himself in this cause to the infinite enjoyment of his hearers, the unfortunate Hook always excepted. After Mr. Henry became animated in the cause, says a correspondent,* he appeared to have complete control over the passions of his audience: at one time he excited their indignation against Hook: vengeance was visible in every countenance: again, when he chose to relax and ridicule him, the whole audience was in a roar of laughter. He painted the distresses of the American army, exposed almost naked to the rigour of a winter's sky, and marking the frozen ground over which they marched, with the blood of their unshod feet; where was the man, he said, who had an American heart in his bosom, who would not have thrown open his fields, his barns, his cellars, the doors of his house, the portals of his breast, to have received with open arms, the meanest soldier in that little band of famished patriots? Where is the man?—*There* he stands—but whether the heart of an American beats in his bosom, you, gentlemen, are to judge. He then carried the jury, by the powers of his imagination, to the plains around York, the surrender of which had followed shortly after the act complained of; he depicted the surrender in the most glowing and noble colours of his eloquence—the

was not obligatory on us: consequently Americans indebted to the British were not bound to

* Judge Stewart.

audience saw before their eyes the humiliation and dejection of the British, as they marched out of their trenches—they saw the triumph which lighted up every patriotic face, and heard the shouts of victory, and the cry of Washington and liberty, as it rung and echoed through the American ranks, and was reverberated from the hills and shores of the neighbouring river—" but, hark, what notes of discord are these which disturb the general joy, and silence the acclamations of victory—they are the notes of *John Hook*, hoarsely bawling through the American camp, *beef! beef! beef!*

The whole audience were convulsed: a particular incident will give a better idea of the effect than any general description. The clerk of the court, unable to command himself, and unwilling to commit any breach of decorum in his place, rushed out of the court house, and threw himself on the grass, in the most violent paroxysm of laughter, where he was rolling, when Hook, with very different feelings, came out, for relief, into the yard also. " Jemmy Steptoe," said he to the clerk, " what the devil ails ye, mon?" Mr. Steptoe was only able to say, that *he could not help it.* " Never mind ye," said Hook; " wait till Billy Cowan gets up: *he'll show* him the la'." Mr. Cowan, however, was so completely overwhelmed by the torrent which bore upon his client, that when he rose to reply to Mr. Henry, he was scarcely able to make an intelligible or audible remark. The cause was decided almost by acclamation. The jury retired for form's sake, and instantly returned with a verdict for the defendant. Nor did the effect of Mr. Henry's speech stop here. The people were so highly excited by the tory audacity of such a suit, that Hook began to hear around him a cry more terrible than that of *beef:* it was the cry of *tar and feathers:* from the application of which, it is said, that nothing saved him but a precipitate flight and the speed of his horse.

A gentleman of Prince Edward county relates this case a little differently. He says Mr. Henry represented Hook going about, and inquiring of every one he met (at the same time most ludicrously imitating the looks, manner, and accent of the Scotchman)—" Ha' ye no seen no wheer, or dinna ye see my wee pair o' pied ousen?" Hook had a just claim to indemnification; but who can withstand a verdict by acclamation, or a coat of tar and feathers?—The gentleman just mentioned recollects having seen, when a boy, Mr. Henry and the present Chief Justice of the United States, in some case not remembered, pleading at the bar of the House of Delegates. The pleas being finished, Mr. Marshall took under his arm a number of law books to which he had been referring, and left the bar, without ceremony: Mr. Henry made a profound bow, which was returned by every member's rising and making his obeisance to the orator and their ci-devant governor.

In 1794 he quitted the practice of the law and retired to the scenes of domestic enjoyment, in which he delighted, and to which he was calculated to give a zest. By judicious purchases of land, and by his practice, he had now freed himself from debt and become affluent.

In the Virginia convention Henry had opposed the granting of the treaty-making power to the President and Senate, without the concurrence of the House of Representatives. Those who had advocated the adoption of the constitution supported this feature of it: but, some of them, at the time of Jay's treaty, insisted on the concurrence of the House of Representatives. Mr. Henry here very justly accused them of inconsistency. His advocating generally at this time the proceedings of the general government, so far as he in any measure interested himself, did not lessen the confidence in him of the legislature of the state; for, in 1796, he was again elected Governor of the state. He however declined acceptance. He was offered an embassy to Spain during the prior administration of Gen. Washington; and an embassy to France in the latter; both of which he declined; and it was reported that, on Mr. Jefferson's resignation of the office of Secretary of State, that department of the government was offered him.

In 1797, Mr. Wirt informs us, his health began to decline; though we are not informed what were his complaints. In 1798 the legislature passed sundry resolutions, condemning as unconstitutional the alien and sedition acts. In the spring of 1799, Henry offered himself a candidate for the House of Delegates, with the express intention of supporting those acts; which he considered constitutional, just, and proper; and to deny the right of any state legislature to pronounce unconstitutional any act of the federal government. He was elected by a commanding majority; but, before the legislature met, " the disease, which had been preying upon him for two years, now hastened to its crisis; and on the sixth day of June, 1799, this friend of liberty and of man was no more."

These few words contain all that Mr. Wirt has deemed proper to inform us respecting the last sickness and dying scene of this great man. The most interesting part of the life of an illustrious man is i close. We are anxious to know w was his disorder; its operation; its e

on the mind of the patient: his conversation when about to quit his hold on life; his faith, his hopes, his fears. Surely Mr. Wirt might have gained ample information on this subject. The omission must ocsasion much disappointment to every reader.

A resolution was offered in the House of Delegates, the session succeeding, for procuring a marble bust of the departed statesman, to be placed in one of the niches of the house. It was laid on the table, and never again called.

In his conclusion, consisting of about thirty pages, Mr. Wirt gives a description of the person of Henry, a delineation of his moral qualities and intellectual possessions and acquisitions; and endeavours to refute certain charges at different times brought against him, of egotism, excessive love of money and of fame: and concludes with saying—"In a word, he was one of those *perfect* prodigies of nature, of whom very few have been produced—*since the foundations of the earth were laid*; and of him may it be said, as truly as of any one—*that ever existed*,

"He was a man, take him for all in all,
We ne'er shall look upon his like again."

It now remains for us to take notice of the style of Mr. Wirt; far the greater part of which is such as is suited to the subject, the perspicuous and correct style of narration: though for great refinement or great elegance we look without being gratified. His attempts to dazzle have generally the effect of confusing. The *limæ labor et mora* are frequently discoverable; the *ars celare artem* seldom. He appears by no means a veteran with the pen; and often mistakes the toy-shop for the mint. To prove the correctness of our suggestions, it will be necessary to make many extracts from the work. This will not be done with a disposition to cavil, but to exhibit blemishes, many of them the effects of carelessness, the exposure of which may have a beneficial effect on young writers, by inducing them to exercise more care in composition; the constant habit of which will ere long enable them to write with equal facility and purity.

Of the want of a table of contents we have already complained. This omitted, on the margin of every page ought to have been given the year of our Lord, or the year of the man's life.

We do not recollect ever to have read a work so erroneous in punctuation as *this life*. Some have asserted that no can be given in this respect; and that every writer may make his pauses as best suits his own ear. Punctuation, however, is of great importance; and almost as reducible to rules as is grammar or rhetoric. Let us take a few examples of Mr. Wirt's bad punctuation, of which almost every page affords many instances.

"It was produced by an incident of feeling, which however it affected the author at the time, might now, be thought light and trivial by the reader; and he shall not therefore, be detained by the recital of it."—"He had never seen him; and was of course, compelled to rely wholly on the information of others." Page 1st of the Preface.

Here the comma after *which* is omitted; and improperly inserted after *now*. If inserted after *therefore*, it ought also to precede it. If inserted after *of course*, it ought to precede those words.

"One of these will probably, be pronounced the most interesting passage of the work. He owes to the same gentleman too, the fullest, &c. From Judge Roan, the author has received, &c.—The *vigour* and *elegance* with which that gentleman writes, *has*, &c. Mr. Jefferson too, has exercised, &c. and were sometimes, all contradicted, &c.—The first, respects the Indians—Relying as they did, upon human memory merely, &c. Other causes too, have contributed——"

The improper punctuation in the above is readily seen. Where grammar and the ear so clearly show the path, it is surprising a man can so deviate. Let it not be considered hypercritical to notice these errors. Let us not be told,

Commas and points he sets exactly right;
And 'twere a sin to rob him of his mite.

Gross deficiences in this respect are always indicative of deficiencies in the higher qualities of a good style.

Of an erroneous collocation of the parts of a sentence, of the dismemberment of what should be united, and of the injudicious combination, of what ought to be separate sentences, into one,—the instances are numerous. They will readily occur to the critical reader: our limits will not allow the introduction of examples.

We shall now notice a few instances of tautology, bad grammar, the improper use of words, colloquial barbarisms and provincialisms, inelegancies and impurities.

"*Light* and *trivial*."—Page 5, Pref.

"The author had hoped to have had."—7. Read—had hoped to have; or, hoped to have had.

"Col. Meredith had been *raised*."—8—This word may be applied to grain or &c.

tle; no English writer applies it to the education of children.

"The widow had intermarried with Judge Winston."—8—The widow had married Judge Winston.

"Had been raised in the same neighbourhood, and *finally* married."—8—Here there is no *intermarrying with.*

"Vigour and elegance *has* frequently."—9.

"*Pretty* extended sketch."—10.

"From the year 1765 *down* to the close."—10.

"Not only to the dates, but to the facts *themselves.*"—10.

"Strange mistakes in *facts.*"—11—There may be mistakes in a *statement* of facts; but how could Mr. W. correct a mistake in a fact?

"The courts which he attends keep him *perpetually* and exclusively occupied—through *ten months* of the year."—12.

"The necessity *he was under.*"—12—This separation of the preposition from the noun is avoided by all writers aspiring to elegance. In common conversation it is less objectionable, though here it ought to be avoided. In low comedy it is justifiable.

"For some reason *or other.*"—14.

"In point of *personal* character were among the most respectable."—Page 1st of the work. Of what use here is *personal?*

"And lived long a life of integrity."—2—Perhaps a misprint for—lived a long life.

"In *the* mathematics."—4—Why here use *the?* Is it not equally proper to say—in the ethics, in the statistics?

"*Daring* and *intrepidity.*"—6.

"Such as very rarely appear—*on this earth.*"—7.

"No remarkable beauty *or* [nor] strength of expression."—7.

"Marked his *future* [subsequent] character."—7.

"Habits, *whose* spell."—Excepting in poetry, or personification, *whose* should never be applied to the neuter gender. Some of the best writers, however, violate this rule of grammar.

"Perhaps he flattered himself that he *would* be able to profit, &c."—12.—It is impossible to afford rules, at all times applicable, for the right use of *shall* and *will*, and of *would* and *could.* The correct English scholar is never at a loss which to employ: and his ear immediately takes umbrage when either of these words is improperly used. In Maryland and farther south, in many cases they are by the *vulgar* used indiscriminately.—"I *will* be twenty years old to-morrow."—"I thought I *would* have testimony enough." This common error in the southern states is the use of *will* and *would*, for *shall* and *should.*

"Ruin was *behind* him; poverty, debt, want and famine, before."—p. 14.—Had he escaped from ruin, or was ruin pursuing him? Was he driving poverty and famine before him, or was he in pursuit of them?

"As if his cup of misery were not already full *enough.*"—p. 14.—Omit *enough.*

"Thus supported, he was able to *bear up under* the heaviest pressure."—p. 14.—*Bear* only.

"Nature and grounds of the dispute."—p. 19.

"This war of words was *kept up.*"—p. 21.—Continued. Kept up, bear up under, &c. such verbs used with what are called prepositions, are avoided, in almost all cases possible, by writers aiming at a dignity of style beyond the vulgar.

"Utterly null and void."—p. 22. This may be the language of the law.—If null, it *must* be *utterly* so; and of course void.

"The clergy had much the *best* of the argument."—p. 22.—The *better.*

"Thus far the clergy *sailed before the wind.*"—p. 22.

"*Bold* and *commanding.*"—p. 25.

"For he *painted* to the *heart* with a *force* that almost *petrified* it."—p. 26.

"All their *senses listening* and *riveted* upon the speaker, as if to catch the last strain of some heavenly visitant."—p. 26. How the sense of *smelling* could *listen*, or that of *sight* be *riveted* to catch a *strain*, it is difficult to understand.

"Neither with a feeble *or* [nor] hesitating hand."—p. 28.

"His *mind* was disposed to *speak forth his* sentiments."—p. 29.

"Nor any *very* insuperable horror."—p. 29.—He is so *very invincible* that nothing but a *very mortal* wound can kill him.

Beginning a sentence, as in page 29, with the words, *not that*, is highly erroneous.

"The character of his argument, proves indeed, [such the punctuation, as frequently:] that he was a *bold* and *intrepid* enquirer."—p. 29.

"*Equally* inconsistent, *both* with."—p. 30.

"*Expressly* for the *very* purpose."—p. 34.

"The *most entire* and *perfect* equality."—p. 35. *Perfect* and *entire* here means the same—neither can be compared.

"Nor did the people, on their part sert him."—p. 36.

"A suit which had suffered very considerably *in the service.*"—p. 39.

"Deep and *perfect* silence."—p. 40.

"To the levying [of] a revenue."—p. 41.

"The presses—seemed rather disposed *to have looked out* for topics."—p. 42. Disposed to look, or search, for topics.

"His mind *itself*, was of a very fine order."—p. 47.

"*Continued* and *unremitting.*"—p. 47.

"Never vehement, rapid *or* abrupt."—p. 47.

"*Manners* and *address.*"—p. 47. The latter is certainly included in the former.

"He [George Wythe] was *perfectly* familiar with the authors of Greece and Rome."—p. 47. A much longer life than ever, that of Mr. Wythe would be necessary for acquiring a *perfect* familiarity with all of them. Mr. Wythe was well acquainted with many of them.

"*Openly, avowedly,* and *above board.*"—p. 48.

"No man was ever *more entirely* destitute of art."—p. 48.

"The *port* and *carriage* of his head."

"His genius had that native *affinity,* which *combined* them [the beauties of an author] without an effort."—p. 40.

"*Vicious* and *depraved* pronunciation."—p. 54.

"*Work out* its purposes."—p. 54.—Accomplish, gain, effect—any thing, but work out.

"*Bold* and *daring.*"—p. 60.

"A *cool* and *clear accuracy* of *thinking,* and, an *elaborate exactness* and nicety in the *deduction* of *thought.*"—p. 72. Cool, clear, accurate, elaborate, exact and nice *thinking,* and *deduction* of *thought.*

"Towards whom every American *he art* will *bow.*"—p. 105.

"In which, he merely echod *back* the consciousness of every other heart"—p. 106.

"*Swell* and *expand.*"—p. 106.

"Called *down* from the height."—108.

"His *performance* will not be the worse for having been taught to *fly.*"—p. 111. Performance taught to fly."

"The *spirit* and *flame* of his genius."—p. 111.

"Resisted them with all their *influence* and abilities."—p. 117. One of the above italicised words is sufficient.

"Purchaser *thereof.*"—p. 123. *Thereof,* for *of it; whereof,* for of which; *whereupon,* for *on which; hereupon,* for *on this;* are words that may still be proper in the long since of the bar; but have long since been excluded from elegant composition.

"The *transactions* which were passing in the metropolis, circulated through the country."—p. 135.

"That habitual *deference* and *subjection,* should be *dissolved* and *dissipated.*"—p. 137.

"To *make* of this circumstance all the *advantage.*"—p. 137. *Take* all the advantage.

"Col. S. Meredith, who had *theretofore* commanded."—p. 140.

"He left *behind him* a message."—p. 151. Surely he could not leave it *before* him, unless he went backwards.

"Subvert the regal government *wholly* and *entirely.*"—p. 160.

"As is *proven.*"—p. 164. At the appearance of this horrible word, used by Scotch lawyers, and by a few in the middle states, but by no English writer, and by no correct English scholar; we cannot forbear the expression of our astonishment. To *tote,* for to *carry,* would not be so barbarous. Mr. W. uses the word several times; and sometimes the English word *proved.* Why he should have *loven* this word, or what has *moven* him to its adoption, we know not.

"He possessed *pretty nearly* as much experience as Washington."—p. 177. The truth is that he possessed pretty nearly, about not half a quarter so much. Of what use is *pretty* here? Mr. W. frequently has the word.

Pretty muddy walking to-day—She is a *pretty ugly* woman—are expressions *pretty nearly* as justifiable and elegant.

"At the head of *a* banditti."—p. 217. Banditti is the Italian *plural*; the singular *bandito*; the English singular *bandit.*

"Was read *a* second and third time."—p. 221. Bills having three readings, Mr. W. should have said *the* second time.

In page 226 the wrong tense is several times used. "His wife *had* died;"—"his uncle *had* died, &c. instead of his wife died, &c.

"*Seemed to have* been *pretty nearly paralized.*"—p. 231.

"All its faculties *weak, disordered* and *exhausted.*"—p. 232. *Exhausted* is sufficient.

"Humanity and civilization gradually *superinduced upon* the Indian character."—p. 240.

"*Equally the same* benefit."—p. 243.

"Some form of worship, or other."—p. 244.

"Such *an* one."—p. 263.

"The Roman energy and the attic wit of George Mason *was* there."—p. 263.

"Parts of *one entire whole.*"—p. 270.

"*Uncoupled* and *let loose* to range the whole field."—p. 270.

"Day after day, from morning till night the galleries were continually filled."—p. 293.

"*Wanton profusion* and *prodigality* of that attic feast."—p. 294.

"Every mode—every species—*was* seen."—p. 294.

"*Ingenuous* and *candid*."—p. 314.

"It were *an* useless *waste*."—p. 242.

"His temper *unclouded* and *serene*."—p. 378.

"*Ingenuous* and *unaffected*."—p. 378.

"*Patient* and *tender forbearance* and kind *indulgence*."—p. 380.

"A *simple, pure*, economical and *chaste* administration."—p. 382.

"They contended that they were *simply* the friends of good order and government."—p. 382. That *they only* were, &c.

"A form so *faint* and *shadowy*."—p. 383.

"The rival *parties* observed every advance made by *the other*."—p. 389. By each other.

"So many stratagems to gain him *over*."—p. 389.

"Offensive measures which *was* intended."—p. 392.

"That *those scenes* were about to be acted *over* again in his own country."—p. 392.

That similar scenes were about to be acted in his own country. A man may eat two similar dumplings, but not one twice.

"A preacher, asked the people aloud, "why they thus followed Mr. Henry about?"—p. 393. Asked the people why they followed, &c.—or, asked the people, "why do you thus follow Mr. Henry?"

"He never *possessed* that patient *drudgery*."—p. 405.

"Mr. Henry *on his part*, was so delighted."—p. 410.

"*But for* the bold spirit of Mr. Henry, the people would," &c.—p. 419.

"Thereafter," for afterwards.—p. 419.

"So *far* from it *that* he stemmed the current."—p. 419.

"The beaten *paths* and *roads* of thought."—p. 422.

While perusing the volume we noted some of the errors, in which the work is far from being deficient: and some of these we have here extracted. To notice all the similar inaccuracies, would swell this review to a pamphlet.

We shall now notice some of Mr. Wirt's rhetorical, and frequently romantic strains—or rather strainings. His labour to shine often occurs; but in handling his rhetorical tools he is sometimes as awkward as would be a blacksmith in making a watch.

By turning to our extract relating to the Parson's cause, the reader may observe the sentence beginning with—"For now were those wonderful faculties, &c. The *fire* of his eloquence worked in him a *mysterious* and almost *supernatural* transformation of himself; and, as his *mind rolled* along, and began to *glow* from its own action, all the *exuviæ* [exuviæ] of the clown seemed to *shed themselves*," &c.—The mind by *rolling*, *glowed*. *Exuviæ* means what is *already shed*.

Referring to the popularity of Mr. Henry among the *plebeian* part of the house of burgesses, Mr. Wirt says: "They regarded him as a sturdy and wide-spreading oak, *beneath* [in] *whose* cool and refreshing shade they might take refuge from those beams of aristocracy, that had *played* upon them so long with rather an unpleasant heat."

Instances of such hunting for such inappropriate figures abound.

Mr. Henry was not apt to notice a provocation, unless gross, "but when he did notice it, better were it for the man [*who offered it*, understood] *never to have been born*, than to fall into the hands of such an adversary. One lash of his scourge was *infamy* for life; his look of anger or contempt, was almost *death*."

In page 85 Mr. W. compares the subsiding of contention after the repeal of the stamp act, to a volcano. This simile is not in strained terms, and is appropriate. We wish we could say so of all.—"The rumbling of the volcano was still audible, and the smoke of the crater continually ascended, mingled not unfrequently with those flames and masses of ignited matter, which announced a new and more terrible explosion."

From the description of Henry's first speech in Congress, one might suppose that a god, or at least a demi-god, was addressing that illustrious body. "Rising as he advanced with the grandeur of his subject, and glowing at length with all the majesty and expectation of the occasion, his speech seemed *more than that of mortal man*."—"Even those who had heard him, *in all his glory*, in the house of burgesses of Virginia, were astonished."—"His imagination coruscating with a magnificence and a variety, which struck even that assembly with *amazement and awe*."

We cannot forbear a smile in observing Mr. Wirt's determination to prove the heroism of Henry. With "*five thousand men* at least in arms," he marched against lord Dunmore, his aids-de-camp, and perhaps fifty others, to retake a quantity powder, or obtain indemnification. S of the patriots wished him to desist.

was in vain. He was inflexibly resolved to effect the purpose of his expedition, or *perish in the attempt.*"

If lord Dunmore issues a proclamation, "the governor thunders his anathema:" If Mr. Henry obtains great influence, "he *rushes like a comet* to the head of affairs." If Tarleton approaches the temporary seat of government, he "*rushes like a thunderbolt* into the village." If Henry expresses indignation toward an adversary at the bar, it is "like a *stroke of lightning*," and his opponent "shrinks from his *withering look*, *pale* and *breathless*."—In such extravagance of expression Mr. W. appears to take great delight. Is he not aware that, with such, grown people are seldom gratified?

Mr. Wirt's mode of describing persons, manners, or events, generally partakes of the flowery; which is sometimes carried to such excess as to claim close kindred with the ludicrous. He abounds with adjectives. Describing the eloquence of Col. Innis, he says: "It was a short but most bold and terrible assault—a *vehement*, *impetuous* and *overwhelming burst*—a magnificent *meteor*, which shot majestically across the heavens, *from pole to pole, and straight was seen no more.*"

The long and repeated descriptions of Mr. Henry's eloquence, his manners, and the qualities of his mind, which occupy a very large part of the volume, become tiresome. The dictionary appears to have been thoroughly ransacked for all the words that could be applied to eloquence. "In *mild* persuasion he was as *soft* and *gentle* as the zephyr of spring; while, in rousing his countrymen to arms, the winter storm that roars along the *troubled* Baltic, was not more awfully sublime."—"His eyes—at one time *piercing* and *terrible* as those of Mars, and then again as *soft* and *tender* as those of pity herself."

Since Horace compared the eloquence of Pindar to a river; *Monte decurrens*, &c. the comparison has been frequently used, as it is by Mr. Wirt. But, in page 295, we have a similitude of studied extension, from the rivulet to the ocean.—"His eloquence was poured from inexhaustible fountains, and assumed every variety of hue and form and motion, which could delight or persuade, instruct or astonish. Sometimes it was the limpid rivulet, sparkling down the mountain's side, and winding its silver course between margins of moss—then gradually swelling bolder stream, it roared in the head-cataract, and spread its rainbows to in—now, it flowed on in tranquil sty, like a *river of the west*, reflecting from its polished surface, forest and cliff and sky—anon, it was the angry ocean, chafed by the tempest, hanging its billows, with deafening clamours, in the cracking shrouds, or hurling them in sublime defiance, at the storm that frowned above."

Shakspeare speaks of the winds taking

——— the ruffian billows by the top,
Curling their monstrous heads, and hanging them
With deaf'ning clamours in the slippery shrouds:

but never dreamed of *cracking* shrouds, nor of hurling billows in sublime defiance at a *frowning* storm. Methinks the storm must have more than frowned.

To support the language of such laboured attempts on the sublime, so frequent with Mr. Wirt, there ought to be some originality of sentiment or imagery. Few such are to be found.

In his anxiety to exalt Henry, Mr. W. would lead the reader to suppose that the revolution was begun, continued, and concluded principally by the instrumentality of the orator of Virginia,

Cuncta supercilio moventis,

"who, by his powers of speech, roused the *whole* American people, from north to south; put the revolution in motion, and *bore it upon his shoulders*, as Atlas is said to do [to have done] the heavens—who moved, not merely the populace, the *rocks* and *stones* of the field, but, "by the summit took the mountain oak, and *made* HIM *stoop* to the plain."—"*It* was *he* ALONE, who by *his single power* moved the mighty mass of stagnant water," [referring to the revolution] "and changed the silent *lake* into a roaring *torrent*."

Virginia was not backward; gratitude and honour are due to Mr. Henry for his early and intrepid services; but Faneuil Hall was unquestionably the cradle of the revolution. Years before Mr. Henry was in public life, effectual resistance was begun in Boston to British tyranny: when James Otis, probably not less an orator than Henry, was the boast of Massachusetts, as was the latter of Virginia.

To conclude:—Notwithstanding the omissions and imperfections of this work; it will have great effect in making more generally known the talents, services, and character of the great orator of Virginia. It is not a work, however, that will enhance the literary reputation of its author. Mr. Wirt, with most readers, had acquired a large share of *belles-lettres* estimation by his British Spy; in which there is much less of the swelling and of the romantic than are here exhibited. Having advanced so much farther in life, it was reasonable to suppose that most of the

exuviæ of the sophomore would, long ere this, have been shed: instead of which, his taste seems to be more vitiated; he still mistaking too often the tawdry for the beautiful, and the bombastic for the sublime.

We are sensible that in the freedom of our remarks on this work we shall give offence to some of Mr. Wirt's friends. To this we must submit; satisfying ourselves with a hope that our animadversions may have some tendency to bring into disrepute the too prevalent taste, especially in Virginia, for inflated composition. P.

ART. 4. *A View of the cultivation of Fruit trees, and the management of orchards and cider; with accurate descriptions of the most estimable varieties of native and foreign apples, pears, peaches, plums, and cherries, cultivated in the middle States of America; illustrated by cuts of two hundred kinds of fruits of the natural size; intended to explain some of the errors which exist relative to the origin, popular names, and character of many of our fruits; to identify them by accurate descriptions of their properties, and correct delineations of the full size and natural formation of each variety; and to exhibit a system of practice adapted to our climate, in the successive stages of a nursery, orchard, and cider establishment. By Wm. Coxe, Esq. of Burlington, New-Jersey.* Philadelphia. M. Carey & Son. 1817. 8vo. pp. 253.

THE work before us addresses itself to the agricultural interest of the United States, and consequently to a great portion of our countrymen. We take much pleasure in announcing it to the public, and feel highly gratified in the opportunity of recommending to our farmers the perusal of a valuable practical work on the cultivation of fruit trees, by one of our own countrymen, whose time, attention, and means, appear to have been sedulously devoted to this branch of agriculture. Indeed we have ever since the commencement of our labours, endeavoured to mark the progress of agriculture in our country, and to direct the attention of our readers and correspondents to subjects connected with the farming interest. This must always be a paramount consideration, from the extent of our country and the agricultural habits of our people. As long as the products of the soil are more than sufficient for our own consumption, and our surplus of bread-stuffs goes to supply the necessities of other nations, whose crops are not sufficient for their wants,—so long shall we continue essentially independent. Nor shall we ever be reduced to the mere necessaries of life while agriculture continues to be the chief employment of our population. But completely to unshackle us from foreign influence and dependence, demands the encouragement and support of domestic manufactures, whereby the labour bestowed in converting the raw material to its several uses, is reserved to our own people. This observation applies more especially to the conversion of cotton and wool into the various fabricks, and articles of clothing usually manufactured from them. It is less than fifty years since the cotton plant was a stranger to our soil, and at the present time its product is exported in vast quantities. While cotton has become a staple with our southern planters, wool is probable to become a staple in the north. Indeed the prediction of chancellor Livingston is already about to be verified, that we should become great exporters of wool. These are indications of the prosperity of our country, although the raw material is sold, exported, and returned manufactured, burthened with a foreign duty and bounty to foreign artisans. But these things will not long remain so; they are in a state of progressive alteration. So vast a portion of the superficies of our country is subjected to the will of the husbandman, that its products are as various as its soil, climate, and exposure. While some of the states supply cotton, wool, and flax for clothing; others raise abundant crops of the cerealia, both for man and domestic animals. These are wheat, rye, barley, rice, Indian corn, and oats. Sugar and tobacco, prime articles in other parts of our country, may be ranked among the luxuries of life, as well as the vine which begins to flourish in Indiana. These are only some of the principal productions of our country, which embraces the extremes of heat and cold, of moisture and dryness, and which offers situations, high or low, mountainous or level, suitable to the cultivation of almost every vegetable which the surface of the earth affords. Hence, in addition to the many other articles now cultivated, time and improvement in the arts of agriculture will

must prevent cultivation; so far I apprehend it will be found pernicious, but probably not in a greater degree than any other luxuriant and deeply rooted species of grass, absorbing the moisture, and exhausting the strength of the soil which covers the roots of small trees."

The 13th chapter of this work is devoted to experiments on orchards, in which our author is practical and original, and we believe will be found highly useful. Mr. C. appears by these experiments to have been for 24 years past devoted to the rearing apple trees, and his knowledge may consequently be considered well founded in experience. The deductions from his experiments are well worthy of attention. The result of the second experiment is, that thinning the branches of young and vigorous trees is preferable to topping them. Constant cultivation of the soil of orchards improves them as deduced from the third experiment. From the seventh, we may conclude that stable dung is bad manure for orchards; and the eleventh and part of the first prove that the site of an old orchard is improper for a new one. After these experiments our author concludes:

"The preceding experiments were undertaken with a view to ascertain the best mode of planting and cultivating orchards. If my judgment does not deceive me, I think they will be found satisfactorily to prove the utility of cultivation to the promotion of the growth of an orchard; that by the aid of good cultivation, and the application of proper manure, orchards will flourish in any soil sufficiently dry; and that what is usually denominated the quinquennial rotation of crops, and is now practised almost universally by good farmers in the middle states, affords a degree of cultivation, sufficient to ensure the due degree of vigour and productiveness to apple trees."

The fourteenth chapter contains valuable information on the properties and management of cider; and on the concentration of cider, by frost, he observes:

"If by freezing cider, and separating the concentrated liquor from the aqueous parts, you can double its strength, you will obtain a wholesome, high flavoured, mild liquor, of the strength of Madeira wine. This experiment I made satisfactorily the last winter; I racked off two hogsheads of good, sound, well flavoured cider, into two other hogsheads, containing about eighty gallons each—these I exposed, with the bungs out, to the severest cold of January, on the north side of a building; (it is necessary that the casks should be only part full to prevent their bursting,) after a fortnight's exposure to unremitted cold, I found the cider surrounded by a 's of ice of moderate hardness—this I per-ed at the end near to the bottom and out the concentrated liquor, about a barrel from each hogshead; the residue, when dissolved on the return of mild weather, was so vapid and weak, that my workmen would not accept it as a present for the use of their families, it was thrown away; one barrel of the liquor thus obtained, I mixed with other ciders to strengthen them for family use in the summer, the other, after fining, I bottled; and can truly say that it is an excellent, vinous, strong, pure liquor; free from any spiritous taste; of twice the ordinary strength of good cider, and promises with age to improve to a high degree of strength and perfection."

The cultivation of apples for cider, and of cider for vinegar, is of much importance to our country, and connected with its commerce and manufactures. In addition to the vast amount consumed in families, the supply of vinegar, as an antiscorbutic to preserve the health of our seafaring citizens, is highly necessary, and consumes a large quantity, besides what is wanted, in the manufactures of white lead, which already proceed with usefulness to the country and benefit to those concerned. By these uses of cider and vinegar we promote agriculture, commerce, and manufactures, and do not encourage the conversion of the former into spirituous liquor.

An account of the trees and fruit of 133 varieties of apples is contained in the 23d chapter. So far our author appears to be original, his information being drawn from his own experience in the rearing and management of apple trees. The remainder of the work treats of pears, peaches, plums, and cherries, and contains one hundred more cuts of these fruits; but as Mr. Coxe does not appear to have devoted himself so sedulously to the rearing of these fruits, we look upon this part of the work rather as a compilation, but nevertheless containing some useful remarks. An error in relation to the rearing of pear trees is corrected.

"An erroneous practice prevails too much among our nursery men in America, of using suckers from old trees for pear stocks; trees produced from suckers are always disposed to generate suckers, which are injurious and inconvenient in fruit grounds: it is probable that the disposition to blight, may be promoted by using the suckers of old worn out varieties, instead of raising new ones from the seed, as is practised in apples."

Our author also offers "a selection of twenty varieties, ripening in succession for a private garden."

"1. Green Chissel. 2. Early Catharine. 3. Early Bergamotte. 8. Fin or d'Eté. 9. Julienne. 10. Red Bergamotte. 11. Spice. 12. Seckle. 13. Yellow Beurreé. 14. Holland Green, 15. Crasanne. 16. Orange d'Hyver. 17. St. Germaine. 18. Virgin

leuse. 19. Muscat Allemand. 20. Ambrette."

On the subject of plums we make no remarks, hoping that better information may hereafter be obtained from the ample experience of Mr. Dennison, near Albany, in the cultivation of the varieties of these fruits. We also consider that Mr. Coxe is deficient on the subject of the peach; and on the cherry, he merely gives a list of a few varieties, though his concluding remarks are very good.

"The cherry is propagated by budding and ingrafting—from its disposition to throw the out gum from wounds in the vessels of bark, the former mode is most generally adopted. The heart cherries do not succeed well on any but the black Mazard stocks, but round or duke cherries do as well on Morello stocks, which are often preferred from their being less liable to the cracks in the bark, from frost and sun on the south-west side; this injury may be almost effectually prevented by planting on the east side of board fences or buildings, or by fixing an upright board on the south-west side of each tree in open situations.

"The best stocks are raised from stones planted in the nursery. Stocks raised from suckers of old trees will always generate suckers, which are injurious and very troublesome in gardens: diseases of old or worn-out varieties are likewise perpetuated by the use of suckers for stocks."

We are not inclined to be censorious with Mr. Coxe's work, as we consider every publication of the kind useful, and well meant; and whether original or compiled, such tracts certainly conduce to the welfare and prosperity of our country. The expression, however, (page 111) of *pale indeed*, is uncouth and should be altered. The 12th chapter, occupying part of the 44th page, on the subject of the caterpillar, is very deficient. The natural history of insects Mr. C. does not appear to be acquainted with, otherwise we might have had a very useful and valuable chapter on the subject. The whole work indeed is divested of all science, and on that account perhaps may be more acceptable to general readers, though we are not so well pleased with it ourselves. But, notwithstanding this baldness, the public will be gratified, and the practical man will reap advantage by following the directions contained in the work before us. We accordingly recommend it, and give Mr. Coxe due credit for what he has done, recommending it to others, with the hope that some one or more will take up the subject of those fruit trees, particularly that delicious Persian fruit the peach, upon which he is deficient. With the full assurance of our belief that the work will be useful to its author and the country we conclude our remarks.

K.

ART. 5. *Journal of the Proceedings of the late Embassy to China; comprising a correct Narrative of the public transactions of the Embassy, of the Voyage to and from China, and of the Journey from the North of the Peiho to the return to Canton. Interspersed with observations upon the face of the country, the polity, moral character, and manners, of the Chinese nation. Illustrated by a large map. By Henry Ellis, Third Commissioner of the Embassy.* Philadelphia, 1818. 8vo. pp. 382.

IT is, we think, peculiar to China, that notwithstanding its immemorial existence as a civilized country, the interest attached to its history, antiquities, laws, manners, and customs—its religion and philosophy—is incalculably less impulsive than the same feeling as it respects nations comparatively new Whence is it that this apathy derives its origin?—What are the causes of this incurious disposition of the mind toward a region whose inhabitants constitute, according to the most modest statement, a fourth part of humankind, and whose political and social institutions entitled them to the honours of civilization at a period when the rest of the world was immersed in barbarism. How is it that the records of a people whose history, commencing at an epoch when the plains and vallies of Greece were tenanted by the naked and wandering savage, has preserved its calm but continuous course through the revolutions of time, should appeal so faintly to the spirit of liberal research?—By what process of ratiocination shall the fact be accounted for, that the vivid emotion and curiosity we experience regarding the achievements and fortunes of our species, should so totally languish and expire, when China is named as a worthy and legitimate object of moral and political investigation?—Is it the result of our own insensibility to the claims of a refined and powerful nation—this singular indifference to so large a portion of Asia and her people? Or is it in the character and genius of the Chinese themselves that we are to seek real and proximate causes?

A few observations seem to be demanded upon this question, the decision of which will, we think, relieve the liberality or sensitiveness of polished society from the imputation either of a causeless frigidity, or deficient acuteness.

And first, let us examine the extent and variety of that historical field over which we still wander with unabated gratification, and where our eyes are unceasingly enchanted with scenes of moral magnificence and beauty, or fixed with potent, though painful, anxiety on the baleful and unhallowed triumphs of exulting crime;—a soil rich and exuberant in in all that can invite and detain our delighted steps;—a theatre perpetually enlarging upon our contemplation—of which the scenery is of the utmost conceivable grandeur and diversity, where the *dramatis personæ* appear as the animated and impressive, because actual representatives of that general character of which we are the common sharers;—a stage, in fine, where the reason and the passions—the intellectual and constitutional attributes of our universal nature are embodied in forms which we recognise as kindred shapes—of surpassing glory indeed, and exhibiting in their port and demeanour a grace and loftiness to which inferior beings scarcely presume to lift the gaze of a humble veneration. But, nevertheless, performers with ourselves in the same mighty and complicated drama of an existence, which, with regard to our kind, may be denominated eternal:—the individual perishes, but the species is immortal—and while, in perusing that portion of the history of the world which is past, we meet with enough to make our hearts leap and throb with the glowing consciousness of belonging to the same species with the objects of our reverence, not only is the whole soul stirred and stimulated to a noble and magnanimous emulation with the illustrious of former ages, but, living along the line of our posterity, and observing the progress of humankind, from the first faint dawnings of civilization to its present state of knowledge and refinement, we anticipate a proportionate advance by our descendants, and the brilliancy with which our enthusiasm illuminates those distant periods can scarcely be called imaginary. Our benevolence or sympathy luxuriates amid the golden promises of hope—new vistas of felicity open themselves to our perception—the ways of vice are narrowed, the paths of virtue are enlarg-
-and we are pleased with supposing
e proceedings of those remote generations will be gilded by the gleams of a diviner radiance than illustrated the annals of their fathers.

Assuredly, our sensibility to the worth and achievements of ancient or modern times, is neither feeble nor transitory. The study of history is one in which we become early initiated. What are the sources whence are derived our first sterling impressions, of virtue and of vice—of justice, generosity, patriotism, valour, continence, and in general, all those qualities which may be considered as the adamantine foundations of human dignity? The fiery scorn of a wrongous or unworthy deed—the lofty disregard of self—that devotion to country which immortalized an Aristomenes and a Decius, and whose operation appears to impress on every other virtue the features of a superior attribute—the hardihood of soul that nerves the frame with steel—and that governance of the looser impulses of our nature which, in Africanus seems to have antedated the institutions of chivalry—from what pure and sacred springs has the dew arisen which wakened in our bosoms the first blossoms of these glorious feelings? Is it not to the records of Greece, "*immortal, though no more*," and the annals of her Italian offspring and successors in art and empire, that we are indebted for sentiments that triple the value of our existence? Tracing from their fountain-heads the deep and powerful streams of Greek and Roman dominion, we wind along between banks of vernal bloom and fragrance—temples, palaces, and sculptured marbles gleam through the solemn shades of the sacred groves, and gods and god-like heroes are the august society with whom we hold high converse: we become, so to speak, identified with the scenes that have taken such strong possession of our imagination—and are moved and agitated with all the fervour of an actual and strenuous participation in the lofty enterprises which gained for their promoters the palms of a deathless renown. The trophies of Thermopylæ and Marathon—of Salamis and Mycale—arise before us in all their pristine brightness, and the stern conflict of a free and enlightened nation with the armed slaves of Asia, arrays all our sympathies on the side of liberty and her champions. We accompany the Athenian people in their voluntary exile from their country—we share the indignant grief—and exult in the final triumph—of a nation that first exhibited the invincibility of a people animated by the determination to perish rather

than yield to foreign domination:—and when, from being themselves environed with all the perils of invasion, we follow the footsteps of the conquering Greeks to the plains of Ionia, and behold them plant the standards of freedom and glory on the delightful coast of the Lesser Asia—restoring to their eastern brethren the independence that had been destroyed by the successors of Cyrus—we rejoice in a victory that rescued those fair shores from the sway of the stranger and barbarian. In every period of their history, every aspect of their fate, we deeply sympathise with the fortunes of an illustrious people, and in the blaze of glory which crowned their triumphs in the fields of art and war, we lose sight of the darker spots in the sun of Grecian renown.—With unabated interest we trace the annals of Greece and Rome from the earliest dawn of their history; and the high and inviting theme continually reveals to our contemplation new and captivating exhibitions of the human character. But are our sensibilities limited within these magnificent, but contracted, confines? The emotions that ought to agitate our bosoms for the whole species, and make us anxious for the prosperity of nations separated from ourselves by the distance of half the globe—are they excited only by the exploits, wonderful and glorious and instructive as they are, of classic antiquity?—No—the feelings that had their birth in the plains of Greece and Latium were not awakened within us to be restricted within such narrow boundaries,—and, though our liveliest sympathies will ever wait round the *ruins*, even, of * Hellenic and Roman greatness, and assemble in fond worship over the scene and sepulchre of their glory,—the curiosity—the interest they kindled within us demands an ampler range—and is not contented till it embraces a circuit wide as the world, and co-extensive with human nature. With an eager curiosity we draw aside the veil that conceals the mysteries of Egyptian lore, and as the fathers of learning and science glide before us in dim and distant review, the venerable forms appear as the abstract and intellectual representatives of a nobler race, and we acknowledge the justice of that ancient saying, which applied to the subjects of Sesostris and the Pharaohs the epithet of "*Wise*."—Entering the boundless and splendid field of Asiatic history, our imagination is dazzled and delighted by the gorgeous brilliancy of the scene; the wonders of Nineveh—and Babylon—and Persepolis—arise, for a moment, and like exhalations of the soil, on the sites of their former grandeur—peopled with regal shapes and forms of female loveliness. Among the royal crowd we distinguish some of loftier port, and more august aspect;—the founder of the Persian empire was a hero before he was a king, and the deliverance of his country from a foreign yoke has immortalized the name of Cyrus,—the fathers of the Arsacian and Sassanian dynasties might assert the title of genius to the throne,—the Chosroes', the Bahrams, and the Sapours, contended with the Cæsars for the prize of universal empire—and the laws of Nushirwan reflect a purer lustre on the character of that energetic monarch than his proudest achievements in arms. But the fame, perhaps, of these illustrious princes is eclipsed by the renown of a female, who, during the minority of her son, governed the Assyrian empire with manly vigour. Beauty is the prescriptive right of a woman and a queen, and the obedience of the subject is quickened by the personal charms of the sovereign. Her reign was long and glorious; and though it may be doubted whether the feminine character is seen in its best and most bewitching light amid the splendours of a throne, the *masculine* energy displayed in so fair and fragile a form demands our admiration, while it excites our surprise, and, somewhat coldly, we subscribe our

* "The latest of our bards, a personage conspicuously brilliant in the ranks of nobility, has produced impressions incomparably sweet and solemn, by summoning before our eyes the lovely skies and glorious landscapes—the august ruins, and mournfully enchanting solitudes—of modern Greece; and excited in our bosoms sensations overpoweringly exquisite by the living interest he has breathed into his compositions, and the searching pathos which distinguishes his contrast of the Greek subjects of the Ottoman with their illustrious and free ancestors. He calls forth with equal skill the deepest and lightest tones of the "*sacred shell*." Strength, dignity, delicacy, are his, in a degree that defies competition. In the sudden and sustained excitation of powerful ambition, he is without a rival. His local scenery is correct, and glows with a soft and mellow warmth, in perfect unison with the sad themes on which he loves to dwell. Would he trust more *confidently to such* an imagination as he *must possess*, and take some grand event, upon which to concentrate the forces of his mind, we are acquainted with no name in English poetry that could descend to posterity with a lustre surpassing that of Byron." C. Review, Jan. 1815. London.

testimony to the *grandeur of Semiramis!*

In this rapid view of ancient history we have omitted much upon which, did our limits permit the indulgence of our wishes, we should have expatiated with pleasure.—It seems proper to observe, that in commenting upon Asia, we did not think it necessary to speak of her *people*, since in the east, the people have never been permitted to speak or think for themselves.—To resume:

The feelings with which we trace the revolutions of the ancient world, agitate us with equal liveliness while perusing the records of the modern. In the declining ages of Grecian and Roman greatness, few are the events and characters that kindle in the mind those exalting sympathies with which we regard their earlier periods. But we experience a mournful pleasure in following the path from splendour to decay—the last epochas of those celebrated states are brightened by the gleams of departing glory;—and their decline—their fall—are more illustrious than the prosperity of their conquerors. As we pursue the march of events, history loses a portion of its dignity, but its variety is increased. Slender are the materials afforded to the historian by the annals of barbarous tribes; but civilization is the parent of incident, and with the progress of refinement among the nations of the West, the narrative of their achievements assumes a proportional interest. Regions that in the times of ancient renown were the seats either of solitude or savages, become the abodes of learning and politeness;—the forests of GERMANY gradually disappear, and are replaced by a hundred cities, each including a population superior in numbers and civilization to the former inhabitants of a whole province of that vast and multifarious country. In the palace of Wien or Vienna, the name and majesty of the Western Cæsars is still supported by a succession of imperial chiefs, and in the persons of the Great Frederick, (not Prusia's Royal Machiavel,) Rodolph of Hapsburgh, and the splendid Maximilian, we discern some traces of the dignity of a Roman *Imperator*.—The smiling plains of FRANCE are cultivated by a gay and chivalric people, who to the practice of the hardier virtues which won the affections of Julian, add the exercise of those bland and fascinating qualities which sweeten "*the bitter draft of life*," and shed a grace over the sterner attributes of humanity, something like the *lovely* and luxuriant light of evening on the lofty and sequestered f the Alp or Appenine. The *fasti* of this high-spirited and enterprising people are bright with illustrious names and exploits,—and Dagobert and Charles Martel, or the *Iron-handed*, and Pepin, and Charlemagne, and the Condés, and the Coligny, and the Montmorency,—Henry the Fourth, and his minister Sully—the whole period, in fine, from Clovis down to the magnificent NAPOLEON—is richly-abundant in characters and actions of the most splendid and attractive nature:—ITALY, starting from her trance of centuries, and "*trimming her withered bays*," begins a new career of glory and renown;—Commerce and Learning, and War, bring their gifts to decorate the wreath that glitters round her brow;—the sceptre of the Cæsars, no longer wielded by the hands of heroes and warriors, is held in a holier, but not less ambitious grasp—the dominion of Rome over the subject earth is still vindicated by her haughty sovereigns; and the nations and kings of the West, listen with mute reverence to the decrees of a Gregory and a Julius. Venice—and Florence—and Pisa—and Genoa—and Lucca—and Amalphi—become the carriers of the world;—the *entrepots* of trade and taste—of merchandise and the muses.—Modern Science gathers her first and freshest wreaths in a soil—a clime—consecrated by the feelings and affections and memory of ages,—and *Padua*—*Salerno*—*Tarentum*—and *Mantua*—pour forth her earliest—perhaps her most ardent—adorers. Nominally a dukedom, *Apulia* assumes the importance and splendour of a powerful kingdom; and her contests with the Eastern Empire exhibit the superiority of a people of freemen over a nation of slaves. The southern shores of the peninsula have been, in every age, the favourite abodes of Luxury—the delicious softness of the atmosphere is dangerous to manly virtue—and every artificial incentive is supplied by the voluptuous genius of the people,—yet even *Naples* is not without distinction in the list of Italian capitals, and so high was her rank, that after his conquest of Sicily, the sovereign of Apulia consented to derive his regal title from the Neapolitan territory.—SPAIN, with its kindred realm of PORTUGAL, Moorish and Christian, presents a long succession of splendid scenes and magnificent characters,—the wealth and sumptuousness of Asia is blended with the taste and elegance of Europe,—the Cross and the Crescent are mingled in a war of eight centuries—and though we may rejoice in the final restoration of that interesting

country to its rightful possessors, we can scarcely refrain from lamenting the conquest and destruction of a race to whom Spain was indebted for the introduction of the useful and decorative arts---who filled her kingdoms with cities, and spread over her plains and vallies the glow of cultivation, and the smiles of plenty---who attracted to her ports the commerce of the world, and embellished her capitals with stateliest architecture. Sad and silent are the halls of the Alhambra---the bowers of the Generaliph are no longer conscious to the breathings of royal affection---but our imagination still wanders through the splendid retreats of sovereigns and sultanas, and peoples them with shapes of imperial dignity and fascinating loveliness. With the severe and persecuting Catholic we contrast the gentle and tolerant Moslem---the sackcloth and ashes of the convent and the monastery with the simple and rational devotion of the mosque---and, with a sigh, confess that the light and lively strains that animated the labours of the Moorish peasantry are but ill exchanged for the drowsy and monotonous drone of the priestly chaunt.---Yet the history of Spain from the subversion of Grenada to our own times, is replete with interesting events---the life of the Fifth Charles united the crowns of Castile and Germany---and on the same reign the discovery of the New World sheds an unrivalled brilliancy---while, in a later age, the Family Compact, effected by the intrigues of Louis 14th, and which bound Spain, France, and Naples, in a powerful, and to the rest of Europe, dangerous league, furnished a model for the ambitious designs of a living and once mightier monarch.—From the Spanish Peninsula we turn our regards to England:—in the archives of Britain every human being is deeply interested—in that island more has been accomplished for the glory of our species than in all the other regions of the globe;—for the establishment of a constitution which many esteem better adapted for permanent freedom and tranquillity than a republican government, and which is indubitably superior to all other *European* polities, she is indebted to the moral and intellectual energies of her people;—in the field, and on the ocean, her courage and prowess have been repeatedly and victoriously asserted—her sons are brave and generous, and the beauty of her daughters is rivaled only by the female charms of a kindred people. *But the* principal claims of *England to universal* admiration are founded on her achievements in literature, science, and the arts---and the prodigious variety in which she has poured forth the most glorious talents, and her present fertility and preeminence in genius of every description, command the reverence of our own times, as they will that of posterity. In morals and metaphysics it is sufficient to mention Verulam, Hobbes, Shaftesbury, Berkley, Butler, Hume, Hartley, and Dugald Stewart;---in every province of the empire of science her triumphs are innumerable, magnificent, and immortal—Who discovered the Circulation of the Blood?—An *Englishman.*—Who introduced the Vaccine Inoculation into almost universal practice?—An *Englishman.*---Who discovered the Lymphatic System?---An *Englishman.*---To whom are we indebted for the invention of Logarithms?---Is it not to a native of Britain?---In Astronomy, what mighty and resplendent genius was it that not only dissipated the brilliant chimeras of a Descartes, and explained the true phenomena of the Celestial System, but, penetrating into the most secret recesses and *adyta* of nature, discovered the composition of Light, and traced the Tides to their origin?---Was it not the sublime intellect of an *Englishman* that realized all these illustrious exploits? And will not the last generations of mankind dwell with reverence on a name shining with such peculiar and unparalleled splendour,—a name identified with the very system of which he discovered our own world to be a member?---Yes---like the mighty Mississippi, whose waters, rising from some obscure and slender spring, widen as they pursue their course, and pour their volumes to the sea through distant regions, the stream of Newton's renown will deepen and enlarge as it flows down to those remote periods—and roll in ampler and more majestic currents as it recedes from its source. And the power of Steam, as exhibited in the wonderful engine to which it has affixed its name, and which appears to promise to this country advantages without limit---its inventor, its perfecters---were they not *Englishmen?*---In Chemistry, too, names that can be placed in competition with those of Black, Priestley and Davy----where shall we find them?---Who in modern times are the invaluable writers and orators to whom, on political subjects, our latest posterity will direct their grateful and earnest gaze?---Are they natives of France or Spain---or Italy---or Germany?---the illustrious Sydney---the po

and brilliant Erskine---the generous and all-accomplished Saville----the pathetic Grattan---the lofty and magnificent Curran---together with names that, while America has a memory, will be engraven on its tablet in letters lasting as those of her own patriots---Chatham---and Burke ---and Barrè---men whom to mention is to praise---do they not shed a blaze of the purest glory on those Sister-Isles where the germ of almost every nobler attribute of human nature seems to have been deposited by Providence as in a genial and consecrated soil, watered by the blood of martyred heroes, and where the standard, erected by Freedom, still towers and shines along the rocky battlements of her hereditary home.---Among statesmen, also, the most splendid names ---Wolsey, Burleigh, Thurloe, Cromwell, Raleigh, Sydney, Russell, Somers, Burke, and Chatham, with a crowd of others too numerous to bring forward---are hers:----And hers, among men of letters and in the sphere of divinity, are the laurels of Cudworth, Selden, Bentley, Sir Thomas Moore, Sherlock, Jeremy Taylor, Hooker, Usher, &c. Compared with the strains of the British Muses, the poetical productions of their continental rivals lose almost the whole of their attraction---Milton alone is a host---and if Shakspeare be included among the masters of English song---we may safely put the bards of Britain in competition with those of antiquity. Nor is this all---the whole period, from the age in which those supereminent individuals flourished, down to our own times, at least with the exception of about forty years, is brightened by genius inferior only to theirs---the golden chain is continued by Spenser, Cowley, Dryden, Pope, and their successors, nearly to the age of Goldsmith, when English Poetry assumed a new grace and splendour---and, like the Phœnix, may be considered as reviving from the ashes of her caducity, and coming forth in all the gloss and beauty of a second youth. To Goldsmith succeeded Beattie—the "Minstrel" is a model of soft, elegant, melodious composition, and will, we think, from the truth and attractiveness of its representations, long continue to charm the lovers of nature, and captivate the votaries of a refined sensibility. From Beattie to Moore and Lord Byron, the interval is thickly strown with talents of no ordinary magnitude, and notwithstanding their defects, the productions of Southey, Lambe, Scott, worth, &c. abound with passages e us deeply sensible of the great rsified powers of their authors;---of Lord Byron it seems needless to say much, after the extract we have made from an English Review, and of the capabilities of Moore we have had too recent and splendid a specimen to render it any way necessary to comment upon his writings at any length.

We have now taken a concise and rapid view of the principal regions of Europe, and the most interesting æras of their history. We had intended to enlarge the circuit of our observations, and to have carried our readers into the kingdoms and empires of Asia and Africa, but on looking back at the extent to which we have already suffered ourselves to be led in our remarks, we find it necessary to bring these observations to a conclusion,—and besides, what we have said respecting those countries whose history and intellectual cultivation we have rather glanced at than disserted upon, is, we conceive, perfectly adequate to the establishment of the main topic upon which we would insist, viz. the interest which we all take in the concerns of our species, where and when there is any thing positively redounding to their glory.

In our notices of Europe and her nations, we omitted many states whose claims on our attention are, nevertheless, fraught with considerable force —and this we were compelled to do by the limits to which we are unavoidably restricted. Of the United States it may be remarked, that every thing great or deeply interesting in their history, is comprehended within the memory, almost, of the existing generation. Since the war of independence, they have been once, and but once, involved in actual hostilities (the rupture with France can scarcely be called a war;) and though the late contest with England was unquestionably productive of considerable temporary distress—though the commerce of the country is only now beginning to recover from the shock occasioned by that memorable event—still we are fortified by daily observation in our opinion that the great interests of the Republic have been advanced, rather than retarded, by a war which put to the test the willingness of the people to second the wishes of the government; and convinced the world of their inflexible determination to abide by their political institutions. Then, too, the manner in which the war was latterly conducted, and the unexpected achievements of the American navy, not only reflects the greatest honour upon the spirit of the people, but has at once given them a proud and lofty

standing among the nations. That station, we trust, they will maintain. Already have they solved one problem of inappreciable importance to mankind---the possibility of a republican government existing in full vigour, unimpeded in its march by the embroilments of anarchy. May they now establish another truth of nearly equal consequence---the superiority of a republican government, administered upon principles like that of the United States, over every other form, in this ---that it opens a wider field for the exercise of virtues, which are, at once, the strength and ornament of humanity. We have already said, and truly, that America holds a *high standing among the nations*---yet is the most valuable, as well as splendid portion of her glory prospective. What she has hitherto done redounds to her honour, but is accepted rather as the pledge of future achievements, than as a full acquittance of her promises to the world. A career is opening to her blameless ambition, magnificent beyond all comparison---the best and brightest hopes of society are reposited in this western continent---that they may blossom in richest luxuriance, and diffuse over the globe the revivifying fragrance of their breath, must be the ardent wish of every good man. Let her never, never forget that justice and honour are the proudest plumes in the crest of Liberty---let her continue in the wilderness the lofty labours of civilization—let her arms be ever ready, as now they are, to receive with generous sympathy the oppressed and fugitive genius of the Old World---let her cherish Literature, Science, and the Arts---let her, as the best, perhaps the *only* safeguard of her freedom and prosperity, establish a system of EDUCATION that shall not leave a single citizen uninstructed in his duties as well as his rights---let her do these things, and the "*Star-spangled Banner*" may wave in pure, and unenvied triumph from the Atlantic to the Pacific; the love, the veneration of mankind, will wait upon the name of America, and the sweet chorus of her praise will rise from every land, and float on every breeze----

"Dear to the world, and grateful to the skies!"

To resume: In the wide, though hasty survey which we have taken of ancient and modern times and nations, we have been at some pains to explain the causes of that deep sensibility in their records, which would be wholly unaccountable and without foundation, were it not dependent upon principles---fortunately, and *for wisest purposes*,—interwoven with the inmost springs of our being---the philanthropy that makes us rejoice in the felicity of our species, and the laudable pride which, as human beings, we feel in the capabilities of our nature, thus evinced to us in the wisdom, the genius, and achievements of the illustrious of all times and nations---and the curiosity which has its birth in those deeply-seated feelings, and which impels us to explore the most distant seas, and the remotest lands, in the hope of meeting with farther additions to the stores of our knowledge in that most important and delightful of all studies---the study of MAN. And how is it that the same feelings should not govern us with relation to *China*, and her people? A few remarks on this point will very properly precede our examination of Mr. Ellis' book.

The truth is, that we are now tolerably well disabused of those notions respecting Chinese wisdom and perfection which the interested representations of the Jesuits had succeeded in creating---and which would have been more speedily dissipated, had the policy of the sovereigns of that vast but secluded empire permitted us to become earlier acquainted with its actual state. It is true that our information concerning China is by no means equal to that which we possess respecting other Asi tic nations, more accessible to observation and certainly higher in the scale of civilization, but nevertheless our intelligence is sufficient to show that it is scarcely possible that the pretensions of any people should be more ridiculously overrated than those of this vain and unprogressing nation. Every book on China repeats the same report of the semibarbarous state of a country which was once regarded as the abode of virtue and refinement: and proves that they are still advanced but little beyond the infancy of a fixed or agricultural society. We should find it difficult to suppose a numerous people, diffused over an extensive territory, connected together by bonds of a ruder description, or more unfavourable to the interests of the nation. Their government is a despotism in its most untempered and revolting form. The whole power of the state is concentrated in the hands of the sovereign, who delegates the subordinate and provincial exercise of his supremacy to agents, dependent only on himself, and always ready to sacrifice their duties to a spirit of the lowest and most debasing merce ness. To invade by every possib the property of the subject, and the perception of the prince---s

the objects which in China, seem to be considered as constituting the essence of good government; and he is the best statesman whose practical skill in fraud and chicanery would in better governed countries infallibly designate him as a worthy candidate for the scaffold. Corruption and the *habit* of mendacity have, in consequence, become important features in the character of a Chinese minister or magistrate; and to such an excess has the latter vice been carried, that the whole people is infected by it, and "the most respectable persons in point of station, wealth, or influence, make no scruple in telling lies." All situations of trust, dignity, or importance, are openly purchased.---Hear a candid and impartial observer:—

"L'amour des presens a toujours existé en la Chine. Un change de gouverneur de ville coûte plusiers miliers d'ecus, et quelque fois de vingt à trente mille. Un vice-roi, avant d'etre en possession de sa place, paie de soixante a deux cent mille francs; il n'y a pas de visiteur *(inspector)* ou de vice-roy qui ne se retire avec deux ou trois millions. J'ai vu moi-même un Hopou de Quanton quitter sa place, *après un an de residence*, important avec lui un million de piastres, (5,400,000 liv.")—[*De Guignes, Voyage a Pekin, Tome* II. *p.* 434]

The intellect of the Chinese appears to have led them on more slowly to improvement than that of almost any other nation. The use of machinery among them is very limited, and the utmost simplicity and even rudeness of construction is observable in all their machines. An intelligent writer informs us, that their naval architecture is wretched, and only superior to their skill in navigation. They keep no reckoning at sea, and have no notion whatever of geographical science. *(Barrow's China*, pp. 37, 38, 48.*)* The beauty of their pottery is rather the result of an extreme care in selecting the finest portions of the earth employed in its manufacture, than the effect of their skill in the manufacture itself. The brilliancy of the colours may be admired, but can any thing exceed the deformity and total want of taste exhibited in the shape and embellishments of their wares? Is it a sign of a rude or refined state of the arts, the practice so general among Chinese artisans, of performing their work at the residence of the person employing them, and not at their own dwellings?—And with respect to all the arts of taste in general, it seems to be universally admitted that the Chinese are scarcely advanced a *step* beyond nations notoriously barbarous—their architecture is represented as utterly destitute of "taste, grandeur, solidity, or convenience," palace of the Emperor appears to be nothing more than an immense and confused mass of gaudy and inconvenient buildings. *(Barrow*, pp. 101, 330.*)* A passion for theatrical entertainments is universal with the Chinese, but their dramatic compositions are of the rudest form and texture; and as they are totally ignorant of the arts of design and perspective, the scenery of their theatres, and the whole arrangement of their stage is in admirable keeping with the genius of their playwrights and the talents of their actors.

"That there is a littleness and poverty of genius," says the translator of the Han-Kiou-Choaan in his preface, "in almost all the works of taste of the Chinese, must be acknowledged by capable judges."

Take the opinion, again, of another intelligent and candid observer, who deserves our thanks for the pains he has given himself to expose the futility of all those exaggerated and romantic ideas concerning the progress made by this half civilized and arrogant people in the elegant, as well as the useful arts.

"Quoique les Chinois ayent une passion extraordinaire pour tous les ouvrages de peintare, et que leurs temples en soient orné, on ne peut rien voir neanmoins de plus borné et de moins regulier. Ils ne savent point menager les ombres d'un tableau, ni meler ou adoucir les couleurs.—Ils ne sont pas plus heureux dans la sculpture, et ils n'y observent ni ordre ni proportion."

M. Le Gentil. Nouv. Voyage, t. II. *p.* 111.

"But then the Chinese are such delightful horticulturists—and the taste displayed by their rural artists gives them an indisputable title to be considered as a refined and elegant people."

Their skill in laying out gardens and pleasure-grounds, we willingly admit, but when we recollect in what an early period of civilization this art has been cultivated, and to what perfection it was carried by the ancient Persians, [*Gibbon, Hist. of Dec. and Fall*, &c. *Vol. IV. p.* 173. *London Ed. or Vol.* III. *p.* 196, *Philad. Ed.*] and the inhabitants of Peru, [*Garcil: de la Vega. Royal Commentaries, part* 1. 6. *VI. ch.* 2.] we positively require some more striking and exalted evidence than is afforded by this humble attainment, of their proficiency in the arts by which life is dignified and adorned, before we consent to class them among civilized communities, or place them upon the same level even with many of the nations of Asia, whose pretensions, notwithstanding the hyperbolical egotism peculiar to Orientals, are nevertheless modest and rational when compared with those of this proud and paltry people.

And the same results, as to their stand-

ing among the refined nations of the globe, would flow from an analysis of the laws, literature, and manners of the Chinese. Mr. Barrow, indeed, talks of the "*Chinese Press and its—freedom!!*" (*Barrow's China—p.* 392.)—What is the meaning of all this? Surely the usual gravity of Lord Macartney's Secretary deserted him when he suffered this jest to escape from his pen; or perhaps his resentment against the Chinese for their unceremonious treatment of the first British Embassy, produced his satirical commendation of "*The Chinese Press.*" Now be it known, to all to whom these presents may come, greeting—that because the Chinese carve out words and sentences on wooden blocks, and then stamp them on paper or silk—a process precisely similar to that in use with the printers of chintz and cotton—and this only on particular occasions—such as the announcement in the Pekin Gazette, the only paper in the Empire, of the nomination of a new governor of a province, or the disgrace and punishment of the former Viceroy—that it is on this foundation we are, and with apparent seriousness assured, that China has a press!—Could we persuade ourselves, that Mr. Barrow wrote this in sober sadness, or in any than a satirical frame of mind, we should certainly number it among the most deliberate affronts ever offered to the common sense of mankind---but it is impossible, for an instant, that we should view it in any other light than as one of those ingenious and happy strokes of wit which do, now and then, illumine the pages even of Secretaries and Divines. In the name of all that is believable and rational, let us never be again told, even as a pleasantry, of any thing so very absurd and out of nature, as the existence and liberty of the press in China.

One of the surest tests of the refinement of a nation, is to be found in the treatment experienced by the softer sex:---and could the Asiatics be once thoroughly persuaded of the *impolicy* of their conduct and deportment towards their women, we might confidently anticipate a change of character which would raise them several degrees above their present rank in the scale of civilization. As they go on now, they may and deserve to continue for ages circumscribed within the base and narrow limits of mere animalism, shut out from all those sweet and ennobling emotions which depend---not on the indulgence of a grovelling sensuality, but on the cultivation of the best and finest qualities of our nature.

"The Haram's languid hours of listless ease,
"Might well be quit for raptures sweet as these."

But of all the people of Asia, it would be difficult to select one in which the real worth of the feminine character—the mingled softness and fortitude;—the grace—the elegance—of an intellect of which, generally speaking, we know not why the strength and extent should be supposed inferior to those of the masculine sensorium,—"*the mind—the music breathing from the face*" of enlightened loveliness;—the generous delight that thrills the female heart at the glory and happiness of him who has secured its affections;—by the way, this is dangerous ground for reviewers to venture upon, and we find, on looking back about half a league, to the commencement of this sentence, that our rashness must pay the penalty of its inconclusiveness.—In no region—even of Asia—we repeat, is the value and dignity of woman so wretchedly appreciated, as in China—no where—even among Orientals—is the absence of—we will not say refinement, but—*decency* on this important point, so disgustingly evident, as among the Chinese. We have no inclination to enter into details that would only serve to shock our readers, but those who feel curious on the subject, may consult the pages of Barrow, Van Braam, De Guignes, Ellis, &c. always taking for their motto, in this interesting research, the following pithy declaration of the grave and discreet Con-fu-tze:—the philosopher certainly appears to speak from experience—and it is not improbable that the Socrates of China might be meditating on the *energy* of his Xantippe, when he indited this luminous axiom. "*It is very difficult,*" says the sage, "*to govern women and servants; for if you treat them with gentleness and familiarity, they lose all respect; if with rigour, you will have continued disturbance.*"

The history of China is scarcely more inviting than the subjects we have already touched upon, relative to the genius, civilization, and manners of her people. The Chinese have almost always been a conquered nation. At one period the Huns—at another the Tartars—have swayed the sceptre of that vast and feeble realm;—the present dynasty is Mongulian—and it seems to be the fate of China to exist in degrading vassalage beneath the dominion of foreigners. The spirit of her inhabitants is crushed by "rigour and rapacity of the rulers, and hereditary exercise of trades and p sions is fatal to the independence tellect.

Having now, we conceive, accounted, in some measure, at least, for the little interest excited by China and her inhabitants, we proceed to the examination of Mr. Ellis' book—premising, however, that the length to which we have already extended this article, will allow us to do little more than to give an abstract of its contents.

Disputes between the Chinese authorities of Quan-tchoo-foo, (vulgarly *Canton,*) and the Chiefs of the British Factory, together with the violation of Chinese neutrality, by the seizure, during the late war, of American ships in that port by the Captain of the Doris, had engendered an angry spirit, on the part of the Chinese government, productive of serious obstruction to the trade at Quan-tchoo-foo, which the supercargoes were, at length, by the violence of the Viceroy, compelled to suspend altogether. On the representations of the agents to their employers, (the East-India Company,) the expediency of an embassy from the court of London to that of Pekin, was suggested—to substantiate or renew the amicable relations between the two countries. The British ministry concurred in the proposition:—the company engaging to defray the costs—and

"Lord Amherst was appointed Embassador Extraordinary, and Plenipotentiary, by the Prince Regent, and I was named secretary of embassy, and furnished with dormant credentials as minister plenipotentiary, to be used only in the event of the death or absence of the Embassador. My name was also introduced into the instrument of full powers, and it was understood that in case of the absence of Mr. Elphinstone or Sir George Staunton, I was to succeed to the vacancy in the commission."

The unsatisfactory termination of Lord Macartney's mission, together with the abrupt dismissal of the Russian Embassador, (Count Golovkin,) in 1805, appeared to render an approximation to the Chinese mode of presentation necessary, in order to secure those important advantages which were expected to result from the present embassy.

"The ceremony, consisting of nine prostrations, though not formerly without example in Europe, was certainly repugnant to individual feeling, and to the practice of modern European courts; at the same time, viewed as an usage belonging to oriental barbarism, it could scarcely be deemed advisable to sacrifice the more important objects of the embassy to any supposed maintenance of dignity, by resisting upon such a point of eti- [illegible] in such a scene. But as this was a [illegible] most especially dependent upon the [illegible]ances of the moment, and the dispo- [illegible] the Chinese court in other respects, it was left by his Majesty's ministers to the discretion of the Embassador, aided, as his judgment would be, by the opinion of Mr. Elphinstone and Sir George Staunton."

And was the British Lion really prepared thus to crouch and bend his lordly neck before the footstool of a barbarian? Was the "*Empress of the Seas*" willing to doff her diadem, cast aside her purple, and then, in the base attitude, and with the trembling humility of a slave, falter forth her prayer for peace and pardon?—This is consistent neither with the freeborn spirit of an Englishman, nor that proud consciousness of his own value as a rational and independent being, which it is the principal function of the British constitution to nurse and foster in his bosom:—But mark the degrading influence of an ultra-commercial spirit,—the abasing effect which an exclusive devotion to traffic produces on minds subjected to its control:—In a native of Muscovy the performance of this wretched ceremony would not have been out of character—the liberal notions which we are told, the present ruler of that country is endeavouring to inculcate among his subjects, are, as yet, too new to have taken any root among them,—and so much of their manners and even style of thinking, is modeled after the oriental system of prostration, that to be led into the presence of a foreign despot,—ay—even with a halter round his neck—would scarcely shock the feelings of a man who beholds in his sovereign the uncontrouled, uncontroulable master of his fate, and in the presence of whose ancestors his own had been accustomed to touch the earth with their foreheads. Yet *Count Golovkin* refused this abject submission to the servile forms of the Chinese court, and an *Englishman* was instructed to be not too tenacious of his country's and his own honour upon a point involving such an utter forfeiture of dignity as to be scorned—even by a *Russian!* It is true, as Mr. Ellis saith very demurely in a note, that—

"Prostration was the established usage even of the last age of the Byzantine empire, and it was actually complied with by several of the independent princes among the crusaders."

But surely this is not intended to exonerate a British ministry and Embassador from the disgrace which we conceive attaches to them for their *readiness* to perform, and have performed, a ceremony which, in the times alluded to by Mr. E. might be submitted to without much personal degradation, by the rude nations of Europe; which was sanctioned too, in

some measure, by the universality of its practice, and the habits and prejudices of ages, and which, after all, was performed rather as a mark of respect to the fallen majesty of the Cæsars, than yielded to as a sign of inferiority. But that an Embassador from a nation maintaining so lofty a rank as Britain should be willing to fall down on the earth before an oriental despot, is something so revolting to all our notions even of mere *respectability*, that we think no advantages likely to accrue from so base a compliance, could, for an instant, be considered as balancing the attending disgrace.

Three vessels---the *Alceste*, the Lyra, and the General Hewitt; the first a ship of the line, having on board the Embassador and suite, the second a brig, and the third a ship, belonging to the East India Company, conveying the more bulky articles of the stores and presents,—were employed to transport the Embassy* to its destination. They sailed from England the 8th February, 1816, and on the 9th July following anchored in the port of Quang-tchoo-foo. About a month was consumed at this place in disputes as to the reception of the Embassy, and the mode of presentation. During this period, Lord Amherst seems to have been convinced of the impolicy of submitting to the ceremony of prostration, and his determination on this point, after the refusal of the Mandarins deputed to confer with him to perform the same mark of reverence to the portrait of the Prince-Regent, was communicated to the latter, his Lordship, at the same time, declaring his wish to evince his veneration for the Emperor by every testimony of respect not inconsistent with the dignity of his own sovereign.---This part of the affair we shall take the liberty of cutting short at once; of all tedious and frivolous things, *ceremony*, we think, is the most frivolous and tedious. The business of the Embassy may be despatched in ten words. Notwithstanding his refusal to comply with the Tartar forms, the British Embassy was permitted to disembark, and barges were provided to convey his Lordship and suite up the River Pei-ho to Pekin. Repeated and not unfrequently rude were the attempts made by the Chinese officers to procure the Embassador's unqualified consent to the ceremonial---but in vain. If a Chinese of equal rank with himself would perform it before the portrait of his Britannic Majesty, or the Regent, he was not unwilling to comply---or if the "*Son of Heaven*" would issue a public edict, rendering it imperative upon any Embassador that might be hereafter sent from the "*Celestial Empire*" to England to perform the "*Kotou*" before the British sovereign, he would not hesitate to conform with the Chinese custom—otherwise he must continue to withhold his compliance.

This accommodating spirit, however, was little calculated to make the desired impression on Chinese arrogance. Yet the inflexible resolution of Lord Amherst seemed at length to have had a salutary effect, and it was insinuated to him that the Emperor would be contented with his paying to the Imperial Presence only such tokens of reverence as he would show to the greatest of European monarchs. Notwithstanding this apparent yielding, the government of China was secretly resolved not to abate an *iota* of its extravagant claims. It was hoped that in the course of the journey to court, the Embassador might be seduced into compliance, and things went on tolerably well till the Embassy reached the suburbs of Pekin, where another attempt was made to persuade his Lordship to comply with the original wishes of the Emperor; upon his refusal, the conductors appeared to give up the point, and Lord Amherst and his suite were conveyed in the night to Yuen-min-yuen, a palace a few miles to the north of Pekin, where the Emperor then resided. The whole party arrived shortly after daybreak, but no part of the baggage

*Right Honourable Lord Amherst, Embassador Extraordinary, Minister Plenipotentiary, and first member in the commission. Honourable Mr. Amherst, Page to the Embassador. Sir George Staunton, second member in the commission. Henry Ellis, Esq. third member of the commission. Henry Hayne, Esq. acting Secretary of Embassy, and private Secretary to the Embassador. F. Hastings Toone, Esq. J. F. Davis, Esq. Thomas Manning, Esq. Rev. Robert Morrison, Chinese Secretaries. Rev. John Griffith, Chaplain. Clark Abel, Esq. Physician to the Embassador. Dr. Alexander Pearson, Physician to the factory. William Havell, Esq. Artist. Lieut. J. Cooke, Royal Marines, commanding the Embassador's Guard. Lieut. Charles Somerset, attached to the Guard. Mr. James Marrige, Superintendant of presents, Accountant and Comptroller. Mr. Zachariah Poole, Assistant to Mr. Abel. Dr. James Lyon was also attached to the Embassy, and without salary promised his medical assistance. Mr. Charles Abbot, Mr. W. B. Martin, Midshipmen of the Alceste. *Servants, Musicians*, Guards.

at this early hour, and with an utter disregard to the state of the harassed Embassador, it was rudely endeavoured to force his Lordship into the Emperor's presence, in the hope that, oppressed with fatigue, and confused by the indecent hurry of the transaction, he might be precipitated into a submission which it was vain to expect from him in moments of tranquillity. His Lordship, however, firmly refused, and pleaded illness and the non-arrival of his credentials, &c. as circumstances which he trusted the Emperor would consider a sufficient apology. His Majesty relinquished his demand, and appeared by the attentions paid to the Embassador, to continue favourably disposed—but in a few hours the capricious despot underwent a revolution of opinion, quite *a la Chinois*, and in his rage against his Lordship for not instantly obeying his summons, ordered the Embassy to be conveyed back to Quang-tchoo-foo, without granting the expected audience, or listening to the respectful remonstrances of Lord Amherst. During his return, all the marks of deference and distinction which attended his journey to the north were withheld, and every measure adopted that was calculated to impress the people with the idea that the Embassy was dismissed in disgrace.

Of China it is not in our power to say that Mr. Ellis has enabled us to form any new or higher ideas than we previously entertained. During the period generally known by the appellation of the Dark Ages, this unimproving country was probably quite as polished as at the present day, nor, unless some signal revolution in the national character should occur, do we suppose that a lapse of another thousand years will produce any beneficial change in her people or government. She is stationary in every thing—Religion—Laws—Literature—Manners, &c. Mr. Ellis has described what he saw—well;—but then he saw so little, there was so little to see—we except the series of beautiful landscapes which amused the return of the Embassy, and a few towns and temples—and then such an alarming portion of his book is consecrated to the discussion of prostration, and bowing and kneeling, and other equally momentous concerns—that we began to be in some apprehension for our nerves in wading through his complacent lucubrations on those engaging topics. Of the people rcely any thing to tell us—ex- *this* town they seem to be in than in *that*, and that the inhabitants of the south are a little fatter than their fellow slaves of the north:—In the name of common sense, we would ask, who cares about *Chous* and *Chinchaes*, and *Ngan-chatszes*—or takes any interest in mandarins with red buttons—and other gentlemen of the same dignified class, "looking like over-eating cooks or housekeepers," in buttons of clear blue?—And the trouble he is so good as to take in instructing us in such delectable mysteries as "*Ching-wang-chae*, middle deputed person from the king, *Tso-wang-chae*, left hand deputed person; and *Yew-wang-chae*, right hand deputed person—" has an air of singular *kindness* about it—and abundantly testifies his anxiety for the improvement of our taste in matters of *bienseance*.

It would be unjust to part with Mr. Ellis without giving him an opportunity to speak for himself. The general style of his book is certainly heavy and roundabout, but his descriptions have occasionally a warmth and animation we could wish to meet with more generally—Take his view of Pekin, on the return from Yuen-min-yuen:——

"We had a good view of the walls of Pekin on our return; like those of Tong-chow, they are built of brick, with a foundation of stone; they are of considerable thickness, the body of them being of mud, so that the masonry may be considered a *facing*; there is not, however, sufficient strength at the top to allow of guns of large calibre being mounted in the embrasures. At all the gates, and at certain intervals, there are towers of immense height, with four ranges of embrasures, intended for cannon: I saw none actually mounted, but in their stead there were some imitations in wood. Besides the tower, a wooden building of several stories marked the gateways; one of these buildings was highly decorated, the projecting roofs, diminishing in size according to their height, were covered with green and yellow tiles, that had a very brilliant effect under the rays of the sun. A wet ditch skirted the part of the walls round which we were carried. Pekin is situated in a plain; its lofty walls, with their numerous bastions and stupendous towers, certainly give it an imposing appearance, not unworthy the capital of a great empire. On the side near Hai-teen we crossed a large common, wholly uncultivated; a remarkable circumstance so near Pekin. There are large tracts of ground covered with the nelumbium, or water-lily, near the walls, which, from the luxuriant vegetation of this plant, are extremely grateful to the eye. The Tartarean mountains, with their blue and immeasurable summits, are the finest objects in the vicinity of Pekin; to many of the party the streets of Pekin might be the great points of attraction, but to myself a visit to this stupendous range

would be a source of much higher gratification."

The following, we think, is a lively and even vigorous sketch of a scene in the province of Kiang-nan:——

"The morning view at Tee-kiang reminded me very much of the Turkish towns in Asia Minor; like them it stretches some distance up the hills, which commands it. If we had reason to be dissatisfied with the lifeless level of the provinces of Che-lee and Shan-tung, we are amply indemnified by the beautiful variety of the banks of the Yang-tse kean mountain, hill, valley, stream and woods, which present themselves to the eye under the most picturesque combinations; the climate is delightful, and if mere beauty of scenery could remove ennui, ours would be a pleasant journey: but this only pleases the eye for a moment, and leaves the mind unsatisfied. At the distance of thirty lees we opened the main branch of the river, passing the village of Tsoo-shah-chou. The river afterwards wound so much, that its course went nearly round the compass; some of the boats followed a small branch, shortening the distance, but with less water.

"I have often endeavoured to express the impression made by beautiful scenery, and have never been able to satisfy myself; indeed I should be disposed to doubt the possibility of doing so where there are no moral feelings connected with the scene. We have this day been passing through a beautiful country, the lesser features as yesterday, but the general effect heightened by a nearer approach to the more distant mountains, of an elevation and form imposing and varied. It strikes me that the landscape paintings of different nations would form a good criterion of their notions of picturesque scenery, as the artist will probably select those subjects most generally agreeable: thus Chinese paintings represent precipitous hills, with boats sailing near them, trees of the most vivid autumnal tints, under combinations that might seem unnatural to European eyes, which are perfectly correspondent to the banks of the Yang-tse-kang."

We shall close our quotation with the description of Nankin, the ancient seat of government: The concluding reflections harmonise so exactly with the opinion we expressed in the commencement of this article, that we extract it with a feeling of no inconsiderable satisfaction.

"Three gentlemen of the embassy and myself succeeded in passing completely through the uninhabited part of the city of Nankin, and reaching the gateway visible from the Lion hill; our object was to have penetrated through the streets to the Porcelain Tower, apparently distant two miles; to this, however, the soldiers who accompanied us, and who, from the willingness in allowing us to proceed thus far, were entitled to consideration, made so many objections that we desisted, and contented ourselves with proceeding to a temple on a neighbouring hill, from which we had a very complete view of the city. We observed a triple wall, not however, completely surrounding the city. The gateway which we had just quitted would seem to have belonged to the second wall, that in this place had entirely disappeared. The inhabited part of the city of Nankin is situated towards the angle of the mountains, and even within its precincts contains many gardens. I observed four principal streets intersected at right angles by smaller; through one of the larger a narrow canal flows, crossed at intervals by bridges of a single arch; the streets were not spacious, but had an appearance of unusual cleanliness. Another gateway, and the Porcelain Tower itself, are the only buildings of sufficient height to fix the eye. Our elevated position at the entrance of the temple attracted the notice of the inhabitants, and we perceived a tide of population flowing from the city towards us. We at this moment ascertained that the distance either from the gateway or the temple hill to the streets was scarcely a quarter of a mile, so that if we had at once proceeded to the streets we might have effected our object before the crowd collected; as it was, we were obliged to make all haste in using our eyes before we were overwhelmed. Unfortunately we had not brought a telescope with us, which deprived us of the advantage that we otherwise should have derived from our proximity to the Porcelain Tower.

"This building has been described by so many authors in all languages, that it would be equally useless and unpleasant both to myself and to those who may chance to toil through these pages to make extracts. My own observation only extends thus far, that it is octagonal, of nine stories; of considerable height in proportion to its base, with a ball at the very summit, said to be gold, but probably only gilt, resting immediately upon a pinnacle with several rings round it. The colour is white, and the cornices appear plain. Its Chinese name is Lew-lee Paou-ta or Paoling-tzu, and is said to have occupied nineteen years in building, and to have cost four hundred thousand taels, or eight hundred thousand pounds of money. The date answers to A. D. 1411. I should suppose, judging from Lintsing tower, that the facing is probably white tile, to which the title of porcelain has been given, either by Chinese vanity or European exaggeration. The temple near which we stood is remarkable for two colossal dragons winding round the pillars, mentioned, I believe, by old travellers.

"I was much pleased with the whole scene; the area under our view could not be less than thirty miles, throughout diversified with groves, houses, cultivation, and hills; this expanse might be said to be enclosed within the exterior wall, and formed an irregular polygon. The horizon was bounded by mountains and the waters of the Yang-tse-kiang. Our gratification was not a

heightened by the thought that we were the first Europeans in their national dresses who had been so near this city for more than a century. The crowd from hundreds was now swelling to thousands, and we were compelled, reluctantly, to abandon the prospect that had just opened of our accomplishing the chief purpose of our excursion. After a fruitless attempt to visit two large temples near our position, to one of which a tower of five stories was attached, we turned our faces homewards, still having great reason to be satisfied with our achievement. The distance from the outer gateway to that standing by itself is four miles, giving six for the distance to the tower, which is situated close to, but outside of the city wall. The architecture of this second gate was the same as that of the other cities we had seen; but it stands so much alone, without the least trace of wall near it, that some doubt may be entertained whether it be not some triumphal monument. The whole space through which we passed from gate to gate was crossed by paved roads; one of which, leading from the outer gate, bore marks of having been a street; it is, however, extremely improbable that the whole area was ever built upon, yet we may readily imagine that it was crowded with villas, and that princes and nobles enjoyed the fine climate of this neighbourhood in luxurious indolence, where at present the peasants at long intervals, working in their small gardens, are the only remains of population. The pavement here, as I have observed elsewhere, remains the record of former greatness.

"*In viewing this city, striking from its situation and extent, and important from its having been the capital of an immense empire, I felt most forcibly the deficiency of interest in every thing relating to China, from the whole being unconnected with classical or chivalrous recollections. Here are no temples, once decorated, and still bearing marks of the genius of Phidias and Praxiteles; no piles of forum once filled with the eloquence of Cicero or Demosthenes; no plains once stained with the sacred blood of patriots and heroes; no, it is antiquity without dignity or veneration, and continuous civilisation without generosity or refinement.*"

Words more decisively in unison with the sentiments we have expressed on the subject of Chinese vanity, and its total want of foundation, could not, we suppose, be easily selected.—No—there is nothing illustrious lingering round even the unfathomable but irreverend *antiquity* of China. During the ages through which she has groped along her dull and grovelling course, a hundred empires have flourished and decayed---and the prosperity—the fall even—of each has been brightened by the visits of glory;—but where, throughout the revolutions of this debased and arrogant country, shall we look for a trace of those sublime energies of heart or mind which shed an immortal splendour on the last struggles of a perishing people?—No ray of heroism glimmers round her wan and sickly brow; other nations have sprung at once into renown, like Pallas from the brain of Jupiter; but China seems, always, to have been as destitute of the grace and vigour of youth, as now she is deficient in the majesty and venerableness of age.—There she slumbers, like a drowsy and emasculate Mammoth, amid the fragrant airs and balms of Asia—and so will she continue to slumber, till Invasion, from the East or the West shall enter her realms, and with fire and sword, purge away the gross and stagnant humours that clog her distempered frame. G.

Art. 6. *Mandeville, A Tale of the Seventeenth Century, in England. By William Godwin,* New-York, W. B. Gilley, and C. Wiley & Co. 2 vols. 12mo. pp. 434.

We have been disappointed in this work. From the author of Caleb Williams, of St. Leon, of Fleetwood, and we may add of the Political Justice, we expected profounder, more consistent and juster views of life and character than are exhibited to us in these volumes.

To illustrate some moral theory and to inculcate some practical lesson, have ever been the ostensible objects of Mr. Godwin's endeavours—and though he have been, at times, mistaken in his aim, his motives have never been liable to impeachment. The very source of his errors was akin to virtue. His sense of the wisdom and benevolence of God, and his observation of the misery and perversity of man, led him to seek for the causes of so strange a contradiction. The infinite intelligence and infinite will, he knew to be immutable—it must, therefore, he argued, be the ignorance and aberrations of creatures of limited faculties, but of boundless desires, that had

wrought so 'dire a defeat' of the designs of heaven. He assumed as a postulate, that man, like every other created being, is perfect in his kind—that he is fully fitted for the sphere allotted to him in the scale of existence;—and from his capacities and propensities he inferred the rank he was destined to occupy—a rank congenial with the one, yet proportionate to the other. Having thus established the perfectability of man, he asserted the broad axiom, that whatever obstructs his advances to perfection, must be repugnant to the decrees of the Deity. The chief impediments to this progress, he conceived to be the mounds by which tyranny and superstition had circumvallated the precincts of reason, and in attempting to prostrate these barriers he would have shaken the social edifice to its very base. Mr. Godwin has perceived the fallacy of many of the doctrines which he inculcated in his Inquiry concerning Political Justice—and on the other hand, the world has come to acknowledge the truth of many positions in that admirable essay, the premature promulgation of which drew down upon the author a torrent of obloquy.

But our present concern is not with Mr. Godwin's political speculations; nor have we time to take the survey we had intended of those of his works which have a greater affinity to the production under review, and which are no less characteristic of his genius than his ethical tractates.

In the composition of Mandeville, Mr. Godwin has not lost sight of his favourite design—on the contrary he avows it to have been his special object in writing this tale, to educe an important moral inference. He has undertaken to show that the character and destinies of men are, in a great degree, decided by the influence of early impressions; which impressions are derived as well from accidental circumstances as from precept and example.

Mandeville is made the narrator of his own history. He was born in Ireland in the year 1638. His father was an officer in the garrison of Charlemont, under Lord Caulfield. In the year 1641, the discontents which had long prevailed in the country, broke out into rebellion. The capture of Charlemont was the concerted signal of insurrection. Sir Phelim O'Neile, a native chieftain, and one of the conspirators, by a base perfidy obtained possession of this fortress, within the walls of which he had been admitted with his train, as a friend and as a guest of its noble commander. Lord Caulfield and his garrison were marched as prisoners to Kinnard, the seat of Sir Phelim in the county of Tyrone. Here they were for some time treated with humanity and even attention. But Sir Phelim's good fortune was not of long continuance, and his affected magnanimity was not proof against the desire of revenge for mortifying reverses. He wreaked his spite for a repulse before Lisnegarvy upon the captives he had made at Charlemont. Lord Caulfield, his wife and children, and the families of several of his officers, were confined in the same house—the house of O'Neile. All these he devoted to death. The father and mother of Mandeville perished in this massacre.

At the time when this atrocity was committed, our hero was little more than three years old. Young as he was, he ever retained a fearful recollection of some of the circumstances of this bloody scene. Of all those who had been marked as victims, he alone escaped.

"My preservation was owing," says he, "to the fidelity and courage of an Irish woman-servant, to whose charge I had been committed. Her mistress and family she could not save; but me she caught in her arms with a resolution that nothing could subdue. "What have you there?" said one of the murderers; "that child is an English child." "By the Virgin," replied the woman, "it is my own flesh and blood; would you go for to confound this dear little jewel, as true a Catholic as ever was born'd, with the carcasses of heretics?" "Let the child speak," answered the ruffian, "he is old enough; who do you belong to?" "To me! to me!" shrieked the woman in an agony of terror. "Speak!" repeated the assassin, and lifted over me the instrument of death. I hid my face in my nurse's bosom. I did not comprehend the meaning of the question, but I felt that the faithful creature who embraced me, was my protector. "To Judy," said I; "Judy is my mammy." "Begone," said the murderer sternly, drawing back his skein, "and mix no more with this dunghill of Protestant dogs."

"Judith carried me away, with the intention of retiring with me to her native village, and bringing me up as her own child. On any other occasion this might easily have been done, but not now. The insurgents, who had begun, as I have said, with vows of moderation, and a resolution to avoid as much as possible the imbruing their hands in blood, having once overstepped this limit, and dipped their hands in one murder after another, felt that there was no retreat; and avowed their determination not to leave one Briton, man, woman or child, alive in the districts where their power was supre[illegible] Judith was questioned about me agai[illegible]

again, in different places through which she passed; and all her self-command, fervour, and quick turns of ingenuity, were scarcely sufficient to preserve me from the hostile sword. Convinced but too fully of the imminent dangers that hung over my life, she turned her steps in the direction of Dublin.

"At length, at the town of Kells, it was her fortune to fall in with the reverend Hilkiah Bradford, who had for several preceding years been chaplain to the garrison in which I was born. He immediately knew her. He suspected the meaning of her expedition, and felt that he had some recollection of my own features. Judith showed the sincerest transports of joy in meeting him, and thought that all her troubles would now be at an end. She was however mistaken in her calculations. Hilkiah, who was a man of the utmost integrity and purity of heart, willingly took me under his protection, but insisted on an immediate and irrevocable separation between me and my faithful preserver. The reverend clergyman was imbued with all the prejudices that belong to the most straight-laced of the members of his sacred profession. His continual theme was that the church of Rome was no other than the spiritual Babylon, prophesied of in the book of Revelations; and the text of scripture on which he was ever most prone to descant, was, "Come out of her, my people, that ye be not partakers of her sins, and that ye receive not her plagues." He was fully convinced that a Papist was more especially an object of the hatred of the Almighty Creator, than either a Heathen or a Mahometan. And, if such were the sentiments familiar to his youth, and in which he had been too fatally confirmed by the conspiracy of the Gunpowder Treason, and the diabolical crime of the infatuated Ravaillac, it may easily be supposed how much strength this opinion gained in him, by the dreadful scenes with which he was at this moment surrounded.

Fearful was the contention between Judith and the reverend Hilkiah, as to the destiny to which I was now to be consigned. The exertions of this uninstructed matron were not less strenuous than those of the woman whose the living child really was, when she pleaded before Solomon. She, who had shielded me again and again from the daggers, already dropping with gore, of her savage countrymen, thought foul scorn to be baffled by an unarmed heretical priest. She had congratulated herself on her success, when she had escaped from the lines of the rebel Irish, into a town that was at this moment filled with English, fugitives and others. But she found herself further from the purpose of her affectionate heart here than before. My life, indeed, was now in safety. In that thought she truly rejoiced. But was it to be endured that she, who had nursed and fed me from her own breast from the hour of my birth, and who had just brought me *hither unhurt* through a thousand hairbreadth escapes, should now be thrust out from me with contumely, as one whose touch henceforth would be contamination and pestilence to me? She raved; she entreated. "And was not it myself that saved him? And has not he owed his life to me times without number? And am not I ten times his mother? Jewel, dear, you have no mother; you have no father; suddenly, fearfully, they have been taken from you; there is nobody now in all the world that can do for you but Judy. Mr. Bradford, you cannot be so cruel; you are a priest, though you are not a Roman; I have always thought you a good man. Who shall take care of the poor helpless wretch, if I am put away from him, who am his natural fosterer? You do not mean to be the death of him! Kill me, cut me to pieces, but do not ye, do not ye, be so barbarous as to put me away from him, and leave me alive. My child! my child! my child!"

It will easily be imagined, that I was moved to the utmost degree with the agonies of my nurse, and that I joined my anguish, my tears, my cries, my entreaties, to hers. But this was a portentous moment, in which all human emotions, except within a certain definite limit, were utterly extinguished. Bigotry was lord paramount on every side, and strode along triumphant, unhearing, and cased in triple adamant, over the ruins of every feeling of the heart. Had the contention been only between Judith and the reverend divine who claimed to take me under his protection, without doubt, her more energetic spirit and her more muscular limbs, would have borne off the prize. But in the street of Kells, she was wholly surrounded with British—with creatures who had just, through every degree of hardship and misery, escaped with life, who had each one left behind a husband, a wife, or a child, the prey of this bloody pursuit, and to whom it was agony to see among them, for a moment, a being of the race of their destroyers. The more clamorous the unhappy woman showed herself, the more importunately she forced her entreaties and her shrieks upon their hearing, by so much the more inexorably were they resolved to expel her. Was a woman of this accursed, savage, Irish, Popish brood, to be supposed to have any feelings, or any feelings entitled to the sympathy and favour of a Protestant heart? They repelled her with every degree of contumely; and, when at length she sunk senseless under the protracted contest, they flung her out of the town, like some loathsome load of contamination, too pestilent for wholesome British senses to endure."

By his reverend protector Mandeville was conveyed to England, and consigned to the care of his paternal uncle.

"I resided constantly under the roof of this uncle for the next following eight or nine years of my life; and it is therefore necessary that I should here describe the most remarkable features of this residence. I did

not immediately see and feel these particulars in such a manner as to have enabled me to describe them, if I had been early removed from the observation of them: but they insensibly incorporated themselves as it were with the substance of my mind; and my character, such as it was afterwards displayed, owed much of its peculiarity to the impressions I here received."

He proceeds to describe his uncle's habitation and the surrounding country. The mansion was old, spacious, sea-girt, sea-beaten, and dilapidated. Only one wing of it was tenanted by human beings,—the rest of the edifice being abandoned to owls and bitterns. The court yard was overgrown with rank grass, intermingled with alder trees, nettles and briars. But to give any adequate idea of the infelicities of the situation in which our hero found himself when his dawning faculties began to develope themselves, and when he first took cognizance of his condition, we must have recourse to his own description of it.

"The dwelling which I have thus described was surrounded on three sides by the sea; it was only by the north-west that I could reach what I may call my native country. The whole situation was eminently insalubrious. Though the rock on which our habitation was placed was, for the most part, of a perpendicular acclivity, yet we had to the west a long bank of sand, and in different directions various portions of bog and marshy ground, sending up an endless succession of vapours, I had almost said steams, whose effect holds unmitigated war with healthful animal life. The tide also threw up vast quantities of sargassos and weeds, the corruption of which was supposed to contribute eminently to the same effect. For a great part of the year we were further involved in thick fogs and mists, to such a degree as often to render the use of candles necessary even at noonday.

"The open country, which, as I have said, lay to the north-west of us, consisted for the most part of an immense extent of barren heath, the surface of which was broken and enequal, and was scarcely intersected with here and there the track of a rough, sandy, and incommodious road. Its only variety was produced by long stripes of grass of an unequal breadth, mingled with the sand of the soil, and occasionally adorned with the plant called heath, and with fern. A tree was hardly to be found for miles. Such was the character of the firm ground, which of course a wanderer like myself, avoiding as carefully as might be a deviation into quaggy and treacherous paths, selected for his rambles. The hut of the labourer was rarely to be found; the chief sign of animal life was a few scattered flocks of sheep, with each of them its shepherd's boy and his dog; and the nearest market town was at a distance of seventeen miles. Over this heath, as I grew a little older, I delighted to extend my peregrinations; and though the atmosphere was for the greater part of the year thick, hazy and depressing, yet the desolateness of the scene, the wideness of its extent, and even the monotonous uniformity of its character, favourable to meditation and endless reverie, did not fail to be the source to me of many cherished and darling sensations."

But all this external dreariness and inhospitality was but faintly typical of the interior desolation. Audley Mandeville, the unenviable occupant and master of this forlorn domain, was the lineal representative of an honourable and opulent family, and proprietor of four or five magnificent and delightful seats in different counties of England. But he found, in this lonely ruin, and the sterile waste which girdled it, a seclusion and a scenery, which corresponded with the solitude and devastation of his own soul.

Audley Mandeville from the hour of his birth was the object of his father's persecution. He came into the world before his time, and was only reared by the tender solicitude of his mother. In every respect he was his father's counterpart, and the very reverse of his wishes. In body Audley was delicate, in mind elegant, in his feelings sensitive, and fastidious in his taste. His father, who had twice circumnavigated the globe with Sir Francis Drake, was a Hercules in stature and in strength, a sailor in his manners, physically inured to hardships, and mentally impassible. Incapable of estimating intellectual endowments, he looked with contempt upon his puny progeny. This sentiment, which he evinced by every possible indication, he suffered to grow, at last, into absolute and invincible abhorrence.

The unhappy object of this unnatural antipathy shrunk with trepidation and anguish from the presence of so cruel a parent. A complete alienation was thus effected between them.

From paternal tyranny and hatred, Audley found a refuge and a solace in the society of his mother. In this society a female cousin shared. Amelia Montfort was the offspring of a marriage to which her mother's family had never been reconciled. She was, at this time, an orphan, and dependent. Parity of ages and a similarity of tastes rendered her and Audley almost inseparable companions. Proximity is justly regarded as the proximate cause of love. It is not singular that an intimacy such as w have described should have given birth t this passion. The faculty of investi

the beloved object with every imaginable perfection, is common to all true lovers. Audley Mandeville, from the mere circumstance of juxta-position, in the very budding time of life, when the shoots of desire burst forth spontaneously, and the tendrils of the soul strive to attach themselves to the nearest support, had fixed his affections on Amelia Montfort—from that moment, and apparently for that single reason, Amelia Montfort became all the world to him. His fancy endowed her with every charm which could render her amiable in his estimation—in her all his hopes centred—and with hers, in idea, his very being became blended.

A fondness so exclusive could not fail to be remarked. No sooner was the Commodore apprized of Audley's *penchant*, than his pride took fire at the suggestion of such a shocking degradation as would result from his opulent heir's allying himself to a poor relation. He soon called Audley to account for his audacity, in presuming to think for himself in a matter so nearly concerning the dignity of the family, as a matrimonial connexion. To the rough, dictatorial and sarcastic expostulation of his imperious and obdurate father, Audley replied in a harangue which love and romance conspired to embolden. They parted in mutual exasperation. But the Commodore resolved to effect by stratagem what he despaired of accomplishing by force. He framed a pretext for sending Audley to London, and as soon as he had put him *hors de combat*, prepared a plan for disposing of Amelia. By entreaty and deceit he inveigled this innocent, passive, generous girl, into wedlock with a led captain belonging to his household—who was himself deluded by similar practices to become a party to a plot which he would have detested. The scheme was consummated—and the event duly announced to Audley by his father's agent in London.

A communication so incredible, so dreadful, plunged Audley into a state of stupefaction. When he recovered his faculties, he threw himself into a post-chaise, and stopped not till he reached Mandeville House. He rushed into the hall—he marked no salutations—he asked only for Amelia. No one answered his inquiries—he penetrated into her apartment—it was vacant, and it was evident that it had not been recently occupied. He called for his father, but the intrepid commodore dared not to approach him.

Audley's feelings now overpowered his frame; he sunk under the weight of his misery. In the night he was seized with a fever, and in the morning he was raving with delirium. In his madness he cried out for his Amelia—to all that was told him by his attendants in regard to her, he paid no heed. He fancied her in the hands of ruffians, who had torn her from his embrace.

"The Commodore was inexpressibly astonished with the incredulity of his son, and thought it became him to put an end to it.—For this purpose he caused a letter to be written by Amelia herself, announcing the event. Its contents were as follow:

"Audley, I am married. It is for your sake I have done this. Nothing but the consideration of your welfare, could have prevailed with me. If I had not complied, your ruin would have been inevitable. I have removed the only obstacle that could turn you aside from that career of honour and virtue, for which nature designed you. Do not be angry with me. The act by which I have sealed our separation, was not the act of infidelity or indifference. Forgive it! But, above all, be happy, my l——! Be happy!"

"This letter was speedily conveyed to the young man's hands; and it effected in him an entire revolution. He gazed upon it earnestly. He studied it intently, as if his whole soul were riveted upon its contents. In the hand-writing he could not be mistaken. His knowledge of it was as intimate, as his acquaintance with the features and voice of the writer. It was that evidence, which alone could convince him of the reality of his calamity.

"All his agitation was now past. No more of violence, or raving, or impatience, was ever again discovered in Audley. The tears at first rolled in streams down his cheeks; but not a muscle of his face was moved. He remained the statue of despair. No smile from that day ever lighted his countenance; no accident ever raised up his head, or prompted him to look upon the heavens, or with a direct view to behold the sun or the stars. Narrow as had been the scene of his education, in this one event he had lost every thing. The society of Amelia, the being for ever united to her, was the only boon in the globe of the living world that he had ever desired. And now all things were the same to him,—except that he had a preference for looking on desolation. All within him was a blank; and he was best pleased, or rather least chagrined, when all without was a blank too. There never perhaps was an example of a human being so completely destroyed at once. He was the shadow of a man only."

The Commodore did not long survive the completion of his work.

"Amelia died in childbed of her first child, and the infant did not survive her. Thus every thing was wound up with Audley at once. He was left uncontrolled, the master of himself and of an ample fortune, with no

other disadvantage, than that he totally wanted the spirit to enjoy the one, or to use the other. This was the state of mind in my unfortunate kinsman, which solves the riddle that occurred, and shows why, being the lineal representative of an opulent family, and proprietor of four or five splendid and delicious mansions in different counties of England, he was induced to choose the most uninviting of them all, and to live in it in so obscure and unlordly a style."

Audley had always shown as much affection as it was consistent with his nature to exhibit towards his younger brother, the father of our hero, and he now received the Rev. Mr. Bradford and his charge with kindness. He moreover retained that gentleman as tutor for his nephew, and assigned him apartments in his house.

Under the nurture of this silent and sullen misanthrope, and under the admonition of the fanatical Hilkiah, in a secluded fastness amidst the stagnation of nature, Mandeville formed his first conceptions of humanity, of religion, and of the material world. We should, however, give but an imperfect idea of the process by which the character of Mandeville was fashioned, were we to keep in the back ground so important an agent in the operation as the Rev. Mr. Bradford.

"It is now necessary that I should introduce my reader to a more intimate acquaintance with the reverend Hilkiah Bradford, the instructor of my youth. His figure was tall and emaciated; his complexion was a yellowish brown, without the least tincture of vermilion, and was furrowed with the cares of study, and the still more earnest cares of devotion; his clothes were of the cut that was worn about forty years before; and his head was always decorated with a small velvet skull-cap, which set close to the shape, and beyond which the hair, though itself kept short, protruded above, below, and all around. His gait was saintly and solemn. He conformed himself not at all to the celebrated maxim of Plato, of "sacrificing to the Graces." He went on directly to the great end of his calling, his duty to his Heavenly Father, without ever condescending to think how his manner might impress, favourably or unfavourably, his fellow mortals, mere "earth and worms." He was, as I find it expressed by an eminent historian,* speaking of an individual who seems to have had a striking resemblance to my tutor, "a person cynical and hirsute, shiftless in the world, yet absolutely free from covetousness, and I dare say from pride." Like that person also, he seemed to have a peculiar vocation for, and delight in, the instruction of youth. In this occupation he laid aside that bluntness that accompanied him upon other occasions; and if he was not critically persuasive, yet there was something so unequivocally zealous and affectionate in his manner, as answered all the purposes of persuasion.

"He was familiarly conversant with the Greek and Latin languages, and with poetry; yet he did not disdain to commence with me, in the first rudiments of infant learning, and gradually and gently led me on, from the knowledge of the alphabet, and the union of two letters in a syllable, to an acquaintance with many of the sweetest and the sublimest monuments of ancient lore. In these respects I found myself most fortunate under his guidance—yet I must own, that he did not receive exactly the same sensations from Ovid and Virgil, that I did. He had a clear apprehension of their grammatical construction; but he was not electrified, as I often was, with their beauties. The parts in which he most seemed to delight, were those, in which these poets bore the most resemblance to certain passages of sacred writ; so that, as Mr. Bradford persuaded himself to believe, they must have had some undiscovered access to the fountains of inspired wisdom.—He found the Mosaic account of the creation, in the commencement of the Metamorphoses, and the universal deluge in Deucaleon's flood. But, above all, he was struck with the profoundest admiration, in reading the Pollio of Virgil; he saw in it clearly a translation of the inspired raptures of the prophet Isaiah, foretelling the coming of the Messiah; and he exclaimed as he went on with a delight, a thousand times repeated, and never to be controlled, "Almost thou persuadest me that thou art a Christian!"

"The gloominess of my character might have made me an unpleasing or unpromising pupil to many instructors, but not so to the reverend Hilkiah. In the premature gravity of my features, he read a vocation to the crown of martyrdom, if such should be the fortune of the Protestant church in our time, as to demand of its faithful adherents the sealing their sincerity with their blood: and, as my tutor regarded light laughter, and merriment, and the frolics of youth, as indications of the sons of Belial and heirs of destruction, he hailed with proportionable delight my inflexible seriousness, as the token of a happier destination. Nor did I fail to entertain a regard for my preceptor, fully correspondent to that by which he was animated towards me. I saw the singleness and simplicity of his heart; I felt his entire innocence of those tricks, and that hollow and hypocritical personation of an assumed part, which, with young persons of any discernment, so early introduces an opposition of interests and a trial of skill, between the master and scholar, which shall prove himself the most successful deceiver. My preceptor never treated me like a child; he considered me as a joint candidate with himself

* Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses, Vol. II. col. 671.

for the approbation of the Almighty in a future state; and this habit of thinking is calculated, probably, beyond any other, (when sincerely cultivated,) to level all distinctions between the rich and the poor, the young and the old, and to introduce a practical equality among the individuals of the human race.

"This just and upright man had all his passions subdued under the control of his understanding: there was but one subject, that, whenever it occurred, inflamed his blood and made his eyes sparkle with primitive and apostolic fury; and that was, the corruption of evangelical truth, and the grand apostacy foretold to us in the Scriptures. In a word, the spring, and main movement of his religious zeal, lay in this proposition; "that the Pope is Antichrist." I was well prepared to be a ready hearer of this doctrine: for, had not my father and my mother fallen untimely victims under the daggers of Irish Catholics? He was, if I may so express myself, the more like one possessed, in speaking on this topic, for he claimed to be collaterally descended from John Bradford, the famous martyr in the reign of Queen Mary—a man who, in the flower of his life, defied all the torments of fire, for the sake of Jesus, and who scorned to purchase the clemency of his persecutors, by an engagement, in the smallest degree, to remit his exertions to convert his fellow creatures from the errors of Popery."

Mr. Bradford took especial care to fill the soul of his pupil with a holy abhorrence of all the abominations of the church of Rome, the enormity of which he daily set forth. On this oracle Mandeville fixed his faith. With his uncle his only intercourse was a formal visit on a Sunday, in which perhaps not a word was interchanged.

Mandeville had a sister; and after he had been nearly eight years under his uncle's roof, this sister came to spend a few days beneath it. She was one year younger than Mandeville,—and when compared with the inmates of the mansion, with whom he had been so long almost exclusively conversant, might well appear to him, without possessing preternatural endowments, a being of another world. He could hardly refrain from adoring her—she became to him, almost what Amelia had been to Audley. He had neither father, nor mother, nor brother—Henrietta supplied to him the place of all.

But Henrietta soon returned to the friends by whom she had been protected and reared—and shortly after Mr. Bradford sickened and died. Audley Mande- [illegible] now summoned energy enough to [illegible] his nephew to Winchester school. [illegible] journey thither, our hero paid a visit to his sister, and became more indissolubly united to her.

At Winchester, in the year 1650, when Mandeville was entered there, party ran high. The boys were generally royalists. Among his school-fellows Mandeville soon marked one as pre-eminent in general consideration. The name of this youth, who combined every advantage of person, with every excellence of mind and heart, was Clifford. At first, Mandeville was content to admire him with the rest,—but Mandeville had none of those talents himself by which Clifford won the esteem and good-will of his companions; and he soon began to underrate accomplishments which he could not attain, and to repine at a reputation which he could not rival. There was also in the school, a boy by the name of Mallison, of some wit and of infinite malice, who affected to be a partisan of Clifford's. Clifford was descended from a noble but impoverished family, and cherished and avowed the utmost contempt for riches. What is more singular, he had the address to render the doctrine popular, that wealth is a disgrace, as the arts by which it is acquired are mean. A position of this kind was particularly annoying to the heir of the house of Mandeville. At any rate, from various causes Mandeville came to hate Clifford with a cordial hatred. He felt his superiority, he felt bound to act in some degree in reference to his estimate of his actions,—he *felt* in short, that the presence or even the idea of Clifford, was a source of inexpressible uneasiness and mortification to him.—There was yet another lad whom we must bring forward—his name was Waller. His father Sir William was a famous parliamentary general. To Waller, Mandeville attached himself, because he was in every respect the reverse of Clifford. Deformed and disgustful in his person, his person was still an idex of his mind. Waller had in his possession a set of caricatures of King Charles and his adherents, which he left in Mandeville's room—it was found by Mallison. Mandeville and Waller were both arraigned before the prefects of the school, a puerile tribunal, to answer to a charge of the *crimen læsæ majestatis*. Waller, who was first interrogated, acknowledged that he had seen the offensive prints, but alleged that Mandeville had exhibited them to him. Mandeville, in the haughtiness of conscious truth, simply answered, that the book was not his, and that he had never seen it. The judges inclined to believe Waller. The accused were ordered to

withdraw. When together in private, Waller threw himself on Mandeville's generosity to forgive his prevarication, and by glozing words, actually prevailed on him, tacitly to father the falsehood which he had uttered. Mandeville was disgraced, and was indignant at it. He fell into a fever and recovered—and was more enraged with Clifford than ever, because he was less pleased with himself.

From Winchester Mandeville went to Oxford. Here he became acquainted with a distant relation of Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper, afterwards Earl of Shaftesbury. For him he conceived a partiality founded principally upon his bodily infirmities, which in a little while terminated his life. Mandeville sedulously attended him in his extreme illness, and in the course of this attention became acquainted with Sir Anthony. The body of the deceased was removed to Sir Anthony's seat at Winbourne, whither Mandeville escorted it. During his sojourn here, he was commissioned by Sir Anthony to communicate with Col. John Penruddock, in regard to a project of deposing the Protector and setting up the King. On this mission, with proper credentials, Mandeville set out. He was received by Col. Penruddock in the most flattering manner, and was entered as a volunteer in his corps. Sir Anthony had recommended him as a fit person for confidential secretary to the commander in chief, Sir Joseph Wagstaff, and Col. Penruddock sanctioned the expectation that the recommendation would be effectual; but Sir Joseph had not the same faith in the loyalty of Sir Anthony, and he conceived his present overture a contrivance to fathom his counsels. He, therefore, on the proposition's coming before him, replied,that he had already provided himself with a Secretary. The person on whom his choice had fallen, proved to be Clifford. A rencontre so unexpected, and a triumph so signal, although without competition, pierced Mandeville to his heart's core. Full of present rage and shame, and reckless of consequences, he abruptly left the camp and returned to Oxford.

An adventure which had resulted in so acute a disappointment,he did not divulge. He now contracted an intimacy with a young man of the name of Lisle, who on a minor scale was as much of a misanthropist as himself. One day in passing through the street he chanced to catch a glimpse of Mallison. From this malevolent jester he instinctively recoiled. He turned a corner, and endeavoured to shut him out of his mind as effectually as he had excluded him from his sight. This meeting, however casual, was attended with memorable consequences to Mandeville. In a few days he observed the demeanour of all his acquaintances changed towards him. Even Lisle avoided him ;—from Lisle he felt entitled to demand an explanation. He received it: It was reported that he had been sent to Sir Joseph Wagstaff with a recommendation from Sir Anthony Ashley Cooper,and would probably have been appointed his secretary, had not Clifford happily come forward, related the story of the *pictures*, and proved his disloyalty—that after this exposure he had precipitately *deserted* the troop in which he had enlisted, and secretly withdrawn himself from the cause which he had feigned to espouse.

The unmollified recapitulation of a story in which truth and falsehood were so intricately interwoven, and which was calculated to affix so indelible a stigma on his honour, once more drove Mandeville mad. He sallied forth from his college, and the next morning was found by a woodman, in a pit, in the forest of Shotover. He was conveyed to a receptacle of lunatics at Cowley. His name being ascertained from papers found upon him, his friends were made acquainted with his situation. In this place, and in a state of perfect derangement, he remained for several weeks. But Henrietta attended him, and her presence at last called him to recollection. During his convalescence this beloved sister continued to cheer and sustain him, and became more than ever the object of his idolatry. It was not thought necessary to inform his uncle of his illness.

When he was sufficiently reinstated in health,he accompanied Henrietta to Beaulieu, and renewed his intercourse with the family of Lord Montagu. It was, by degrees, disclosed to him that Clifford, the Clifford whom he had resolved for ever to abhor, was the lover, the favoured, the accepted lover of Henrietta. He received this intelligence with the spirit of a man—he even made an effort to meet Clifford with composure. They met—but the indomitable spirit of Mandeville again rebelled. He revolted from an incipient intelligence, which he found he could never reciprocate. He made a precipitate retreat, and immured himself, for three weeks, at a far
in Franklin. In this time he b
contented with himself, and wi

circumstances which attended this ominous period; and we are sorry that our limits will not allow us to give them a full consideration. In returning to this interesting age, with a view to its pleasures and its vexations, to its difficulties and its means of surmounting them, we are struck with the truth of our author's remark.

"All those persons who have produced practical treatises on the art of education, have been men. The books are always written by those who are the professors of teaching, never by the subjects. Every author indeed was once a boy; but he seems to abjure the recollection of what he was, when he puts on the manly gown, and to have no consideration and forbearance for that state through which every man has passed, but to which no man shall return."

We are compelled to refrain from tracing the course of discipline to which Mandeville was subjected in his boyish days, and which contributed to such pernicious results. We shall make a single extract in regard to a single particular.—From a part we can sometimes form an idea of a whole. He whose experience has been in any degree analogous to that of Mandeville in the respect we allude to, will be at no loss to comprehend its tenor in every other point; and his experience must have been very different from ours, who does not recognize in the following relation something that he has felt or thought before.

"One of Hilkiah's whims was, that in order to subdue the carnal pride of an unregenerate nature, it was good for me to be called occasionally to the exercise of those vulgar offices, which in the houses of people of family are ordinarily reserved for menials. Why should not I brush my own clothes, or black my own shoes? The Saviour of the world condescended to wash his disciples' feet; and the pope (though this was no recommendation to my preceptor) has his anniversary, when he observes the same ceremony to this day. To the evangelical motives for this discipline, Hilkiah added others drawn from she stores of philosophy. Nothing could be more precarious than the favours of fortune; and, if I might some day fall into the situation of being obliged to subsist by the exertions of my own industry, why should I not now, in the pliant years of youth, anticipate this necessity? I was a man, before I was a gentleman; it was good therefore, that I should not be wholly ignorant of the true condition of man on this sublunary stage, that I should be somewhat acquainted with his plain and genuine state, and not only with the refinements of artificial society. We lived in the midst of the confusions of a civil war; who could tell at what point all violence might terminate? As the presbyterian had subdued the episcopalian, and the independent the presbyterian, might not the fifth monarchy-man finally get the start of all, and level the proud fortunes of the noble and the gentleman with the dust? Was it not good to be prepared for these changes? The most enviable character that could fall to the lot of man, was independence; this was the goal, however mistakingly pursued, which men aspired to, when they sought after wealth, and "joined house to house, and field to field," with insatiable greediness. But the man of true independence is he that suffices to himself, and stands in no need of another. And this doctrine my preceptor illustrated by the known story of Diogenes, who, when he was told that Menas, his slave, had turned runaway, exclaimed, "Aha! can Menas do without Diogenes, and cannot Diogenes do without Menas?"

"It may seem but a childish tale; but I cannot express with what loathings I was seized, when I was called upon to put in practice this lesson of humility. I remember an occasion when it was necessary to remove some logs of wood from one side of the farm yard, the only creditable and well arranged appendage to our mansion, to another side. This appeared to my preceptor a desirable opportunity for the practical illustration of his lessons. I was yet a mere urchin; and the task assigned me was considerably apportioned to my strength.—After all, this was certainly an injudicious mode of enforcing moral truth. An accountable and voluntary being cannot be made better, but by enlightening his understanding. Morality has nothing to do, but with actions chosen by their performers. Where there is absolute command on one side, and unconditional submission on the other, a useful result as to external circumstances may be achieved; but there cannot be a particle of good moral sense implanted by what is thus done under the bare influence of authority.

"No doubt I was a proud creature; and, as I have already said, I never was a boy. As I did not appear born to feel the hard hand of necessity, I expected to bend only to my own will, and to consult my own judgment, in every thing I did. I understood something of the importance of lessons, and I willingly complied in whatever related to that point. I was desirous of possessing all the advantages of education, and all the information that falls to the lot of an ingenuous youth, destined to fill an honourable station in life. And lessons, a progress to be made in languages or in science, possess all the character of a system of mechanism, and accordingly are as readily submitted to, as the order of our meals, or the putting on of our clothes. It is principally where the caprice of him who has authority shows itself, where the wand of command is exhibited in abrupt nakedness, that the heart of the proud one revolts. Whatever proceeds in unvaried uniformity, or in stated and regular progression, we subscribe to without a murmur. What is thus prescribed, we acknowledge to be intended for our benefit; and the reason

of the thing having once been known, or supposed to be known, we continue to act upon that reason, without insisting that it should be submitted to an examination perpetually to be repeated. But when Mr. Bradford, no longer seated in the chair of the pedagogue, issued his imperious mandates of Go there, or Do this, whenever what he required related not to my abstract advantage, but to the common usefulness of life, my spirit refused to submit; I felt convinced that I was treated in a manner unbecoming and unjust; and, my neck never having been bowed to the condition of a slave, my whole soul revolted at the usurpation. Hilkiah saw something, but imperfectly, of the state of my mind on these occasions; but, instead of modifying and adapting his proceedings to my tone of feeling, he took the contrary course. He held it for "stuff of the conscience," that he should subdue my refractoriness, and bring down a stubbornness of soul, so opposite, as he imagined, to the temper of a true Christian. Alas, good man, he little understood the tendency and nature of the task he had undertaken! My pride was not perhaps so great, that it would not have yielded to severe calamity, or to ferocious and unmitigated tyranny; I cannot tell. But there was no power that could be exercised by Hilkiah, who was a man substantially of a gentle temper, and under the roof of my nearest relation, that had any chance of rendering him victorious in this contest. I submitted indeed outwardly, for my nature did not prompt me to scenes of violence; but I retained the principle of rebellion entire, shut up in the chamber of my thoughts. If at any time I manifested tardiness, (and how could it be otherwise, when the soul was averse?) this called down from my preceptor a bitterness of remark, or a dryness of irony, that filled my bosom with tumults, and was calculated to make me understand something of the temper of a fiend. Hilkiah, as I have said, felt disposed to multiply his experiments in proportion as he found me restive. And it grieves me to confess, that this ill-contrived and senseless proceeding at length drove me into a rooted aversion of heart from this good man, to whose industry and care, I owed so much, and the purity and zeal of whose intentions entitled him still more to my regard. It was Hilkiah, that first made me acquainted with the unsavouriness of an embittered soul. From time to time he filled all my thoughts with malignity. I can scarcely describe the frame of my temper towards him. I would not have hurt him; but I muttered harsh resentment against him in sounds scarcely articulate; and I came to regard him as my evil genius, poisoning my cup of life, thwarting my most innocent sallies, watching with jaundiced eye for faults in me which my heart did not recognise, and blasting that sweet complacency, in which a virtuous mind is delighted to plunge itself and to play.

"I know there are rugged and brutal natures, who would interrupt me here, and cry out, that there is an easy remedy for all this. The boy whose thoughts are here described, was too much indulged; an effusion of wholesome severity would soon have dispersed these clouds of the mind, and have caused him to know, that there was nothing but ground for congratulation, where he found so much occasion for complaint. And let these brutal natures go on in the exercise of their favourite discipline! There will always be crosses and opposition, and mortifications enough in the march of human life, from the very principles upon which society is built, and from the impatience our imperfect nature is too apt to conceive, of the imputed untowardness, and absurd judgments, of those that are placed under our control. But let those of happier spirit know, that this imperious discipline is not the wholesome element of the expanding mind, and that the attempt to correct the mistaken judgments of the young by violent and summary dealing, can never be the true method of fostering a generous nature; in a word, that to make the child a forlorn and pitiable slave, can never be the way to make the man worthy of freedom, and capable of drawing the noblest use from it."

Mr. Godwin has given credit to our countryman C. B. Brown for the hint of this novel, which he derived from his Wieland. We should never have detected the plagiarism; or, if we had, should never have thought of censuring Mr. Godwin for borrowing a thought from one who had borrowed his style from him. Of the merits of Mr. Brown we hope to find some opportunity to speak at large. He is well entitled to the praise which Mr. Godwin has bestowed, in terming him a man "certainly of distinguished genius."

We have neither leisure nor disposition to point out the verbal errors and grammatical inaccuracies of which Mr. Godwin has been guilty in this performance. He is generally an incorrect, though an eloquent writer. Our juvenile readers must beware that the glitter of his periods, his piquancy of epithet and gorgeousness of expression, do not blind them to his faults.

E.

Art. 7. *Rob Roy; by the author of "Waverly," "Guy Mannering," and "The Antiquary."* New-York. Kirk & Mercein. James Eastburn & Co. Philadelphia. M. Thomas. 2 vols. 12mo. pp. 591.

DEFERRED expectation has at last been gratified, and we have been permitted to regale ourselves with the perusal of Rob Roy. After the time appointed for its appearance had gone by without bringing the promised gratification, with what eager impatience did the city renew her daily inquiries, and how were the doors of the publishers thronged as soon as the anticipated pleasure was known to be lying in boards upon their stalls! What is it in the productions of this writer that has so charmed the world, and that, spreading its influence over every description of readers, has given society a fine impulse, and filled every hand with garlands to heap upon his temples, the moment he shall step forth from the shade that conceals him? We feel, indeed, that a superior nature has descended near us, but, while he remains enveloped in his cloud we shall not know how to choose an appropriate offering, nor with what peculiar rites to testify our homage. When he departs, however, the veil will doubtless dissipate, and we shall catch a glance of his immortal visage, and hear the rattling of his polished quiver.

— — — — Sic orsus Apollo,
Mortales medio aspectus sermone reliquit.
— — — — — — — — —
Agnovere Deum proceres divinaque tela
Dardanidæ, pharetramque fugâ sensere sonantem.
Virg. Æ. lib. 9th. ver. 656.

The concealment of an author's name, when sending forth his first production to the world, is an every day occurrence; but when effort, after effort, has been crowned with applause, and the anticipation of yet further offerings from the same hand, is hailed with delight, the continued suppression of the name for which so many honours wait, argues a strength of resolution in resisting the enticement of self-complacency, or a peculiarity in the mode of gratifying it, very rarely to be found. But whether it be that the author of Waverly is prone to hoard his praises in secret, or that he is too proud to be flattered, or that, with a self-denial unusual with the prosperous in any undertaking, he would try the experiment how far talent can be rewarded for its own sake—whatever may be his motive for concealment—certain it is that no writer of this, or any former age, has more reason to be satisfied with his reception by the public. His works are familiar to the reading world, and their merits have been so often as well as so ably discussed, that an elaborate analysis of them at this time would be superfluous. We shall only, therefore, on this occasion, briefly recount such of their qualities as we conceive to be characteristic, and hasten to the consideration of Rob Roy. In the first place, then, we think the productions of this very admirable writer are distinguished from all other works that bear the name of novels, inasmuch as we do not find in them any particular passion, proposed to be unfolded, and on which the story is to hinge, nor any particular system of opinions to be attacked or defended, with a series of incidents invented to illustrate their nature and exhibit their tendencies. Doubtless a variety of passions are brought into exercise, in the course of the several performances, and the practical results of many modes of thinking and many systems of opinion are exhibited, furnishing a variety of instructive lessons in human nature, as well as numerous and accurate tests of divers principles of conduct; but these occur by the way, in the progress of the narrative, and do not constitute the specific objects of the writer in undertaking his task. The works of our author are styled historical novels,---and so are Miss Porter's, for example. But the resemblance is found in little else than the name. For, without considering the immeasurable distance between the talents of the two writers, Miss Porter has uniformly selected a hero and a heroine for her scenes, who are swayed by some master passion or principle, which it is her main design to exalt, and round these prominent personages all the others move in subordinate spheres. All the incidents introduced into her plots are designed to contribute principally to the interest to be excited toward her leading characters; and when their individual fortunes are decided, the scene closes---the chain of events has come to an end—the machine has completely run down. But in the series of works under survey, no hero, strictly speaking, is chosen; the fate of no single individual is proposed as the leading object of the narration, to whose weal or woe every thing that takes place is to be conducive, and who is to be conveyed along on the current of events, and extricated from his difficulties for the express purpose of bringing him to some predet-

termined and stipulated end. The persons, from whose names these books either derive their titles, or, who are spoken of, in common parlance, as the heroes, are in fact rather spectators than actors, in the technical use of language; they are invented characters, of little or no necessity to the progress of the action, but introduced for the purpose of enabling the writer to relate, with ease and propriety, what was transacted in the region where the scene is laid. So slight is their intrinsic connexion with the scenes into which they are conducted, that the action could as well proceed without them as with them; for, at whatever period either of them might be removed, it would merely be omitting to speak of one, who, when he first made his appearance, only came among a number of people already engaged in an important enterprise. The work was begun, the actors were fervent at their labour, before he arrived, and he mixes with them that he may gratify the feelings excited by the new circumstances in which he finds himself, and relieve that irksomeness which would be the consequence of inactivity in a place where all are busy. No—Waverly is not the hero, nor Morton, nor young Osbaldistone, but Scotland. The situation of the country—its manners, customs,—its religious and political opinions,—the fierce contests of its sects and clans, and all the varying accidents of its civil and social condition, form the subjects on which this writer has exercised his fine talents, and around which he has caused the light of his genius to stream. His object is to furnish a supplement to the history of Scotland—and a supplement he has furnished more delightful in the perusal than the general record, and at least as profitable to the reader. If invention has come in, on any occasion, with a number of feigned incidents, it has been for the purpose of giving symmetry to the work, and more fully illustrating the internal, domestic condition of the people. Those incidents, moreover, are all of a kind so level with probability—so near akin in their nature and complexion to the authenticated truth, as to leave the reader without excuse if he fail of acquiring an accurate knowledge of the Caledonian character; and the whole work claims the attentive examination of all who are curious to know how other times and other people differ from their own, or whose business it is to estimate the influence of opinion upon a nation's welfare.

There is an advantage in the perusal of works like "Waverly," not found in ordinary history, however ably written. History for the most part relates only the affairs of government—the acts and the policy of the few who bear the rule, and how full soever may be its record of public transactions, and how profound soever may be the sagacity with which it traces the connexion between events affecting the condition of the state; still, it can convey little more than a general idea, leaving the mind occupied with vague impressions of the extent, population, wealth and grandeur of the nation, without giving any definite conceptions of the domestic condition of the families and individuals of which the great community is composed. But in works like "Waverly" we see how the public acts affect the private citizen—we learn how the members of the community think and feel and act toward each other and toward their government; in the perusal of them, we insensibly identify ourselves with the people of whom we read—we sympathise with them,—with them we rise against the smiting of the tyrant, or rally round the standard of loyalty and independence—and are enabled accurately to judge of governments by the only useful test, the happiness or misery of the people, not the extent and splendour of the sovereignty. Which of the accounts of our own war of independence is half so well calculated to give the present generation, and posterity, adequate conceptions of the state of things, at that great juncture—of the peculiar character of those "times that tried men's souls"—as would be a narrative constructed on the plan of "Old Mortality," one of the "Tales of my Landlord?" In such a work, the writer would not give us mere dry details of what befel, in that epoch of grand excitement; but, earnestly contemplating the sublime posture which the American world then exhibited, inhaling the influences of the period, and catching the temper of the people, what warm and breathing pictures would his rapid pencil execute of the actors in that day of decisive conflict! What a gallery would he furnish of the portraits of our American fathers! Unfolding, with impartial fidelity, the grievances of which the colonies complained; and tracing, with a just discernment of the character of the colonists, as well as of their political institutions and civil habits—the effects produced upon the mind of the country, from the beginning of remonstrance to the coming on of the memorable crisis, when the banners of independence were first uplifted—the patriot buckled on his sword, with

clearness of delineation and power of eloquence would he bring out the grand result! If some one of our native sons—some lineal disciple of that old school of heroes, could be found, equal to such a work, the execution of it would constitute the fairest monument he could erect to his own fame, and the richest legacy he could leave his countrymen.

Another circumstance, by which the works of this admirable writer are distinguished, is a variety, both of matter and manner, almost boundless, and unequalled since the days of Shakspeare. Indeed, in the perusal of no productions, with which we are acquainted, are we so constantly reminded of the great dramatist. There is the same wonderful accuracy of observation evinced by both, in all their notices of the habits of life and modes of thinking, in every social system and every class of society upon which they touch. Both manifest the same surprising facility of identifying themselves with every description of character—of entering into men's bosoms and looking out, as it were, through the medium of the senses and perceptions of others, upon the whole scheme of things, and the varying incidents of life, so as never to forget the situations in which they have placed their personages, but always to maintain, with entire and minute propriety, the consistency of their representations; and though no writers have filled their scenes with such a number and diversity of actors, all strongly drawn and standing out in high relief, they are, at the same time, shaded with so nice a discernment of what is congruous, that each individual is preserved undeviatingly steadfast in his individuality. There is a comprehensiveness, also, in their views of men and things, and an extent in their representations, peculiar to these kindred spirits. With all their variety, there is no confusion; they take for the subject of their pens, not individuals here and there culled from the mass of the community, nor merely a single walk of life, but the whole society—all ranks and professions—a whole nation is arrayed before you, animated by all its jostling interests and warm with action. The ease and freedom of manner, the fullness of knowledge, and the fine enjoyment of the social principle, with which they represent the multifarious pursuits of peace and the comforts and cares of domestic life, are not more conspicuous than the fervour of language and the genuine martial enthu-
m with which they detail the opera-
s of armies, and describe the onset of
e.

The dramatic talents of the author of "Waverly," are, likewise, singularly great. His dialogues are managed with a skill not surpassed by any of the great writers for the stage. The language, which he puts into the mouths of his interlocutors, is adapted, with the nicest perception of fitness, to their various characters, and all along maintains the same admirable consistency that distinguishes their conduct. Nor is it suitable merely to the general character of the actors; while, in this respect, it preserves the strictest propriety, it does not tire the reader with its sameness, but is varied, with happy facility, to suit the change of scene and the difference of occasion. It flows on, like a clear stream, hastening or delaying its current with every alteration of its bed, and visiting, in its continued course, every variety of landscape; now moving with gentle strength through the plains and vallies, reflecting from its glassy surface each bordering object, and now roughening its waters as it pours with noble energy down the declivities. The manner in which the prominent personages in these works are introduced is also in the finest style of dramatic effect; and the precision with which their persons and characters are described—the perfect definiteness of each portraiture—places the individual right before the reader's eyes, with full knowledge of his talents and propensities and principles of action, leaving no painful uncertainty in the mind as to his general conduct, or what may be expected from him in any emergency.

Among the striking beauties of our author, moreover, are his descriptions of natural scenery. So definite and complete are his pictures of this kind, that a landscape painter might fill a port-folio with sketches from his pages; and the man who should travel into Scotland to ascertain the different localities of the narrative, might take them for his guide with almost as much confidence as he would a map.

Our author has been some times charged with deficiency of skill in the construction of his plots. It should be remembered, however, that it was not his object to put forth "cunningly devised fables," filled with artificial and ingenious difficulties and marvellous extrications; his objects are of a far higher kind. He seeks to represent a people as they actually existed, in certain periods of their history; and if he can succeed in making his reader as well acquainted with their condition, character, customs, pursuits,

and manners, as if he had been an eye-witness of every fact recorded, (and he has succeeded in making his reader even better acquainted with all these things than a man of ordinary capacity could become, if left to his own observation,) he cares little about the rules of plot and episode. Shakspeare has been often railed at for the same thing, and most unmercifully reprehended for neglecting the unities, as they are called. But the unities of time and place are idle things, and in regard to unity of action, the charge is for the most part groundless. For ourselves, indeed, although we would not speak scorningly of any thing that has been advocated by erudite men, and corroborated by long time, yet we must say that we would not exchange any one of the fine scenes of Shakspeare, for which, we are indebted to his neglect of narrow rules, nor give up one of the noble excursions of his muse, for a legion of unities;—"It was my turquoise, I would not have parted with it for a wilderness of monkies."

If the author of "Waverly" had undertaken to construct stories of pure invention, with the specific purpose of analysing some particular passion—or of unfolding some particular moral principle, for the regulation of individual conduct—or of tracing, by strong catenation of cause and effect, the miserable consequences of some particular vice, to serve as warning beacons along the paths of private life---then, the charge of unskilful management of his plots might be made with more propriety, and we should feel more inclined to aquiesce in it as just. But it was not his part nor office to devise a series of incidents, and make them conclude in a well-adapted catastrophe of his own contrivance, exhibiting the consequences of every instance of good or ill conduct set forth in the narrative. His business was to give a faithful transcript of what he had seen, or read of, in the character and history of the people and country which he selected for his subject. He was obliged to speak of things as he found them, and if there does appear to be any incongruities among them, it is the fault, not of the author, but of contrarient influences acting upon the persons and events of which he treats. He could not warp recorded truth to suit the requirements of captious rules, but, taking his station on the margin of the great current of events that swept over Scotland, during the periods to which his narrative refers, he has described all that he saw, as it was born past him by the mighty lapse.

In making our remarks we have chiefly had in view "Waverly," "The Tales of my Landlord," (for we cannot but believe that works so much alike in all their distinguishing traits, must have been written by the same hand, notwithstanding the implied negation of this supposition in the preface to Rob Roy,) and "Rob Roy;" though, if some qualification be made on account of the nominal subjects, and heroes of the stories, they will apply in all other respects to "Guy Mannering," and "The Antiquary."

In regard to "Rob Roy," the celebrated outlaw of that name gives title to the work, and is the principal actor in the story, though young Francis Osbaldistone appears to be the hero, according to the common mode of estimating a technical hero; inasmuch as all that is done, though he achieves but little of it comparatively, is made to operate upon his fortunes as the individual in whose ultimate fate we are to be chiefly interested.

The story is related by Osbaldistone in person, after he has arrived at an advanced age, to Will Tresham, who, though considerably younger than himself, was the friend and companion of the latter part of his life.

Osbaldistone, the narrator, is the son of an eminent merchant of the house of Osbaldistone and Tresham, and Will Tresham is the son of the other partner of the house. The narrative commences with the return of young Osbaldistone, at the age of 20 years, to London from Bordeaux, where he had been living in the counting-house of a wealthy correspondent of the firm of Osbaldistone and Tresham, by the name of Dubourg, for the purpose of being initiated into all the arcana of trade and commercial negotiation, in order that he might be prepared to enter as a partner into the house in London. But it seems that the young gentleman had but little inclination to engage in the toils and cares of commerce; and having written to his father an elaborate letter for the purpose of softening the refusal of his father's proposal to become a partner with him in trade, which he determined to give and persevere in, he received a summons from his father to hasten home. Upon his arrival the proposal was renewed and again declined, notwithstanding the persuasions of the head-clerk, Mr. Owen, who was strongly attached to "Mr. Frank," and who backed his exhortations by golden accounts of the prosperity of the firm. His father deeply chagrined at his son's con- but inflexible in his purposes, deter on dismissing him from his hon

supplying his place by one of his cousins in Northumberland. Young Osbaldistone, accordingly, in about a month after his arrival from Bourdeaux, sets out from his father's house in London, mounted on horseback, with fifty guineas in his purse, to proceed to Osbaldistone-Hall, in the north of England, the ancient seat of the family, and the actual residence of Sir Hildebrand Osbaldistone, younger brother to the London merchant, and in whose favour, for some breach of filial duty, the father of our hero had himself been disinherited. On his journey he falls in with a traveller, like himself, on horse-back, going into Scotland, and who has on his saddle a portmanteau apparently containing something very valuable, as he constantly manifests the utmost anxiety, not only not to lose sight of it, but not even to permit the servants nor any one else at the various inns on the road so much as to touch it. The ludicrous fears of this man, whose name is Morris, and the skittish manner in which he regards his fellow-traveller, who, in order to beguile the tediousness of the journey, plays upon his timorous nature, are related with much animation, and are also connected with subsequent events of great importance. They continue their ride together a day and a half, and then put up at the sign of the Black Bear, in the town of Darlington, and Bishopric of Durham. Here another person is introduced, by the name of Campbell, known as an extensive dealer in cattle, and who afterwards plays a distinguished part in the story. The manner in which he is introduced, and the description given of his appearance and character, are calculated at once to awaken the curiosity of the reader, and make him anxious to meet with him again. It will be recollected that the Osbaldistone family belonged to Northumberland. Their proximity to the confines of England had exposed their persons and possessions to the predatory inroads of the Scottish borderers, and they shared in the hostility that always existed, previous to the union, among the Northumbrians, towards their northern neighbours, and which was abundantly reciprocated on their part. The style in which the father of young Osbaldistone always spoke of the Scotch, was calculated to inspire his son with a strong dislike of their character, which was in no way mitigated by the tales he had heard in his infancy from his old Northumbrian nurse; and between them, they had impressed his youthful mind with "a sin-
ersion to the northern inhabitants
, as a people blood-thirsty in time of war, treacherous during truce, interested, selfish, avaricious, and tricky in the business of peaceful life, and having few good qualities, unless there should be accounted such, a ferocity which resembled courage in martial affairs, and in commerce, a sort of wily craft which supplied the place of wisdom in the ordinary commerce of mankind." It was, then, with strong prejudices against his countrymen generally, that young Osbaldistone first saw Campbell, of whom he gives the following description:—

"There was much about him that coincided with my previous conceptions. He had the hard features and athletic form, said to be peculiar to his country, together with the national intonation and slow pedantic mode of expression, arising from the desire to avoid peculiarities of idiom or dialect. I could also observe the caution and shrewdness of his country in many of the observations which he made, and the answers which he returned. But I was not prepared for an air of easy self-possession and superiority, with which he seemed to predominate over the company into which he was thrown, as it were by accident. His dress was as coarse as it could be, being still decent; and, at a time when great expense was lavished upon the wardrobe, even of the lowest who pretended to the character of gentlemen, this indicated mediocrity of circumstances, if not poverty. His conversation intimated, that he was engaged in the cattle-trade, no very dignified professional pursuit. And yet, under these disadvantages, he seemed, as a matter of course, to treat the rest of the company with the cool and condescending politeness, which implies a real, or imagined superiority over those towards whom it is used. When he gave his opinion on any point, it was with that easy tone of confidence used by those superior to their society in rank or information, as if what he said could not be doubted, and was not to be questioned. Mine host and his Sunday guests, after an effort or two to support their consequence by noise and bold averment, sunk gradually under the authority of Mr. Campbell, who thus fairly possessed himself of the lead in the conversation. I was tempted, from curiosity, to dispute the ground with him myself, confiding in my knowledge of the world, extended, as it was, by my residence abroad, and in the stores with which a tolerable education had possessed my mind. In the latter respect, he offered no competition, and it was easy to see that his natural powers had never been cultivated by education. But I found him much better acquainted than I was myself with the present state of France, the character of the duke of Orleans, who had just succeeded to the regency of that kingdom, and that of the statesmen by whom he was surrounded; and his shrewd, caustic, and somewhat satirical remarks, were those of a man who had been a close observer of the affairs of that country."

The occasion, on which Osbaldistone

first became acquainted with Campbell, was a Sunday dinner at the inn, given by the host, in compliance with the custom then prevalent in that part of the country, to such guests as happened to be with him on the Sabbath, and for which they made no recompense, except that of paying for a bottle of wine to drink his health when the meal was over.

The next morning after the dinner, the banished son of the rich London merchant, parting with his timid companion, Morris, started alone on his journey for Osbaldistone Manor, the seat of his uncle. About noon he approached the residence of his ancestors. It was situated in a romantic valley running far up among surrounding hills, and as he was descending an eminence, from which he caught a distant view of the home of his fathers, but the place of his exile, his horse was roused by the sound of a horn, and soon a party of huntsmen at a little distance swept by him. He halted his horse to let the chase pass on; and as he sat, conjecturing what sort of reception he was like to meet with in the family of his uncle, to which, he presumed the well-mounted, hale-looking young men he had just seen, belonged, "a vision that passed him interrupted his reflections." This vision was "a young lady, the loveliness of whose very striking features was enhanced by the animation of the chase and the glow of the exercise, mounted on a beautiful horse, jet black, unless where he was flecked by spots of the snow-white foam which embossed his bridle." As she brought her horse out from some broken gound, which had retarded her course, and was again putting him to his speed, he made an irregular movement, which served as an apology for the traveller to ride up to her. Though there was no cause of alarm, she rewarded the good intentions of the stranger with a smile, which encouraged him to put his horse to the same pace with hers, and keep near her. Soon, however, the shout of "whoop, dead, dead!" proclaimed that the chase was ended; and immediately after, one of the huntsmen drew near, triumphantly waving the brush of the fox, which had been the object of pursuit. To this vaunting gesture of the sportsman, the young lady replied, "I see, I see; but make no noise about it; if Phœbe," patting the neck of the beautiful animal on which she rode, "had not got among the cliffs, you would have had little cause for boasting." She met the huntsman as she spoke, and conversing apart with him, she seemed to be urging him to do something, which he very ungraciously refused. "Well, well, Thornie," said she, "if you wont, I must, that's all—Sir," she continued, addressing the traveller, "I have been endeavouring to persuade this cultivated young gentleman to make inquiries at you, whether, in the course of your travels in these parts, you have heard any thing of a friend of ours, one Mr. Francis Osbaldistone, who has been for some days expected at Osbaldistone Hall?" The stranger, thanking her for her kind inquiries, informed her that he was the person after whom she asked. "In that case, sir," rejoined the lady, "as my kinsman's politeness seems to be still slumbering, you will permit me (though I suppose it is highly improper) to stand mistress of ceremonies, and to present to you young Squire Thorncliff Osbaldistone, your cousin, and Die Vernon, who has also the honour to be your accomplished cousin's poor kinswoman." After this pleasant introduction to the fair huntress and the *accomplished* Thornie, the latter departed to assist in coupling the hounds, while Frank and Diana proceeded together to the Hall. The conversation, which takes place between them, on the way, is animated and interesting, serving to give the young visitor some idea of his north-country cousins, and to exhibit, in a very engaging manner, the eccentric character of Miss Vernon. When arrived in the court, in front of the antiquated edifice, which had been for so many ages the dwelling-place of the race of Osbaldistone, Diana, jumping from her horse, throwing the rein to her new acquaintance, and bidding him "hold her palfrey like a duteous knight until she could send some more humble squire to relieve him of the charge, left him in admiration of her beauty, and astonishment at the over-frankness of her manners." The description of the great dining-hall, decked as it was with the various trophies of sylvan war, is so strikingly animated and picturesque, as, likewise, is the account of the tumultuous preparation for dinner, among the servants, that we cannot resist the temptation to copy them.

"We did, however, at length reach a long vaulted room, floored with stone, where a range of oaken tables, of a weight and size too massive ever to be moved aside, were already covered for dinner. This venerable apartment, which had witnessed the feasts of several generations of the Osbaldistone family, bore also evidence of their success in sports. Huge antlers of deer, which have been the trophies of the hunting vy Chace, were ranged around the

terspersed with the stuffed skins of badgers, otters, martins, and other animals of chace. Amidst some remnants of old armour, which had, perhaps, served against the Scotch, hung the more valued weapons of Sylvan war, crossbows, guns of various device and construction, nets, fishing-rods, otter spears, hunting poles, with many other singular devices and engines for taking or killing game. A few old pictures, dimmed with smoke, and stained with March beer, hung on the walls, representing knights and ladies, honoured, doubtless, and renowned in their day: these frowning fearfully from huge bushes of wig and of beard; and those looking delightfully with all their might at the roses which they brandished in their hands.

"I had just time to give a glance at these matters, when about twelve blue-coated servants burst into the hall with much tumult and talk, each rather employed in directing his comrades than in discharging his own duty. Some brought blocks and billets to the fire, which roared, blazed, and ascended, half in smoke, half in flame, up a huge tunnel, with an opening wide enough to accommodate a stone-seat within its ample vault, and which was fronted, by way of chimney-piece, with a huge piece of heavy architecture, where the monsters of heraldry, embodied by the art of some Northumbrian chisel, grinned and ramped in red free-stone, now japanned by the smoke of centuries. Others of these old-fashioned serving-men bore huge smoaking dishes, loaded with substantial fare; others brought in cups, flaggons, bottles, yea barrels of liquor. All tramped, kicked, plunged, shouldered, and jostled, doing as little service with as much tumult as could well be imagined. At length, while the dinner was, after various efforts, in the act of being arranged upon the board, the "clamour much of men and dogs," the cracking of whips, calculated for the intimidation of the latter, voices loud and high, steps which, impressed by the heavy-heeled boots of the period, clattered like those in the statue of the *Festin de pierre*,* announced the arrival of those for whose benefit the preparations were made. The hubbub among the servants rather increased than diminished as this crisis approached—some called to make haste, others to take time—some exhorted to stand out of the way, and make room for sir Hildebrand and the young squires—some to close round the table, and be *in* the way—some to open, some to shut a pair of folding-doors, which divided the hall from a sort of gallery, as I afterwards learned, or withdrawing room, fitted up with black wainscot. Opened the doors were at length, and in rushed curs and men—eight dogs, the domestic chaplain, the village doctor, my six cousins, and my uncle."

Frank had not yet seen his uncle, though it was some time since he had arrived; but the old knight soon made amends for his apparent neglect. The account of Sir Hildebrand and his sons, the Nimrods of Northumberland, and of the style in which he introduces his nephew to his family, are in fine keeping with the description of the dining-hall and the serving up of the enormous meal.

"If sir Hildebrand Osbaldistone was in no hurry to greet his nephew, of whose arrival he must have been informed for some time, he had important avocations to allege in excuse. 'Had seen thee sooner, lad,' he exclaimed, after a rough shake of the hand, and a hearty welcome to Osbaldistone-Hall, "but had to see the hounds kennelled first. Thou art welcome to the hall, lad—here is thy cousin Percie, thy cousin Thornie, and thy cousin John—your cousin Dick, your cousin Wilfred, and stay, where's Rashleigh—ay, here's Rashleigh—take thy long body aside, Thornie, and let's see thy brother a bit—your cousin Rashleigh—So thy father has thought on the old hall, and old sir Hildebrand at last—better late than never—Thou art welcome, lad, and there's enough—Where's my little Die—ay, here she comes—this is my niece Die, my wife's brother's daughter—the prettiest girl in our dales, be the other who she may—and so now let's to the sirloin.'

"To gain some idea of the person who held this language, you must suppose, my dear Tresham, a man aged about sixty, in a hunting suit which had once been richly laced, but whose splendour had been tarnished by many a November and December storm. Sir Hildebrand, notwithstanding the abruptness of his present manner, had, at one period of his life, known courts and camps; had held a commission in the army which had encamped on Hounslow Heath previous to the Revolution, and, recommended perhaps by his religion, had been knighted about the same period by the unfortunate and ill-advised James II. But his dreams of further preferment, if he ever entertained any, had died away at the crisis which drove his patron from the throne, and since that period he had spent a sequestered life upon his native domains. Notwithstanding his rusticity, however, sir Hildebrand retained much of the exterior of a gentleman, and appeared among his sons as the remains of a Corinthian pillar, defaced and overgrown with moss and lichen, might have looked, if contrasted with the rough, unhewn masses of upright stones in Stonehenge, or any other druidical temple. The sons were, indeed, heavy unadorned blocks as the eye would desire to look upon. Tall, stout, and comely, all and each of the five eldest seemed to want alike the Promethean fire of intellect, and the exterior grace and manner, which, in the polished world, sometimes supplies mental deficiency. Their most valuable moral quality seemed to be the good-humour and content which was expressed in their heavy features, and their only pretence to accomplishment was their dexterity in the field-sports, for which alone they

* Now called Don Juan.

lived. The strong Gyas, and the strong Cloanthus, are not less distinguished by the poet, than the strong Percival, the strong Thorncliff, the strong John, Richard, Wilfred Osbaldistones, were by outward appearance."

Rashleigh Obaldistone, however, the youngest son of Sir Hildebrand, and Diana Vernon, formed a strong contrast to the rest of the family as well as to each other. The personal appearance of Rashleigh is thus described:—

"His appearance was not in itself prepossessing. He was of low stature, whereas all his brethren seemed to be the descendants of Anak; and, while they were handsomely formed, Rashleigh, though strong in person, was bull-necked and cross-made, and, from some early injury in his youth, had an imperfection in his gait, so much resembling an absolute halt, that many alleged that it formed the obstacle to his taking orders, the church of Rome, as is well known, admitting none to the clerical profession who labours under any personal deformity. Others, however, ascribed this unsightly defect to a mere awkward habit, and contended, that it did not amount to a personal disqualification from holy orders.

"The features of Rashleigh were such, as, having looked upon, we in vain wish to banish from our memory, to which they recur as objects of painful curiosity, although we dwell upon them with a feeling of dislike, and even of disgust. It was not the actual plainness of his face, taken separately from the meaning, which made this strong impression. His features were, indeed, irregular, but they were by no means vulgar; and his keen dark eyes, and shaggy eyebrows, redeemed his face from the charge of commonplace ugliness. But there was in these eyes an expression of art and design, and, on provocation, a ferocity tempered by caution, which nature had made obvious to the most ordinary physiognomist, perhaps with the same intention that she has given the rattle to the poisonous snake. As if to compensate him for these disadvantages of exterior, Rashleigh Osbaldistone was possessed of a voice the most soft, mellow, and rich in its tones that I ever heard, and was at no loss for language of every sort suited to so fine an organ. His first sentence of welcome was hardly ended, ere I internally agreed with Miss Vernon, that my new kinsman would make an instant conquest of a mistress whose ears alone were to judge his cause."

The character of Rashleigh, as afterwards given by Miss Vernon, and unfolded in the course of the narrative, was in perfect conformity to his personal appearance. Like hump-backed Richard he could "smile, and smile, and be a villain;" he could "turn, and turn, and still go on," and had "a tongue that could wheedle with the devil." Of Miss Vernon it is impossible to form an adequate idea, without witnessing, not merely her actions, but her manner of doing things, and listening to her conversation, as represented in the many charming dialogues she has with Frank. She was endowed with a vigorous intellect—was high-spirited and energetic—candid in her disposition almost to bluntness—frank in her manners almost to rudeness, and yet she never offended against true modesty, nor departed from enlightened discretion. She counterbalanced her want of experience in life and of intercourse with polished society, by her native good sense and the quickness of her perceptions; her heart was large, her fortitude unyielding, her principles pure, and her beauty captivating. Into a family thus composed, had Francis Osbaldistone come to pass the first part of his exile at least, and wait the further orders of his father. The most friendly intimacy soon grew up between Miss Vernon and himself, and it was not long before he began to suspect his heart of a warmer feeling toward her than mere friendship. Assisted by the admonitions of Diana, and his own observation, he put himself on his guard against Rashleigh. He had not been long at the Hall, when one morning Miss Vernon informed him that a charge of highway robbery and treason had been lodged against him at a neighbouring magistrate's, and advised him to flee into Scotland. He soon, however, convinced her that he was innocent, and by her aid and that of Rashleigh, who, by her influence, was made to exert himself in his behalf, he was, upon the testimony of the Mr. Campbell, formerly mentioned, acquitted. Not long after this affair Rashleigh left Northumberland for London, to supply the place which his cousin Francis was to have filled in the counting-house of Osbaldistone and Tresham.

While Francis was enjoying the luxury of Miss Vernon's society, and feeling his attachment to her constantly increase, he was not a little puzzled with the air of mystery that surrounded her, and which cost him many a painful moment. In the midst of his hopes and fears on the subject of his love for Diana, she one day handed him a letter from Mr. Tresham, the partner of his father, which informed him that Rashleigh, having taken the full management of the affairs of the house, during the absence of his father in Holland, had some time since left London for Scotland, with a large amount of property to take up bills of his father's in that country, and that he had not been heard of since. The letter also informed that Mr. Owen, the head-clerk formerly mentioned, had been

despatched to Glasgow to seek out Rashleigh, and [illegible] Owen [illegible] He [illegible] to depart for Glasgow. Before he went, [illegible] Mac Vittie [illegible] and a packet [illegible] the packet [illegible] friend [illegible] to break [illegible] best use [illegible]

U[illegible] Owen [illegible] in Glasgow [illegible] the house of Mac Vittie, Mac Fin and Company [illegible] was a [illegible] day, and [illegible] He [illegible] Mac Vittie. The [illegible] cathedral church of Glasgow. Here, [illegible] Owen [illegible] Mac Vittie, Mac Fin and Company were [illegible] Glasgow [illegible] And [illegible] young Osbaldistone [illegible] him from the [illegible] Glasgow, the mystery [illegible] at the [illegible] of Glasgow. At a [illegible] turnkey opened the door [illegible] the person who [illegible] Osbaldistone [illegible] the prison. The mysterious stranger gave some directions to the turnkey, [illegible] Gaoler, who immediately conducted Osbaldistone through a passage [illegible] and brought him to a small [illegible] lying asleep on a pallet of straw, he found his old friend Owen.

Upon his arrival at Glasgow, Owen had gone directly to Mac Vittie, Mac Fin and Company, and explaining to them, with the utmost confidence in their friendly disposition, the object of his visit to Scotland, and the nature of his difficulties, had requested of them their counsel and assistance. Instead of acting the part of honourable men, they took advantage of the occasion to press Owen for the discharge of a balance due to them, according to their books, from the house of Osbaldistone and Tresham, which he was unable to pay, and being in a small degree concerned in the London house, they arrested him and threw him into jail. While Francis and his unfortunate friend were engaged in their sorrowful conference, a loud knocking was heard at the gate, and immediately after, the mysterious stranger sprang into Owen's apartment, and with signs of alarm sought a place of concealment. But finding none, he asked Osbaldistone for his pistols. "[illegible] it's no matter," said he. "I can do without them. Whatever you see take no heed, and dinna mix your hand in another man's feud: this gear's mine, and I maun manage it as I dow—I have been as hard bested, and worse, than I am even now." So saying—

"He stripped from his person the cumbrous upper-coat in which he was wrapped, confronted the door of the apartment, on which he fixed a keen and determined glance, drawing his person a little back to concentrate his force, [illegible] I had not a moment's doubt that he meant to extricate himself from his embarrassment, whatever might be the cause of it, by springing full upon those who should appear when the doors opened, and forcing his way through all opposition into the street; and such was the appearance of strength and agility displayed in his frame, and of determination in his look and manner, that I did not doubt a moment but that he would get clear through his opponents, unless they employed fire-arms to stop his progress.

No harm resulted, however, to any of the parties from this interruption. The person who entered was Mr. Nicol Jarvie, Baillie of Glasgow, an eminent weaver, and a correspondent of the house of Osbaldistone and Tresham. Having a prejudice against Mr. Jarvie, Owen had not thought fit to call upon him for assistance upon his arrival in Glasgow; but after being so sadly disappointed by Mac Vittie, he had in his confinement addressed a note to the Baillie, who now made his appearance though at a very unexpected hour. The

result of the conversation between him and Owen was, that he consented to become bail for the appearance of Owen, who was forthwith set at liberty. After he had performed this generous service, the next thing the bailie did was to ascertain who were in the room. The first whom he approached was the inexplicable guide, whom Jarvie instantly recognised, with great astonishment, to be an old acquaintance and kinsman. He was no other than Campbell; and from the course which the conversation took between him and the Baillie, it soon appeared that Campbell was no other than the renowned outlaw, Rob Roy MacGregor. In the course of this prison scene, also, an observation that fell from Mr. Jarvie, put Osbaldistone in mind of the packet he had received from Diana Vernon. The time for the payment of his father's bills had expired within ten days, the period, at which he had been authorised to open the packet, if all other resources failed for discharging the debts,—and he immediately broke the seal. The undirected envelope contained a letter for Campbell, who being on the spot immediately read it. The letter was from Miss Vernon, and urged upon Campbell to undertake a task, which, though without mentioning its nature, he promised to execute, and after engaging the bailie and young Osbaldistone to meet him shortly at one of his resorts, the Clachan of Aberfoil, he departed. The next day as Osbaldistone was taking a walk in the College yard in Glasgow, and musing on recent events, he saw three men at some distance from him, earnestly engaged in conversation; they were Rashleigh, Mac Vittie, and Morris. They soon separated, and as Rashleigh was turning down an avenue, in deep reverie, Francis presented himself suddenly before him. This meeting resulted in a duel, which was broken off just as it was about to end fatally for Rashleigh, by Campbell, who sprang between them, and separating them, sent Rashleigh away, detaining Francis till his cousin was beyond his reach, and then reminding him of the Clachan of Aberfoil, and exhorting him to be punctual, took his leave. Francis returned to the bailie's, and relating the whole story of the quarrel with Rashleigh, the abrupt appearance of Campbell, and the origin of his acquaintance with him, even to the particulars of the affair at Justice Inglewood's, when he was accused of robbery and treason, deliberated with Jarvie on the most probable mode of regaining the property which Rashleigh had embezzled. The result was a determination to keep the appointment Campbell had made, and making all necessary preparations for the enterprise, in which the bailie engaged with great zeal, early next morning, they started for the Highlands. They arrived at the place appointed late at night, fatigued and hungry. But the small inn where they purposed to put up and await the appearance of Campbell was occupied by three persons, military men of some apparent consequence, consulting upon important affairs, and they were like not to obtain lodging or refreshment. After a battle, however, between the occupants and the new-comers, in which swords were drawn, and some hard fighting took place, the quarrel was appeased, and all sat down in quiet. In the course of the evening the landlady secretly gave to Young Osbaldistone a paper, which, upon reading it, he found to be a letter from Campbell. The letter ran thus.

"For the honoured hands of Mr. F. O. a Saxon young gentleman—These."

Sir,

"There are night-hawks abroad, so that I cannot give you and my respected kinsman B. N. J. the meeting at the Clachan of Aberfoil, whilk was my purpose. I pray you to avoid unnecessary communication with those you may find there, as it may give future trouble. The person who gives you this is faithful, and may be trusted, and will guide you to a place where, God willing, I may safely give you the meeting, when I trust my kinsman and you will visit my poor house, where, in despite of my enemies, I can still promise sic cheer as any bielandman may gie his friends, and where we will drink a solemn health to a certain D. V. and look to certain affairs whilk I hope to be your aidance in; and I rest, as it wont among gentlemen, your servant to command." R M. C.

It appeared from the conversation of the officers that they were convened for the purpose of devising some method of capturing Rob Roy, and putting down the Mac Gregors. Before the party finished their conversation after supper, an English officer with two or three files of soldiers entered. This officer having orders to arrest two persons, an old one and a young one, and the bailie and Francis answering to this description, and the suspicion being strengthened by the letter from Rob Roy found on the person of young Osbaldistone, he and his friend were taken into custody. The next [illegible] the Englishman and his small [illegible] up their march toward th[illegible] learns that Rob Roy on the banks of Lo[illegible], bu[illegible] A Highlander, the same th[illegible] conv[illegible] as turnkey at the jail in Gellin[illegible]

been taken prisoner by some of Captain Thorton's band, and, upon being threatened with instant death if he did not disclose the place of Mac Gregor's concealment, had pretended to submit and undertake to act as guide, but in fact led the troops into an ambush, by which they were all cut off, or taken prisoners. This ambush was laid by Helen Mac Gregor, the wife of Rob Roy. The description of the first appearance of the heroine on the top of a rock, fronting the passage of the regular troops, and her majectic looks and demeanour are finely told, and form a striking picture. With the rest of the captured party, the Baillie and his young friend fell into the hands of Helen. Soon after this affair, another party of Highlanders arrived, of very different appearance from the party commanded by the wife of Mac Gregor, under the guidance of her two sons, Robert and James, who brought the news of their father's capture. He had been betrayed by an invitation to an interview with Rashleigh Osbaldistone. Upon hearing this, Helen became frantic with grief and rage. The messenger, however, who had gone with the invitation to Rob Roy, had been detained by him as a hostage, and was with the band just come up. Burning for vengeance, the wife of Mac Gregor ordered him to be brought before her. It was the craven Morris. The scene which followed is the most tragical in the story, and is drawn with a force of conception—a depth of passion, and an eloquence of expression, scarcely to be equalled. We copy it:—

"He fell prostrate before the female Chief, with an effort to clasp her knees, from which she drew back, as if his touch had been pollution, so that all he could do in token of the extremity of his humiliation, was to kiss the hem of her plaid. I never heard entreaties for life poured forth with such agony of spirit. The ecstacy of fear was such, that, instead of paralyzing his tongue, as on ordinary occasions, it even rendered him eloquent, and, with cheeks pale as ashes, hands compressed in agony, eyes that seemed to be taking their last look of all mortal objects, he protested, with deepest oaths, his total ignorance of any design on the person of Rob Roy, whom he swore he loved and honoured as his own soul.—In the inconsistency of his terror, he said, he was but the agent of others, and he muttered the name of Rashleigh.—He prayed but for life—for life he would give all he had in the world;—it was but a little he asked—"[illegible] if it were to be prolonged under tortures [illegible]—he asked only breath, though [illegible] Gælic, [illegible]s;—he asked only breath, though [illegible]distone thr[illegible]awn in the damps of the lowest [illegible] intricacy, ti[illegible] hills. [illegible] apartment, [illegible]sible to describe the scorn, the loathing and contempt, with which the wife of Mac Gregor regarded this wretched petitioner for the poor boon of existence.

"I could have bid you live," she said, "had life been to you the same weary and wasting burden that it is to me—that it is to every noble and generous mind.—But you—wretch! you could creep through the world unaffected by its various disgraces, its ineffable miseries, its constantly accumulating masses of crime and sorrow,—you could live and enjoy yourself, while the noble-minded are betrayed—while nameless and birthless villains tread on the necks of the brave and the long-descended, —you could enjoy yourself, like a butcher's dog in the shambles, battening on garbage, while the slaughter of the brave went on around you! This enjoyment you shall not live to partake of; you shall die, base dog, and that before yon cloud has passed over the sun."

"She gave a brief command in Gaelic to her attendants, two of whom seized upon the prostrate suppliant, and hurried him to the brink of a cliff which overhung the flood. He set up the most piercing and dreadful cries that fear ever uttered—I may well term them dreadful, for they haunted my sleep for years afterward. As the murderers, or executioners, call them as you will, dragged him along, he recognised me even in that moment of horror, and exclaimed, in the last articulate words I ever heard him utter, O, Mr. Osbaldistone, save me!—save me!"

"I was so much moved by this horrid spectacle, that although in momentary expectation of sharing his fate, I did attempt to speak in his behalf; but, as might have been expected, my interference was sternly disregarded. The victim was held fast by some, while others, binding a large heavy stone in a plaid, tied it round his neck, and others again eagerly stripped him of some part of his dress. Half-naked, and thus manacled, they hurled him into the lake, there about twelve feet deep, drowning his last death-shriek with a loud halloo of vindictive triumph, above which, however, the yell of mortal agony was distinctly heard. The heavy burden splashed in the dark-blue waters of the lake, and the Highlanders, with their pole-axes and swords, watched an instant, to guard, lest, extricating himself from the load to which he was attached, he might have struggled to regain the shore. But the knot had been securely bound; the victim sunk without effort; the waters, which his fall had disturbed, settled calmly over him, and the unit of that life for which he had pleaded so strongly, was for ever withdrawn from the sum of human existence."

Francis Osbaldistone was sent with a message to the leader of the forces, to which Mac Gregor was now captive, by Helen, denouncing terrible vengeance if her husband was not released. The message proved ineffectual; but, nevertheless, as the troops were crossing a deep

and narrow stream, on their way to a place of more security than the station they then occupied, where Rob was to be put to death the next morning, he persuaded the Highland trooper, behind whom he rode, to assist in disencumbering him of his bonds, and effected his escape. Great exertion was made to recapture him, but in vain. As Osbaldistone sat on his horse, where the troop had left him, when they dispersed for the recovery of their prisoner, he heard some of the horsemen, as they returned from the pursuit, ask after himself, and threaten to blow his brains out if they fell in with him, for they said he had given to Mac Gregor the knife with which he had cut the cord that bound him. Hearing this, he thought it best to make good his retreat also. As he was returning, on foot, in a cold, moon-light night, to rejoin the Mac Gregors and the Baillie, on the side of a high heathy hill he was overtaken by two persons mounted on horseback. One of the persons was Diana Vernon. She had only time to deliver to him his father's property, which Rashleigh had been compelled to give up, and to bid him farewell and be happy; which she did with the utmost tenderness of manner, and passed on. This scene is exquisitely touching, and the description of the effect produced upon Frank—the *hysterica passio* that subdued him—admirable for its truth and force.

Osbaldistone had proceeded on his way but a short time, after this interview, when the words—" a braw night, Maister Osbaldistone,—we have met at the mirk hour before now"—announced the well-known voice of Mac Gregor. During the interesting conversation that ensued until their arrival at the village of Aberfoil, Frank learned of Mac Gregor, that the letter, which Diana gave him in the blank envelope, was from the person who was her companion in her present journey, and that he had for a long time resided at Osbaldistone Hall, though unknown to all but Sir Hildebrand, Rashleigh, Miss Vernon, and himself. He also learned that the robbery of Morris was committed by Mac Gregor and Rashleigh,—that Rashleigh had turned suspicion upon him, and that it was through the influence of Diana Vernon that he had been rescued from the snare. At the Clachan, or village of Aberfoil, they found Baillie Nicol Jarvie. The good Baillie was much rejoiced to hear of the recovery of the property: and he also had the satisfaction of receiving a thousand merks from Mac Gregor, in discharge of an old debt. Mr. Osbaldistone and the Baillie now thought about returning home; and after visiting the abode of Mac Gregor, on the romantic shore of Loch Lomond, where Helen gave to Frank a ring from Diana Vernon, as the pledge of her affection, they proceeded by water to the foot of the lake, whither their horses had been conducted by Dougal, the trusty turnkey, and were now waiting for them. Upon their arrival in Glasgow, Frank found his father there. The meeting between them was tender and affectionate; the father had forgotten his disgust, in view of the zeal and enterprise his son had so recently displayed in the recovery of his property, and his greeting was warm and fond. Owen partook in the joy. The elder Osbaldistone had just returned from Holland, with his credit renewed and extended, by the success of his speculations on the Continent; and having made a deserved return to the scoundrel house of Mac Vittie, Mac Fin and company, by closing his concerns with them for ever, and putting all his business nto the hands of Nicol Jarvie, who had proved himself so honest a man and true a friend, he and Frank and Owen set out on their return to London. Their departure was hastened by the breaking out of the rebellion in behalf of the Stuart family, which had been thus suddenly brought to a head by the treachery and intrigues of Rashleigh. In the course of this contest, old Sir Hildebrand Osbaldistone lost his five eldest sons, Thorncliff being killed in a quarrel with a Northumbrian officer, on the first day of the muster, and the rest meeting with their deaths in the peculiar road of their vices and follies. Rashleigh he had disinherited, in favour of his nephew Francis. The old gentleman himself was taken prisoner and thrown into Newgate as a captive rebel. The account of the joyous old knight's last days is a fine specimen of the pathetic.

Upon the extinction of the family of Sir Hildebrand, the father of Francis wished him to act upon the will of his uncle, and he accordingly set off once more for Osbaldistone Hall. The will of Sir Hildebrand was lodged with Justice Inglewood; Francis therefore went first to him. The old Justice received him with great cordiality, and enabled him to enter into immediate possession of the estate.

From Justice Inglewood he learn
Diana Vernon is not married,
she has gone, or is going to a
that the person who was

her through the Highlands, when he met her and regained his father's property at her hands, was no other than her father, and, also, that her father was no other than the priest Vaughan. Diana had not yet taken the veil, for upon his arrival at the Hall, he finds her there, with her father, awaiting an expected opportunity to retire to France.

Rashleigh, who had undertaken to set aside his father's will, once more comes in to make disturbance, and procuring a warrant, through the instrumentality of a profligate attorney, causes Sir Frederick Vernon and Diana to be arrested for treason, and Francis Osbaldistone for misprision of treason. As he is taking them off in the old family coach of Osbaldistone Hall, they are rescued by Rob Roy and a small party of the Mac Gregors, who had come, by appointment, to convey Sir Frederick and his daughter to some port where they might embark for the continent. In the affray, Rob kills Rashleigh with his own hands, and with his death every thing becomes quiet.

Old Sir Frederick Vernon, not long after his retreat to France, dies, and Frank, with full consent of his father, goes to France to find Diana, whom he brings home his wife. Baillie Nicol Jarvie had before this taken "the lassock, Mattie" to wife, and he lived on prosperously to a good old age. Rob Roy continued to maintain himself on his native hills, and levy black mail, until, notwithstanding his violent life, he was gathered to his fathers at an advanced age, about the year 1736.

Such is a general outline of the story of "Rob Roy." The quotations we have made are but a very small portion of the fine passages which we might have introduced; and we have given them, rather because they helped us in the abstract of the story, than to furnish specimens of the work.

The character of Rob Roy is drawn with great strength and precision, and exhibits the finest specimen of the mountaineer that we have ever seen. Some may, perhaps, complain that Rob is not introduced earlier in the narrative. But this would be a complaint grounded on a name rather than a fact, for although he does not appear under his distinguishing appellation till very late in the story, yet, under the disguise of a less redoubtable title, in the very outset, he gives to the machine a motion, which, like the ripple over the back of Leviathan before he exhibits his scaly strength upon the surface, clearly indicates his huge proportions and resistless energy. And, although the reader may grow somewhat impatient, as he proceeds in the first perusal of the work, at not meeting with the great object of his curiosity, yet when he discovers that he has been for a long time near at hand, and even in his presence, the retroactive effect augments his pleasure on the whole, and enhances his admiration of the singular individual who can thus elude knowledge, and yet be constantly leaving the most formidable tokens of his proximity.

Rashleigh appears most like a pure invention of any character in the whole piece. He is not the offspring of circumstances—not produced by the influences of the times—nor does he derive any of his qualities from his parentage, or from his private relations and individual pursuits. He is a sort of abstraction of great, but bad qualities. Richly endowed with talents, of singular energy of will, of the most restless disposition, and acting upon principles wholly selfish, the chief use of his introduction is to connect Rob Roy with the rest of the personages of the story, and furnish him with ample opportunity to act. If it were not for Rashleigh and his doings, Rob would have little occasion for the display of some of the most admirable traits of his character—his fidelity—his generosity—his astonishing presence of mind—his boldness in devising schemes, and his celerity in executing them—his never-slumbering circumspection—his magnanimity and his honour. The portrait of the Mac Gregor is painted in such strong colours—is made up of such broad masses of light and shade—that it requires the deep and dark ground of Rashleigh's character to give it proper relief and enable it to produce the most striking effect.

Baillie Nicol Jarvie is a most amusing, honest, downright, upright, loquacious, valiant weaver, residing in the Salt-Market, Glasgow. He is of great importance to the progress of the story, and his character is happily conceived and well sustained.

As for Andrew Fainservice, though he stands a striking proof of the author's versatile talents, extensive range of observation, and skill in character, yet we cannot but consider him an excrescence upon the story, which he neither aids nor ornaments. He is a sort of receptacle which the author has prepared for the purpose of collecting in it all the meanest traits of the Lowland Scotch character.

The character of Diana Vernon is of the most fascinating kind. Her wit, and

her wisdom——her frankness and her dignity—her intrepidity—her generosity—her filial piety—her hard fate in being doomed either to marry a man whom she scorns, or be shut up in a convent, when she was so fitted to enjoy and ornament society; and, added to all, her personal beauty, render her, in our estimation, one of the most interesting and delicious females upon record.

Helen Mac Gregor is a bold, rude fragment sketched with great spirit; she is a fit wife for Rob Roy, acting most heroically and speaking most eloquently.

Of Francis Osbaldistone, we have only room to say, that we were happy to find his many merits and his love rewarded by the possession of Diana Vernon: of the other persons, though there are several among them that have contributed much to our pleasure, we have not room to speak at all. There are many phrases, in the course of the work, taken from Shakspeare, not on account of poverty, but for the sake of ornament, and of manifesting the author's attachment to the old bard: knowing his own opulence, he was not afraid to borrow.

Thus have we endeavoured to give some account (how inadequate it is, we are conscious) of the last as well as of the preceding works of the author of Waverly. If we have spoken, almost without qualification, in their praise, it was because we were, almost without exception, pleased with what they contained; and if we could be instrumental in extending the popularity of these works, we should congratulate ourselves upon our good fortune, and regard it as an indication of the prevalence of a correct, discerning taste in the public. L.

Art. 8. *Plan of the Society for the promotion of Industry; with the first Report of the Board of Managers, and the names of the Subscribers to the Institution.* New-York. Printed for the Society, 1816. By J. Seymour.

Proposed Constitution of the "New-York Society for the prevention of Pauperism." Report, &c.

There is no country in the world where plans for the improvement of the condition of society meet so little obstruction as in this. With us, errors derive no veneration from their antiquity, and prejudice acquires, comparatively speaking, but little authority from custom.

We are yet a "recent people,"—to use the language of Mr. Burke—we have "not yet hardened into the bone of manhood;" we have not a little of the enthusiasm of youth—we have a great deal of its activity and enterprise;—and we have not a single mark about us of the timidity, the decrepitude, or the decay of age. There are yet among us not a few who were born in an age so much ruder than this, that we should hardly believe it could have been so near us, but for the living evidences of the fact—born under political and religious institutions which they had no power to alter—when the means of education were small, and the ability to employ them was partial and occasional—when the principal employment of the labourer was in the tillage of fields recently cleared, and in subduing the forests which skirted them; when that of the soldier was in hunting down the savages who inhabited those forests; when science and learning were considered as having hardly any thing to do with society at large; when the knowledge of medicine was little more than the knowledge of the names of remedies and diseases; and when justices of the peace were almost identified with justice itself.

The change which has since taken place has been extraordinary; we think, unparalleled. Our armies and our ships have presented more than one spectacle to the polished warriors of Europe not less surprising than that which met the eyes of Fitz-James, when the followers of Rhoderick Dhu rose, at his signal, from the brake and copse wood that a moment before seemed the only tenants of the broken and barren declivity which they occupied. Our learned professions are not wanting in talent, and there are men, in every one of them, whom we should not be afraid to commit to the hazard of a contest with the ablest of whom we have heard in the United Kingdoms. Our administration of justice, in its higher departments, is without a stain; and our judicial benches are occupied by men, whose superiors are not now to be found in Westminster-Hall.

But what we most delight in is the condition of our society, which presents a most uncommon union of qualities not easily kept together—simplicity and refinement. We have not the pomp and splendour of aristocracy, but we are without its effeminacy, its licensed voluptuousness, and its unfeeling oppression. Wealth with us is not without its power, but it has not yet enrolled or pensioned its classes of sycophants and parasites. There are no artificial bars or obstructions to turn talent aside from the path of distinction—and though honour and favour are not always exactly apportioned to *virtue*, we think that there is no country where it is more sure to find friends, and so secure of its reward. Now we think it manifest that this state of things indicates a great degree of excitement and activity in the public mind, and is itself at once the prosperous and auspicious result of that activity. We have exhibited all the zeal which marks a reformation, and all the spirit which characterizes a revolution, without the bigotry of the one, or the violence of the other. We have not been afraid to trust our most important interests to the practical result of our own theories; but we have not disregarded the lights of experience, or the authority of precedent. Our public and our social character has been perhaps as much distinguished by the sobriety and discretion which belong to age, as by the impulse and generosity which swell the veins, and expand the bosom of youth. Our fathers were [illegible] state of things entirely new; we, the

caught from them the spirit which they caught from the times; and it was not to be expected under these circumstances that the march of society would be much obstructed by attachments to institutions because they were old. But this circumstance was not the chief security for the continuance of reformation and prosperity. In our judgment that security depended (leaving out of view the general diffusion of knowledge, without which nothing could be done) upon the substantial independence of every member of the community. We have no monopolies but those which are the incentives and the rewards of genius—premogeniture presents no obstacles to change of property, and provides no establishments for indolent or surfeited wealth—we have no artificial systems by which hosts of officers, incumbents, and labourers, acquire a claim to the profits of unmeaning fiction, and useless labour—we suffer no embarrassment from prescriptive rights which in their origin are little else than barren forms, but in the progress of society, and with the increase of population, become engines of dreadful oppression. The tendency of all these things is to accumulate unnecessary power and artificial servility. Throughout nearly all Europe they have become incorporated almost with the very being of society. Nothing could have delivered and preserved us from their servitude but a revolution, and the simple condition of society in which it found us.

Notwithstanding all these advantages, and the valuable use we have made of them, there remains much room for reformation. The magnitude of the work we have had to accomplish has necessarily been the cause that many parts of it remain unfinished. After forming the structure of our general and state governments, it became necessary to provide a system of laws. A great many of those existing, required immediate amendment—many needed the test of experiment—and there were many which, though obviously susceptible of improvement, it was thought necessary to adopt and retain as they were until there should be leisure for their modification.

Among those whose policy must then have been regarded as most doubtful, and of which the mischiefs have since been felt to be extensive and ruinous, are those concerning the poor. The most important parts of the mistaken system in relation to this important class of the community, were established in England during the reign of Elizabeth. In this State we have adopted almost literally the provisions of the British statutes; and we believe they have been treated with similar respect by the greatest part of the states in the union. The proper place for the reformation of the abuses to which they have led, are, we well know, the legislative chambers from which they have acquired their authority. Nevertheless it must be recollected, that however powerful may be the influence of the laws upon the state of society: the state of society in its turn has a paramount control over the laws. The extent and duration of the abuses of which we complain, present perhaps the greatest obstacle to a merely legislative remedy; and there seems but very little reason to hope that any remedy will be provided until private benevolence shall present an unquestionable experiment of some better plan for the relief of the *poor than* that which is established by law. It was not solely to indulge an inclination, which we confess amounts almost to a passion, to [illegible]on the darling theme of our country's history and its actual condition, that we have detained our readers with a generality of remark which may seem to have but little connexion with the subject under investigation—but it was for the purpose of showing that there never was any people whose institutions and character presented so few impediments to patriotism and philanthropy. Let this subject be considered in all its bearings; and in particular let it be remembered how few persons there are among us in so humble a condition as not to feel a strong interest in the discussion of every topic which concerns the general welfare; and we are persuaded, there will not be many who will be inclined to interpose the cowardly objection that it is not now the time, or that it is now too late to reform, as a plea, either for procrastination, or despondency. *Now*, is almost always the accepted time; it is at this moment emphatically so. The attention of the Legislature has been lately invited to this subject by the Chief Magistrate of our state;—that of the community, and particularly of our own city, has been recently intreated by some of our most respectable citizens. Now is the time to decide what substitute, if any, shall be provided for our present cumbrous system of public charity. And most assuredly there are very few questions in which the community has so great an interest. If the expense of supporting paupers, taking one with another, be not much less than the wages of common labour, and if every tenth person be a pauper—as was the case in our city the last winter—how formidable is that deduction from the annual product of the labour of the community, which is occasioned by pauperism? In estimating this amount we must consider the indolence, and consequent unproductiveness of the poor; and their charge upon the labour of others—and we must not forget how great a proportion of the whole population is to be rejected from the class of productive labourers, in the sense in which we are now considering that description of persons, on account of infancy, age, disease, indolence, the nature of their occupation, and their wealth.

In 1814 was formed the interesting Society whose first Report furnishes the occasion of these remarks. Their institution for the promotion of industry, has perhaps acquired more reputation than any other Charity—still we hardly know whether to rejoice or lament that its merits are so little known. Considering the comparatively scanty patronage which it has received, we should regard a just public sense of its excellence as the deepest reproach to the Community. The ladies who first published "The plan of the Society," are we believe entitled to the exclusive honour of its origin, and we doubt not it will prove an imperishable monument of their praise. To them, and to their companions, whose untiring benevolence has assisted in carrying this plan into successful practice; is secured a richer reward than any which human applause can bestow, in the good they have already done, and in that which they may be well assured will be the result of their efforts.

We shall now give a brief account of the nature of this plan for the relief of the poor, *by the promotion of industry*—and shall afterward submit a few reasons for the opinion that it embraces the only salutary principles upon which extensive relief can ever be furnished to the indigent.

The first and the most important point is, to ascertain who are to be the objects of the charity of this Society. These are, all those persons who are willing to work, "who cannot go to service or

otherwise earn a comfortable living, *and who do not lead disorderly lives.* It appears by one of the able and excellent Reports subjoined to the Constitution, that the construction put upon the clause respecting those "who cannot otherwise earn a comfortable living" furnishes a most salutary restriction of it; and we should have been pleased to have seen its words incorporated in that article of the constitution which we are considering. The construction we allude to, is expressed in terms less vague than those of the constitution, and is this, that the person applying for employment must be one who "*cannot procure work elsewhere!*" That the vicious may not be discouraged from reformation, for want of the means of subsistence, and that the Society may be enabled to substitute the salutary influences of industry, for the temptations and the depravity of idleness, a seasonable opportunity to return to habits of virtue and industry, is to be allowed to all, except those whose profligacy would make them offensive to others, or would furnish too strong an improbability of their amendment.

It will be taken for granted that all the persons employed by the Society, and all intended to be the immediate objects of its bounty, except the children who are allowed under certain circumstances to accompany their parents, are females.

The Society having decided what persons shall be entitled to the benefits of their institution, goes on to appoint the mode in which these benefits shall be dispensed, or, in other words, the rules and regulations for the employment, government, and support of the poor who are in their service.

These regulations all show an uncommon degree of that good sense which adapts itself immediately to the business-concerns of life—but we have not time to notice any but the principal. The officers of the Society, whose services are gratuitous, are four Directresses, a Treasurer, a Secretary, and forty Managers. The 2nd. 3rd. and 4th. Directresses are to attend the House of Industry, (each of them a week in succession) one hour every morning. Their principal duty is to see what kind of employment is immediately needed, what kind of work is most profitable; to direct what purchases shall be made, and to keep memoranda of the conduct of the persons employed. The board of the Society meets once a month, and elects 12 of the managers for the ensuing month, eight of whom are to act as such in the house; two, to form a purchasing, and two an investigating Committee.

Four managers attend at a time. One manager superintends the knitting and sewing; keeps an account with each of the labourers, in which the articles they receive are charged when put out, and credited, when returned. It is her business also to see that the work is properly done, and to admonish the careless and unfaithful, or even punish them by reasonable deductions.

That it may be in her power to detect deficiencies that escape first examination, she is to furnish slips of paper, with numbers, of which she is to keep a register, and which are to be attached, by the persons who receive them, to their work when it is returned. The 2nd. manager has charge of the sales, fixes the prices of the articles; receives orders, attends to their execution; keeps an account of all moneys received, and collects all debts. The 3d. manager reads a chapter in the Bible every morning—superintends the spinners, carders, and winders as much as the first does; those who sew and knit attends to all applicants. The fourth manager reads the rules, when necessary, inspects the diligence of the seamstresses and knitters; has charge of all payments, and keeps an account of them. The purchasing committee attend, two days in the week, to consult with the visiting Directress, and receive and execute her directions for purchases. The name of the investigating Committee explains their duties—it is their business to ascertain the circumstances and character of all applicants who are unknown to any member of the Board. The duties of the Secretary and Treasurer will also be sufficiently understood by their name.

A house is provided, with apartments appropriated to the varieties of work—where a great majority of those who are employed by the Society are assembled:—nevertheless, women who can furnish respectable recommendations, *from housekeepers for whom they have laboured*, are permitted to take work to their homes.

The Constitution, also, provides for the education in sewing, knitting, reading, and writing, of the children of those who are employed in the House of Industry. This idea probably was first suggested for the sake of saving fuel to their parents during the time they should be from home. We are entirely convinced that there is no ground for regret that this part of the plan has not been carried into effect; because we think it is not desirable to unite objects, which are so entirely distinct, in themselves considered, as labour and education. It will, doubtless, be perceived that the duties of the different officers of the Society, in some particulars, trespass on each other—that they might be considerably simplified—and rendered less laborious. Nevertheless, it is impossible not to see that the plan of the Society is not the creature of fanciful or romantic benevolence; that it indicates great practical good sense; that it leaves very little room for retrenchment, and scarcely any for addition.

There are a few persons, who are fond of indulging the theory that charity should confine its aid, if not its compassions to the absolute helplessness of age, (denying it to that of infancy on account of its encouragement,) to population and to the bed of disease. But it should be remembered that we have been told that we shall always have the poor with us, and that no deafness to their petitions can exterminate them, or confine their number within these narrow limits. That charity, which *has no tendency to multiply its objects*, never can be wrong. There never can be any regulations, or any policy respecting the poor, which will put an end to the fascinations of pleasure, or the seductions of passion;—the prospect of future distress cannot always be successfully interposed between the mind and the present attraction—good fortune and ease, particularly when acting upon the excitableness of youth, will sometimes produce improvidence—and the delusions of hope will continue to be, with minds not sufficiently balanced, an overmatch for the warnings of experience. But there are other inevitable causes of pauperism, which are not attributable to the fault of the poor. The principle of natural proportion between supply and demand, when applied to labour, is by no means so even in its operations as has been supposed. The transfers of property and capital, and consequently of employment, are often more easy than that of labour—the shiftings of fortune break up the connexions of business, and put an end to the influence of patronage—the failure of crops, the pressure of public calamity, the changes in foreign politics, and the opening and closing of foreign markets, diminish, and for a time destroy the means of individual subsistence;—and besides

all this, there is an endless variety of individual misfortunes, and of domestic afflictions, which necessarily leave a large interval for charity to occupy, between a recovery from their visitation, and a return of the usual means of subsistence.

The question then recurs, "how shall we provide for the poor?" There are a great many *preventives* of pauperism ably enumerated in the report accompanying the constitution of the New-York Society for its prevention. The most important of those proposed in that report are, Savings Banks, Sunday Schools, the establishment of places of worship in the outer parts of the city, and the diminution of licensed shops for retailing spirituous liquors.

We are rejoiced that such men as Mr. Griscom, the chairman of the committee, who drafted that respectable report, have pledged their exertions for putting those preventives to the test of the fullest experiment. It is of the highest importance, however, that it should be understood that the prevention of pauperism is distinct from its relief; *and that the relief of the poor naturally forms a separate and sufficiently extensive department* of social charity. We do not perceive that they have any connexion whatever, in practice, except so far as the use or abuse of the means for the prevention of pauperism, may affect the inquiry as to the proper objects of relief.

The grand point in all schemes for the relief of the poor, or at least, that which it has been most difficult to attain, is so to regulate charity as that it shall not *multiply* its objects. To make it sufficiently *extensive*, and yet to prevent this common result, would leave scarcely any thing to be accomplished, except to devise the mode in which the relief administered would have the best moral effect. The most prolific source of our pauperism, next to intemperance, is in our judgment, to be found in our poor-laws. The prominent features of these laws are two. First they offer a *certain relief*, a sure asylum, a comfortable support, to all persons who belong to the state, or *who entered it through the city of New-York*, that is to say, did not come from some other state, and who are in indigent and necessitous circumstances. Second, the effect of setting apart a fund for public alms, and of establishing fixed and legal claims on it, is, to abolish the natural relation between those who give and those who receive, to give the character of jealous inquisitors to those who distribute, and of hungry insolent claimants to those who eat the bread of charity. We shall now endeavour to show that in neither of these respects, does there exist any resemblance between the plan of the Society for the Promotion of Industry, and the provisions of the poor-laws. It will be seen at once that the effect of those laws is to throw away all the salutary restraints upon improvidence, idleness, and vice, which are comprised in the apprehensions, and in all the uncertain images of want, of disgrace, and of starvation—and to throw wide open the doors of the alms-house, as an ultimate refuge to those who are too abandoned to find elsewhere either shelter or employment.

This monstrous result is the necessary effect of a certain provision for every individual who is, in the language of the statute, "in such indigent circumstances as to require relief," and to whom such allowance is to be made "as his necessities *shall* require." It is not practicable for the Justice or Justices who are to decide upon these circumstances and necessities, to inquire much farther than is necessary to ascertain the place of settlement of the pauper, and his actual indigence. Will never be considered a part of his official duty to furnish the applicant with incentives to industry, or to direct him to the means of employment. Another evil of these laws, and which is partly the result of the one just mentioned is, to produce an overgrown, glutted population, and to cause a most unequal distribution of the burdens of pauperism. Any person may go where he pleases to gain a legal settlement, and if he afterward becomes a pauper he must be supported by the town where he has that settlement.

The constitution of the Society for the Promotion of Industry avoids, as far as is consistent with the desirable extent of its charity, both these evils. It holds out no certain expectation of maintenance. That which is afforded, is to depend upon the character and ability, as well as the circumstances of the individual. It will not do to object that the minutest investigations cannot elude deception, for if this objection be admitted at all, it must abolish all obligations of charity until we can "look upon the heart" bare, as it is before its Maker.

There is no great danger that societies, like that for the promotion of industry, will ultimately tend to produce an excessive population, because they promise no certain support to the poor—because their charity depends upon character—and because the amount of it can always be graduated by the demand for labour.

Again, it cannot be charged upon the institution we are considering, that it tends to diminish the appropriate moral influences of charity. There is not the espionage of a police, or the cruelty of task-masters on one side, nor is there, on the other, the impudence of legal claims, or the jealousy of incroachment. There is a friendly and personal intercourse between those who give and those who receive; and there is nothing to obstruct the kindest affections that can exist between the indigent and their benefactors.

It is an important and necessary result of the principles of this society, and one which it is very important to notice, *that the wages which it pays are not so high as their current rate.* Were it not for this, it would be impossible to keep within the rule, that none are to be employed who can find work elsewhere. This regulation is also very important in another point of view which we shall notice in considering the main objection against the society.

This objection, and it is the most popular and the most philosophical that can be urged, is in substance this, that the only tendency of the society is, to create artificial channels for labour which would otherwise be more profitably employed, and nearly as well paid. We have not time to enter at large upon this extensive topic; but we would suggest in reply the following considerations. In the first place, this society tends to *increase the demand for labour*, and thus circulates wealth; because many purchases are made at the house of industry which would not be made elsewhere,—not because the articles are useless, for they are mostly of a substantial nature, but because the purchasers could do without them. Second, there are many persons who have left one service, and expect soon to be engaged in another, who would employ the interval in a house of industry, if there were one, and in idleness if there were not. Third, public and private calamities in all their varieties, of which we have before spoken, are constantly driving many from the service or employment to which they have been wonted, and compelling them to seek other, for the whole or perhaps only a part of their means of subsistence. Suppose there does exist a demand for the labour of these persons, and

will be discouraged from inquiring where it is, and all will find a more convenient and certain relief in a public institution. Fourth, a great many employers depending on immediate sales, are obliged in times of general depression to dismiss their labourers; then it is that the house of industry comes in, and divides the pressure between such gloomy periods and those which are more prosperous. Fifth, this diversion of labour from its natural channels, which is so much complained of, is more than compensated by the new character which it assumes, and the new school which it is placed in. Lastly, there cannot be much danger of such a forced diversion of labour so long as the wages paid by the society are less than those paid elsewhere.

We hope none will be disinclined to establish societies similar to this, on the ground of their heavy demand on the time of their officers. A very great portion of the business of the society might be transacted without loss to the poor by persons paid for that purpose.

It will naturally be asked what is to become of those objects of charity not provided for by this institution. They would diminish as rapidly as prudence would admit, and ultimately abolish all other institutions whatever, *for the relief* of poverty or distress, except the hospital, the asylum for orphan children, and one for the aged who are without the means of support. The whole system of our poor-laws should as soon as possible be blotted from the statute book. Societies "for the promotion of industry" should be incorporated and munificently endowed; their officers should all be chosen by their members; and all services immediately affecting the character of the poor, or concerning their personal treatment, should be performed gratuitously.

We regret the want of time to show the *success* of the Society for the Promotion of Industry. Compared with their means, it has exceeded the most sanguine expectation. A statement of their accounts would show that their system finds one of its highest recommendations in its economy. We cannot conclude without recommending this society, and the plan of its institution to the most liberal patronage of individuals and of the public authorities, and we will not believe that it needs any other security for the support of either, than an acquaintance with its merits. It must depend upon the good sense and the liberality of the community to decide whether the society shall remain in its present reduced and embarrassed circumstances, or whether a fair and full experiment shall be made of the simplest and best institution that ever was contrived for the *relief of the poor*. R.

Art. 9. ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

Economical History of the Fishes sold in the Markets of the city of New-York. By Dr. Samuel Akerly.

For March, 1818.

1. Apodal Fishes

Anguilla vulgaris, Mitchill. *Common Eel.*

2. Jugular Fishes.

Gadus morhua. Common Cod.
Gadus æglefinus. The Haddock.
Gadus tomcodus. The Tomcod or Frost fish.
Blennius ciliatus. Mitch. *Fringed Blenny.*

Thoracic Fishes.

Labrus auritus. Mitch. *Pond Fish.*
Labrus appendix. Mitch. *Do.*
Perca Mitchilli. Striped Bass or Rock fish.
Bodianus flavescens. Mitch. *Yellow Perch.*
Bodianus rufus. Mitch. *Red Perch.*
Pleuronectes planus. New-York Flat fish.
Scomber vernalis. Spring Mackerel.

4. Abdominal Fishes.

Salmo salar. Common Salmon.
Salmo fontinalis. Mitch. *Trout.*
Salmo eperlanus. Mitch. *Smelt.*
Esox lucius. Mitch. *Pickerel.*
Clupea alosa. New-York Shad.

Cartilaginous.

Raja. Ray or Skate.

Apodal Fishes.

Common Eel. The markets in March were abundantly supplied with the common Eel. They were brought in great quantities in baskets, barrels, or other vehicles, and if the weather was favourable, their torpidity was followed by a return of suspended animation. They were taken as in the preceding months by spears thrust in the mud, where they were known to retire. The stalls were kept supplied by skinning and cleaning them as fast as the demand required. They were also sold prepared as stated in the preceding months, slit open partially, dried and tied up in bundles of two or three pounds. They would probably average six or seven cents per pound by retail from the stalls. The method of making a *baked eel pye* like chicken or bird pye, was mentioned in January. During the present month I purchased some eels for the purpose of making such a pye, but the cook by mistake made a pot-pye of them, and to the disappointment of all who ate them, they were found to afford, in this way, a savoury and substantial meal.

2. Jugular Fishes.

The common Cod and Haddock.—These fish continued to be exposed in great plenty, and found a ready sale at four cents per pound from the stalls just out of the pickle: Also *sounds and tongues* at eight cents. Pickled Codfish were offered by fishermen from Block Island at three cents the pound, or three dollars per hundred by the barrel.

There was an additional supply of fish in March beyond the months of January and February. In the early part of the month Long-Island sound was cleared of ice, and the fishing-smacks from the eastward had free access to New-York, and the numbers arriving with fresh Cod, reduced the price to four cents per pound. They are yet poor, though somewhat improved since last month. Dried Cod continued at five cents.

Tom Cods, or Frost fish, declined this month, though they were several times seen in market, in small bunches and in small quantities.

The Fringed Blenny.—My figu

fish is contained in the first plate of Dr. Mitchill's Memoir on the fishes of New-York, as published with the transactions of the Literary and Philosophical Society of New-York. This fish appeared in market in March, taken off Sandy Hook with the Cod fish. It boils like the fresh cod, and tastes pretty much like it.

THORACIC FISHES.

The Pond Fish, including both the *Labrus auritus*, and *Labrus appendix*, were offered in bunches. These fresh water fish were not in great plenty. They only served to increase the variety, and afford a choice for an excellent pan fish.

Striped Bass or Rock Fish. A plentiful supply of striped Bass was continued through March, and the weather was so fine during part of the month, that they were exposed alive on the fish stalls. They were in good order and well flavoured, certainly better than in the two preceding months, and rather cheaper.

Yellow and Red Perch. These fresh water fish are only fit for the pan or a chowder. They came from New-Jersey and Long Island, taken in the fresh water streams, or when they mingle with the salt water. They were offered in bunches, or those of the larger sizes singly, averaging about twelve and a half cents per pound. They are the *bodianus flavescens* and the *bodianus rufus* of the New-York fishes,

New-York Flat-Fish.—We have seen this fish, the *pleuronectes planus*, in January and February, in market in small numbers. But with the disappearance of ice and the approach of spring they have increased, and in March the stalls were well filled with them, cheap, fresh, and good. They are only used as a pan fish.

Spring Mackerel.—Pickled Mackerel were in less demand in March, on account of the quantities of fresh fish which the markets afforded. This fish will not be in season till after the run of shad. It is the *scomber vernalis* of the New-York fish.

4. ABDOMINAL FISHES.

Common Salmon.—The *salmo salar*, or common salmon, continued to be offered in a pickled state at 10 and 12 cents per pound, by retail from the stalls, as early as the 20th of March. Fresh salmon was also in market at $1 per pound.

Trout.—This fish is the *Salmo fontinalis* of Dr. Mitchill. It is one of the most delicious of our fishes, and formerly came to market throughout the year, but such small ones were offered for sale, and so poor at some seasons, that complaints were made to the Common Council, and they were prohibited to be offered for sale from 1st October to 15th March. Some of these excellent fish appeared in market immediately after the 15th, when the law allowed them to be brought. The subject of Trout and Shad was brought before the Corporation in 1817, and the Committee to whom that subject was referred, introduced a report which I offered to the Committee. It is illustrative of the history of these fishes, and is as follows:

The Committee on the subject of prohibiting the sale of certain fish at improper times reported.

That shad and fresh water trout are two of the most delicious fish that our markets afford, and are exposed for sale at improper seasons, when they are poor and unwholesome food, whereby the extinction of the race of these animals is threatened, and the health of those endangered who eat them at such times.

The Council beg to state some of the facts connected with the history of these fishes which will show the propriety of prohibiting the sale of them, when out of season. The shad is known to naturalists by the name of the *Clupea alosa*, and is sometimes seen on the coasts of Europe, but not in such immense shoals as on the coast of the United States. The shad pays an annual visit to the harbour of New-York, and descends the Hudson River to deposit its spawn, at which time it is very fat, and excellent eating. It generally appears in the beginning of April, and continues to ascend the river till the middle of May, when fat shad gradually decline, and by the end of the month totally disappear. After depositing their eggs they become thin and lean, and so altered in appearance as to look like a different fish. It is then they are known by the name of *maugre* or *back-shad*, and are taken coming back or descending the river in search of their accustomed haunts, in the recesses of the ocean, whither they go to feed and remain till the next spawning season. No time need be fixed for the prohibition of the sale of shad that have spawned, but by preventing the sale of *maugre* or *back-shad*, the evils complained of may be remedied.

The fresh-water trout is the *salmo fontinalis* of the naturalists, and is taken in most of the streams in this state. Like most other fish it is a favourite food in the spawning season, and is poor and sickly at other times. The female is with roe in the spring and summer months, and in good condition from the middle of March to the beginning of October, and should not be brought to market during the rest of the year.

Wherefore the committee offer the following resolutions:

Resolved, that the market law be so amended that hereafter no *maugre* or *back-shad* be offered for sale in this city under penalty of forfeiture.

Resolved, that no fresh water trout shall be offered for sale within the city from the 1st day of October to the 15th day of March, in any year, nor at any time weighing less than a half a pound, under penalty of forfeiture: and that the Deputy Clerks of the markets be directed to attend to the execution of the provisions of the law.

All which is respectfully submitted.

(Signed) SAML. AKERLY,
JNO. B. COLES,
JACOB LORILLARD.

Which report was read and approved, and the Council was directed to report a law agreeably thereto.

January 20th, 1817.

Smelt.—Among the New-York fishes the smelt is called the *Salmo eperlanus*. Large quantities of these delicate little fish were sold in the markets in March, at six and eight cents per pound, but at the option of the purchaser, either by weight or measure. They were brought from the streams of New Jersey and Connecticut.

Pickerel.—This is the *Esox lucius* of Dr. Mitchill. A few of them from Long-Island were offered for sale in March.

The Shad.—If the weather is favourable in March, this estimable fish appears in our waters by a few stragglers. Several were taken this month in the Delaware, and appeared in the Philadelphia markets. The fine weather in New-York from the 12th to the 16th March, also brought two or three to our market, and were sold at two dollars and an half each. This price will give some idea of the estimation in which the fish is held, though when plenty, one of a similar size may sell for twelve cents.

5. Cartilaginous Fishes.

Ray Fish or Skate.—A fin of a large ray was offered for sale by the name of French Holibut, but it was unsaleable from the quantity of other fish As it was cut up and the other parts of the fish were wanting, I could not determine the species.

APPENDIX.

Mya Arenaria, or soft shell clams, continued plenty, fat, good, and cheap, from 25 to 43 cents per hundred.

Venus Mercenaria, or hard shell clams began to improve; and they were more plenty in market than in the two preceding months.

Ostrea Edulis.—The common or eatable oyster, continued good and plenty in March, and of the usual price.

Crabs and Lobsters in March were few, poor, and in no demand.

Art. 10. LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL INTELLIGENCE.

GERMANY.

THE learned Professor Pfaff, in Kiel, has written an able work on and *against animal magnetism*.

According to the latest accounts from Germany, the celebrated Madam Kruedener was on her way to Russia. She was educated in the Roman Catholic Church; is upwards of fifty years of age. This female fanatic is represented as very engaging in her manners.

Mr. Muehlenfeldt, a young gentleman of extraordinary musical talents and skill, excites the unbounded admiration of amateurs and connoisseurs in Germany. Lately he gave an instance of the proficiency which may be acquired on two different musical instruments. He performed with surprising accuracy that most difficult, grand and unique piano-forte-concerto, composed by Beethoven. With equal taste and nicety he went through the superb violin-concerto of Kreutzer; and, as a specimen of his composition, and a masterpiece of his art, he played a voluntary with variations on the piano-forte.

Several late numbers of the *Medico-Chirurgical Gazette*, edited by Dr. J. N. Ehrhart, at Salzburgh, Germany, have been received in this city. As usual, these numbers are chiefly occupied with notices, and summary reviews of American publications. Whilst perusing these German pages, our attention was particularly arrested by two observations of the learned editor, upon which he expatiates: the inconsistency of *Dr. Rush's theory* of diseases;—and the pertinacity with which the Americans assert, and attempt to prove, that the *yellow fever* does not originate in America.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The Legislature of Massachusetts have passed a law restraining persons from practising physic, in that State, who have not received a medical degree. The same regulation exists in Connecticut, and some other states, and a proposition of a similar nature is before the Legislature of New-York. Massachusetts has likewise granted ten thousand dollars *per annum* for ten years to its Medical College.

A proposition to establish a Board of Agriculture, with a Professorship attached to it, is under consideration in the Legislature of New-York. A Professorship on this useful branch of science should be instituted in each of our Universities.

At the annual meeting of the Medical Society of New-York, on the 3d of February, at the Capitol in Albany, the following officers were chosen for the present year:—Dr. John Stearns, *President;* Dr. Henry Mitchill, *Vice-President;* Dr. Peter Wendell, *Secretary;* Dr. Charles D. Townshend, *Treasurer;* Drs. David Hossack, Samuel L. Mitchill, Westel Willoughby, J. Romeyn Beck, and John Watts, *Censors;* Drs. Amasa Trowbridge, William Patrick, A. Davis, Thomas Fuller, Joshua Lee, P. C. Adams, B. White.

Messrs. Gales and Seaton, of the City of Washing, have issued proposals for publishing a Journal of the Debates of Congress, commencing with the first Session after the adoption of the Constitution.

Art. 11. RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The third centurial Jubilee, commemorative of the Reformation, has been solemnized in a most splendid manner throughout Germany. The Christian festivities and religious exercises commenced on the 31st October, and terminated on Sunday evening the 2d November last. The momentous occasion was characterized by an active mutual feeling of charity, and by evangelical benevolence among Christians of all denominations. In most parts, the Lutheran and

Reformed Churches celebrated their *Toleration* or *Union Festival* at the same time, and were solemnly united in the pale of the "Evangelical Church." Many Roman Catholic Christians cordially united with Protestants in acts of charity, in founding philanthropic institutions, and in perpetuating the true principles of Christian unanimity. And it is worthy of remark that the Roman Catholic Clergy of the Imperial Parish Church in Vienna, readily lent the damask tapestry of that edifice, to complete the decorations of the protestant churches!

We have detailed accounts of this memorable Jubilee, from every quarter of Germany, from France, Russia, &c. They give the most exhilarating evidence of the true spirit of toleration and enlightened liberality, which seems to be diffused throughout a great portion of the Christian world.

Art. 12. POETRY.

To Mrs. W—.
Receipt for a Haggis.

BY MRS. GRANT OF LAGGAN.

Though dull, and low, as vanquish'd flag is,
I have not yet forgot your haggis.
Could I but forward all your wishes
For speedy voyage and Scottish dishes,
I'd call a steady gentle breeze
To waft you o'er the summer seas,
And send the swiftest birds of air
8 With freights of Caledonian fare;
Which though 't'was neither rich nor rare
Would find a kindly welcome there.
The pelican would not be lag,
12 But bring a haggis in her bag;
The sulky hooded crow should bring
Black pudding, on his sooty wing;
The sea mew, mount on pinions light,
16 And stock your board with puddings white;
The swiftest wild goose of the flock
Should bear a roasted bubbly jock; (1)
The eagle, lofty child of light,
20 Should upwards steer his steady flight,
Beyond imperfect human sight,
Then on your deck his bounty spread,
(2) Caller now's feet and sing'd sheep's head;
24 The gulls that skim innumerous by you,
With fish in sauce may well supply you.
But why, when languid grown and old,
With senses dull, and fancy cold,
28 Should I thus waste my worn abilities,
In dreams of mere impossibilities?
The plain, prosaic, short receipt
To make a haggis fit to eat,
32 Is better than poetic sham
Like Schakkaba's pistachio lamb:—
John Bull, amidst his venison haunches,
May shudder at the sound of paunches,
36 And say the lofty minded Scot
Feeds like a sordid Hottentot.
But mark the odds. The Scotch gude-wife,
With cleansing stream and scraping knife,
40 So well extirpates all impurity,
E'en John might feed in full security.
When freed from ev'ry earthly soil,
Your whole materials slightly boil,
44 The humblest and the noblest part
Must mingle; add the lungs and heart;
When parboiled spread them on the dresser;
With knives, the greater and the lesser,
48 Be sure to hack and hew them all,—
They never can be mince'd too small.
Of Scottish oatmeal, fresh and sound,
Add something less than half a pound;
52 Then shred two Patagonian onions
The largest in the state's dominions;
High seasoning here it is thought no fault—
Then give a spoonful large of salt,
56 Of pungent pepper rather less,
In all things, best to shun excess.
And now, though rather late to do it
I must remind you of the suet,—
60 A scanty pound may do for all,
And pray be sure to mince it small
With oatmeal, and your onions shred,
And o'er the mingled entrails spread:
64 The maw, when cleans'd with scalding water,
And freed from each offensive matter,
You must with anxious skill prepare,
And fill the yawning bag with care;
68 For all are poured in this receptacle
To furnish forth the goodly spectacle,
Of portly haggis first in place,
"Great chieftain of the pudding race!"
72 But mind, it must not, like your skull,
Be cramm'd of precious matter *full*;
For know, when fill'd and steaming hot
It feels the tempest of the pot;
76 Proud of its new abode, it swells,
'Gainst the imprisoning bag rebels,
And bursting with impatient pride,
Pours all its treasures from its side.
80 Pray then this caution ponder well,
And leave a space for room to swell.
Then bid your kind gude-man be sure
To shape and scrape a wooden skewer,
84 And carefully adjust that pin
To keep the boiling haggis in;
Two hours slow boiling o'er the fire
Will make it all that you desire.
88 Then on the board your haggis place
And bless it with decorous grace,
And having thus attain'd your aim,
Fall to, in good St. Andrew's name.

(1) Bubbly Jock—a turkey cock.
(2) Caller nowis feet—fresh cow heels.

Art. 13. MONTHLY SUMMARY OF POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

THE speech from the throne, of January 27th, announces that an amicable understanding continues to exist between Great Britain and the continental powers—that H. R. H. has the utmost confidence in the public resources—that national industry has revived—that public credit remains unshaken—that the difficulties under which the country was before labouring were entirely

owing to temporary causes; and that, under the influence of all these auspicious circumstances, popular discontent had become quieted. The speech also announces that treaties had been concluded with Portugal and Spain on the subject of the slave trade, and recommends an increase of the number of houses of public worship of the established order.

Government has ceased giving encouragement to persons to emigrate to the British dominions in North America, except to half-pay officers, and persons under peculiar circumstances; the reason assigned is that many who emigrated during the two last years were unable to cultivate the land allotted to them, and became reduced to great distress.

The act suspending the Habeas Corpus has been repealed.

FRANCE.

The discussions, in regard to the regulation of the press, have terminated favourably to its independence. The specific system adopted is not yet known. It seems that the Pope has refused to crown Louis while Bonaparte lives.

The prices of provisions in France continues to fall in consequence of the plentiful harvest.

SPAIN.

Spain and Portugal have not yet come to any agreement in regard to Monte Video. Portugal refuses to give up the place until the contest between Spain and her colonies is decided one way or the other; and Spain threatens to seize upon Portugal. It has been proposed by the British minister, that the conferences for a mediation on this subject should be held at London rather than Paris.

NETHERLANDS.

The government of Holland is making preparations to send some troops to the island of Java. The soldiers on half pay have been ordered to repair to the Texel, in order to make a part of this expedition.

GERMANY.

At Luebeck, in Germany, a society for the promotion of useful activity has been in existence for a considerable number of years. During the late troubles in Germany, the philanthropic operations of this meritorious society were materially obstructed, and the association was nearly defunct. But, to use the language of its annual report in November last—"the resurrection of Germany, and the return of prosperous liberty has infused a new life." Among the various objects of public utility to which this truly benevolent society directs its exertions, it has established a *Sunday-School*, an *Industry-School*, a *Savings-Bank*, and a *Swim-Institution*. The pupils in this institution (which is successfully frequented by a great number of citizens) are chiefly those who intend to be mariners; and they are thus qualified to be "the courageous and skilful preservers of life."

RUSSIA.

The Russian navigator, Kotzebue, has been at the Sandwich Islands, one of which, Atanai, on the north-east of the group, has submitted to the Emperor Alexander; and he has also discovered a new, extensive, and inhabited island a little to the south-west of the group.

AFRICA.

Algiers still continues to be disturbed by dissension in the soldiery. The Dey having retired to the citadel of Caspa, dismissed his Turkish guards, and black troops only are now employed about his person.

AMERICA.

SPANISH AMERICA.

Buenos Ayres.

The troops under Artigas, at Colonia, have mutinied, and 1000 men been sent from Buenos Ayres to assist the mutineers. A squadron of five armed brigs and two transports with troops were at anchor off the town on the 20th December. Considerable commotion has been excited at Buenos Ayres in consequence of the report in regard to the Russian fleet.

Venezuela.

Morillo is said to be in a great measure surrounded by Bolivar, who has 3000 men and 12 pieces of artillery, and has put the Royalists entirely on the defensive; and their only hope is that the Patriots may be induced to come to a general engagement.

Mexico.

A despatch from Colonel Joquin Marquez y Donnally to the Viceroy of Mexico, announces the capture of a fort garrisoned by the Patriots, and a heavy loss of men and munitions of war by the latter.

The despatch also states that many were forced down precipices, and otherwise destroyed, which the colonel deeply laments as many women and children, wishing to follow their husbands and fathers, met with a similar fate, and were destroyed. One of the rebels, as they are called, being about to fall into the hands of the victors, killed his young son, the latter being at the time almost dying from want.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

Wednesday, Feb. 18. Several bills were reported and read, which will be noticed in other stages of their progress.

Mr. Barbour submitted for consideration a resolution proposing a change in the mode of supplying the army of the United States, and subjecting those undertaking this office to military law.

The bill for the relief of the surviving soldiers of the revolution was again taken up and the debate continued.

Thursday, Feb. 19. The Vice-President of the United States this day appeared and took his seat.

Several petitions, &c. were presented and disposed of, and the senate went into the consideration of the bill for the relief of major general St. Clair. The debate had not terminated, and an adjournment took place.

Friday, Feb. 20. The bill for the relief of major general Arthur St. Clair, granting him a pension of sixty dollars per month, was this day passed as amended. Twenty-one to ten.

Monday, Feb. 23. The House of Representatives having notified to the Senate the death of one of its members, col. Peterson Goodwin, of Virginia, it was unanimously resolved that the members of the Senate should wear the usual badge of mourning for the deceased; and the Senate adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 24. Considerable business, chiefly of local or temporary interest, was transacted this day.

Wednesday, Feb. 25. The business before the senate this day was

Thursday, Feb. 26.—The bill for the relief of the surviving soldiers of the revolution was taken up and ordered to a third reading.

Friday, Feb. 27. The bill to provide for the surviving officers and soldiers was read a third time, and passed as amended.

Monday, March 2. The consideration of the bill respecting the transportation of people of colour, &c. principally engaged the senate this day.

Tuesday, March 3. The senate resumed the consideration of the bill regulating the pay of brevet officers. On motion of Mr. Barbour the bill was amended, by a provision that hereafter no brevet rank shall be conferred except by and with the advice of the senate. And the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Wednesday, March 4. Considerable business was forwarded, but no important results attained.

Thursday, March 5. The resolution providing for an amendment of the constitution, by establishing an uniform mode of choosing electors of president and vice president of the United States, was taken up and adopted.

Friday, March 6. The senate was occupied in the further discussion of the bill regulating the reclamation of fugitive slaves and indented servants.

Monday, March 9. The amendments of the House of Representatives to the bill for the relief of certain surviving officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army, were taken up and concurred in. And the bill was finally passed.

Mr. Dickerson's resolution proposing an amendment of the constitution in regard to the mode of choosing electors was negatived—less than two thirds of the senate voting in favour of it.

Tuesday, March 10. No business of importance was transacted this day.

Wednesday, March 11. The bill prescribing the mode of reclaiming fugitive slaves was again discussed, and was ordered to a third reading.

Thursday, March 12. The bill from the House of Representatives, providing for the recovery of fugitive slaves and indented servants, was read a third time as amended, passed (17 to 13) and returned to the House for concurrence.

Friday, March 13. The engrossed bill "in addition to the act to promote the progress of the useful arts," and the engrossed bill respecting the transportation of persons of colour for sale, &c. were severally read the third time, passed, and sent to the other house for concurrence.

Monday, March 16. A similar message to that transmitted on Saturday to the House of Representatives in regard to our relations with Spain, was received from the President of the United States with the accompanying documents.

Motion to adjourn on the 13th April was taken up, and the consideration of it postponed to Monday sennight.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Wednesday, Feb. 18. The House in committee, was principally occupied this day in the renewed discussion of the bankrupt bill.

Thursday, Feb. 19. The discussion on the bankrupt bill was resumed in committee of the whole, and occupied the greater part of this day's sitting.

Friday, Feb. 20. After disposing of much miscellaneous business, the House resolved itself again into a committee of the whole, on the bill providing for a uniform system of bankruptcy.

Monday, Feb. 23. Mr. Newton of Virginia announced to the House the death of his colleague Col. Peterson Goodwin. At the motion of Mr. N. the house unanimously resolved to wear crape on the left arm for one month, in testimony of respect to the deceased—and on motion of Mr. Forsyth immediately adjourned.

Tuesday, Feb. 24. On motion of Mr. Forsyth, a call was made on the President of the U. States for information in regard to our relations with Spain.

The bankrupt bill was again taken up in committee of the whole.

Wednesday, Feb. 25. The bankrupt bill was again taken up, and after a protracted debate, was indefinitely postponed—82 to 70.

Thursday, Feb. 26. The House was occupied most of the day in discussing the bill providing a mode of exercising the right of expatriation.

Friday, Feb. 27. The petition of the "Irish Emigrants," for a grant of land on certain conditions, was rejected---83 to 71.

Saturday, Feb. 28. The debate on the expatriation bill was resumed, and the first section was struck out by a vote of 70 to 58.

Monday, March 2. The President of the U. States communicated by message the doings of the Commissioners under the treaty of Ghent.

The discussion on the expatriation bill was resumed, and continued till the House adjourned.

Tuesday, March 3. On motion of Mr. Taylor of New-York, a resolution was adopted for the appointment of a joint committee to consider and report when the present session of congress may be terminated.

Wednesday, March 4. The expatriation bill was again taken up, and after further discussion, denied a third reading---75 to 64.

Thursday, March 5. Several bills were reported, and some amendments were made to the bills from the senate, concerning the surviving officers and soldiers of the revolution.

The Georgia militia-claims bills for 1794—95, was rejected, 90 to 70.

Friday, March 6. A petition for pecuniary relief was presented by Mr. Butler, from major general John Stark, and referred to a select committee.

The House went into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee to whom had been referred that part of the President's message which relates to internal improvements; and the resolution reported by the committee to establish a fund for promoting internal improvements was under discussion when the House adjourned.

Saturday, March 7. Mr. Sergeant from the joint committee to whom the subject was referred, reported a resolution for an adjournment of the Session of Congress on the 13th of April.

The subject of internal improvements was again discussed at length.

Monday, March 9. The resolution providing

for the adjournment of Congress on the 13th of April was taken up, and carried, 101 to 46.

The House then again resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the report of the committee on the question of internal improvements. The debate was not concluded when the House adjourned.

Tuesday, March 10. Mr. Mason of Mass. from the committee, to which the subject had been referred, made a report on the Massachusetts claims for expenses incurred in calling out the militia in the late war, accompanied by a bill providing for the payment of them—which was twice read and committed.

The House went again into a committee of the whole on the subject of internal improvements. Several amendments to the resolution were moved and carried in the committee, expressing the right of Congress to appropriate money for the construction of roads and canals, &c.—also to construct them under certain restrictions. The committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again.

Wednesday, March 11. After disposing of some other business, the House again went into a committee of the whole on the subject of internal improvements. The debate was continued till sunset, when the House adjourned without having come to any decision.

The speaker presented the petition of Vincente Pazos, representing himself to be the agent of the republics of Venezuela and Buenos Ayres, complaining of the capture of Amelia Island, stating that application had been made to the executive, who had refused justice, as he says, and praying the interposition of Congress.

Mr. Forsyth moved that the petition be not received, stating that as the petitioner was an agent of a foreign power, he had applied to Congress as an appellate power over the executive, he thought it improper that he should be thus heard.

This brought on a long discussion, incidentally touching upon the propriety of the executive of the United States taking possession of Amelia Island, and upon the policy of receiving a petition from an unacknowledged agent of a foreign power.

The discussion continued nearly three hours, which terminated in a rejection of the petition by a vote of 124 to 28.

Thursday, March 12. On reading the journal this morning, a discussion arose on the mode in which the entry had been made respecting the petition of *Vincente Pazos*, presented yesterday. In the entry, the official character of the petitioner, and the tenor of his petition were set forth; and it was particularly stated that this application to the legislature was in consequence of the refusal of the executive to listen to him.

Mr. Poindexter moved to amend the journal, by striking out that part of the entry which embraced the contents of the petition, on the ground that it was improper through the journal of the House to give publicity to a petition of exceptionable character, which the House had *refused to receive.*

It was said, on the other hand, that it was requisite, to show the nature of the petition, that the reason of its rejection might appear.

The House, by a large majority, refused to amend their journal, and thus sanctioned the entry.

The report on internal improvements was again taken up in committee, and the debate renewed.

Friday, March 13. The discussion of the report on the subject of internal improvements was early resumed and continued through the day in committee of the whole. The committee rose and reported the resolutions to the House.

Saturday, March 14. The resolutions on the subject of internal improvement were taken up in the House. The question on the first resolution was taken after a short debate. The resolution is in these words:—

Resolved, That Congress has power, under the constitution, to appropriate money for the construction of post roads, military and other roads, and of canals, and for the improvement of water courses.

The House concurred in this resolution, 90 to 75. The second resolution, is in the following words:—

Resolved, That Congress has power, under the constitution, to construct post roads and military roads, provided that private property be not taken for public use without just compensation—

Was rejected, yeas 82, nays 84—As was also the third, viz.

"*Resolved*, That Congress has power, under the constitution, to construct roads and canals necessary for commerce between the states; provided that private property be not taken for public purposes, without just compensation"—

71 voting for, and 95 against it.

The fourth resolution was then read as follows:

"*Resolved*, That Congress has power, under the constitution, to construct canals for military purposes; provided, that no private property be taken for any such purpose, without just compensation being made therefor;"—

And was lost, ayes 81, nays 83.

A message was received from the President of the United States, respecting our relations with Spain, accompanied by official documents.

Monday, March 16. No business of importance was transacted in the House this day.

Art. 13. DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

MASSACHUSETTS.

THE Legislature of this State has passed a law, during its last session, that no person practising medicine or surgery, within the Commonwealth, "not having received a medical degree from some College or University; or not having been duly licensed by some Medical Society or College of Physicians, or by three Fellows of the Massachusetts Medical Society, to be designated in each county of the Commonwealth by the Counsellors of the said Society, shall take the benefit of law for the recovery of any debt, or fees accruing for his professiona services."

RHODE-ISLAND.

During its recent session of eleven days, the Legislature of this State has disposed of the whole docket of 250 petitions: granted 80 p tions for the benefit of the insolvent act, and missed and rejected as many more: chart nine banks, and three insurance companies; sides transacting other business. In the of Rhode-Island there are 31 town banks.

ECTICUT.

The m ...ie Connecticut Asylum for the De ...b, advertise that the Asylum will be ...reception of another class of ...xt. Application must be ... previous to the time ...ed t the expiration of one mo. that pupil can be admitted till ... ...ing yt...

NEW-YORK.

The model of a machine has recently been exhibited in the city of New-York, to cut, thresh, and clean wheat, rye, oats, &c. at one operation. The machine is constructed to be moved by the ...of one horse— ...ers a field of wheat, rye, take "a two ...en's land ahead," and ...sh, and fan t... grain fit for the mill or ..., and without wa...te or leaving any thing ...nd to be cleane... This complete operation can be performed ... as a horse can walk.— The machi... ...arated and used only for ... ...n, which will render ... ...ive. It is calculat... ..., an... ...n to attend them, ...r t... ...wenty-five acres per The net ...hine for cutting ...ring the g... ...xceed one hun... ...rs; and a ...mplete, for per... whole o... of preparing the mill, about double that sum.

PENNSYLVANIA.

...n ox was not long since sold in Philadelphia ...1,300. It was the largest ox ever in that ...t, and weighed 2,000 pounds. It was rais... Job Tyler of Salem, New-Jersey.

DELAWARE.

Notice has been given, in compliance with an act of the legislature of this state, for incorporating an agricultural society in the county of New-Castle, that a book will be opened at the residence of John Merritt in Middletown, until the 1st Monday in May next, to receive the signatures of those gentlemen who wish to become members.

MARYLAND.

The committee of the grand jury, appointed to inspect the penitentiary, have reported that there were confined in the penitentiary 305 persons, of which 234 are males and 71 females, and that cleanliness, system, and good order prevails throughout the institution.

The Legislature of Maryland has virtually abolished imprisonment for debt in that state.

VIRGINIA.

The Legislature of Virginia has adjourned after a session ofabout three months, having passed 229 acts. The resolution of the House of Delegates, for erecting a statue of Patrick Henry, was rejected by the Senate.

The profits arising from the penitentiary in this state the last year, ending on the 30th of November last, were $13,303.

TENNESSEE.

Two large deposites of Gypsum have lately been discovered in Overton County about 80 miles west of Nashville, and near Cumberland river.

OHIO.

At Chillicothe, on the 10th January the Mercury stood at 2½ deg. below O, of Fahrenheit—several degrees colder than ever before had been observed there.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We have on file a variety of communications which we have omitted to acknowledge, but which, for positive or negative reasons, we have decided not to publish. Sometimes the topics treated of have been objectionable, sometimes the objection has lain against the manner of treating them, and very often both the subject and the style have been alike exceptionable, or equally nugatory. In the selections we have made from the contributions which we have received, the preference has been given to communications of a useful, rather than of a fanciful, or of an ambitious nature. But still we have studied variety, and have regretted that our materials were not more various. "It is the life and soul of a Magazine," says Goldsmith, "never to be long dull upon one subject." Our pages are open to the grave and to the gay, and we are anxious that they should be rendered the medium, not only of instruction, but of entertainment.

ERRATA.

In the communication of Dr. Clements in No. IV. of this volume, page 249, dele, *and the dog;* and for *tough* read *rough*.

END OF THE SECOND VOLUME.